Northumberland National Park Authority

Historic Village Atlas 6:

Falstone

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The Archaeological Practice Ltd.
Newcastle upon Tyne

FALSTONE
NORTHUMBERLAND

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL STUDY OF AN BORDER VILLAGE

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PART 1

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

1. BACKGROUND, AIMS AND METHODS

The Northumberland National Park Historic Village Atlas Project is a collaborative project between the National Park Authority and local communities,[1] the main product of which is an atlas of Historic Villages in the Northumberland National Park (NNP) area.

Despite a considerable amount of historical and archaeological research within NNP, much of this work has been targeted on outlying sites and areas and there has been little targeted study of the historic villages themselves. Previous studies undertaken into the history of the villages, including those provided by the antiquarian, Hodgson (1820-40), those contained in the County Histories, as well as the later work of Wrathmell (1975) and Dixon (1985), cover some of the same ground as the present studies, but are now in need of revision in the light of subsequent archaeological discoveries and historical findings, as well as changes to both the built fabric and community of the villages in the National Park area. Even John Grundy's impressive work on the buildings of the National Park completed as recently as 1988 has been rendered out of date by the conservation, renovation, adaptation and, in some cases, demolition of many buildings covered in his report.

The increased pace of modern development within the National Park has put pressure on its cultural heritage resource, specifically its historic buildings and villages. One of the aims of the Historic Village Atlas Project, therefore, is to provide additional information which NNPA can use to further inform its approach to the management of sites of cultural heritage importance.

Changes in the social fabric of the area, often linked to the development work outlined above, mean that traditional lifeways maintained over many generations are now becoming increasingly rare or extinct. In particular, many traditional farming practices and the skills, tools and buildings used to support them have been lost and are being lost, and along with these has gone a regional vocabulary of specific terms and expressions. However, within the same communities there is also a considerable interest in the history and archaeology of the villages. Part of the purpose of the Historic Village Atlas Project, therefore, is to provide information and advice to facilitate not only greater understanding, but also active participation by community members in investigating and preserving aspects of the past. Some of the ways in which this can be achieved is through the presentation of data, guided walks and oral history recordings, all of which have been built into the project brief.

The study presented here was commissioned in order to redress the lack of systematic research into the historic settlements of the Northumberland National Park area, with the intention not only to contribute to the Regional Research Agenda, but to inform the planning and heritage management process, and provide impetus and encouragement for local communities to carry out their own work.

The main aims of the project are as follows:

- To further the study, understanding and enjoyment of the historic villages, both by interested individuals and community-based groups.

[1] See the Acknowledgments section of the Synthesis volume for a list of institutions and individuals that have provided assistance in various ways.

- To reinforce and develop the existing sense of place and belonging of individuals within the communities of the region.

- To provide a springboard for future community-led initiatives by supplying information which community groups can use to develop their own proposals.

- To facilitate the management of the cultural heritage by the NNPA

Village settlements, traditionally recognisable as clustered assemblies of houses and farmsteads, are scarce within the Park, where most settlements are isolated farms and hamlets. However, on the basis of their current status and what was known about their historic importance, the NNPA identified seventeen historic villages for study:

Akeld	NT 957 296	Glendale
Alnham	NT 996 108	Alndale
Alwinton	NT 923 065	Coquetdale
Byrness	NT 764 026	Redesdale
Elsdon	NY 937 934	Redesdale
Falstone	NY 724 875	North Tynedale
Great Tosson	NU 027 006	Coquetdale
Greenhaugh	NY 795 873	North Tynedale
Harbottle	NT 935 046	Coquetdale
Hethpool	NT 896 284	College Burn
High Rochester	NY 832 982	Redesdale
Holystone	NT 955 026	Coquetdale
Ingram	NU 019 164	Breamish Valley
Kilham	NT 884 325	Glendale
Kirknewton	NT 915 303	Glendale
Tarset	NY 788 855	North Tynedale
Westnewton	NT 903 303	Glendale

Villages do not exist as self-contained units, but rather as focal points within the wider landscape. It is important, therefore, in attempting an understanding of the development of villages themselves, that the study villages are investigated in the context of their wider landscapes which may be definable by bounded areas, such as parishes and townships, or by topographic features such as river valleys.

Modern villages exist within clearly demarcated territories known as civil parishes, which are generally based on the boundaries of earlier territorial units labelled townships – units of settlement with pre-Norman origins which were regarded as discrete communities within each ecclesiatical parish. The ecclesiastical parish represented a unit of land paying tithes to a parish church, and in upland Northumberland, these parishes were often vast, incorporating entire dales and numerous townships. A township has its own settlement nucleus and field system and is thus an area of common agricultural unity and is often equivalent to the medieval *vill* – though the latter frequently refers to a taxation unit or administrative entity, whereas a territorial township refers to the physical fabric of the community (fields, buildings, woods & rivers). Township boundaries sometimes follow pre-Norman estate divisions and in some cases may even be earlier - it seems likely that a system of land organisation based around agricultural territories was in operation in Roman or pre-Roman times. Therefore, in some instances very ancient boundary lines may have been preserved by later land divisions. The various forms of parish and township and their development over time are discussed more extensively in the historical synthesis in Section 3.

In order to carry out a study focussing on the village core whilst attempting also to understand it within the local and regional context, a variety of approaches has been taken using information derived from a wide range of sources, including existing archaeological and historic buildings records, historic maps and documents, historic and aerial photographs and published information. In the present section (Section 1) the location of the village is discussed and an indication is given of the area covered by the present study. Section 2 provides a background to the sources of information used to compile the report, listing the archives consulted and some of the most significant maps, documents and photographs used to compile a list of cultural heritage sites. Section 3 provides a listing of all the historic and archaeological monuments identified within the study area and synthesizes the collected data to provide a summary of the known history of the settlement. Section 4 contains suggestions for future work and sets out the report's conclusions regarding the village's historical development which in turn inform the judgements regarding the levels of archaeological sensitivity applied to different parts of the settlement and displayed graphically on the 'sensitivity maps'. The appendices contain catalogues of the various categories of collected data. A glossary of historical terms used and a full bibliography are also provided.

One final point cannot be over-emphasized. Too often the completion of a substantial work of this kind tends to create the impression that everything is now known regarding a particular subject and thereby discourages further investigation. In compiling this report, the consultants have on the contrary been all too conscious of barely scratching the surface and aware that many additional avenues of research could have been pursued. The Historic Village Atlas should be a starting point not a conclusion to the exploration of this broad and fascinating field.

2. LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Location and topography

The village of Falstone is situated in the upper reaches of North Tynedale in south-central Northumberland, on the western edge of the Northumberland National Park(see figures 1 and 2). Today the main settlement of Falstone is centred around the church of St Peter's, with later houses added by the Forestry Commission to the north. To the west the village is bounded by the River North Tyne, which then loops round to the south of the settlement. To the north and south the settlement is overlooked by hillsides covered in extensive conifer plantations, whilst only 1.5km further up the valley lies the great man-made reservoir of Kielder Water.

2.2 Area of Study

There is no firm evidence that Falstone was ever a township in its own right. Between the 18th and 19th centuries (but no earlier) it fell within the extensive township of 'Plashetts and Tynehead', which extended along the north side of the North Tyne, from Falstone right up to the head of the valley and the border with Scotland, an area too large to use as the basis of this study. Accordingly, a smaller, more coherent study area has been adopted, which is focussed on Falstone village and covers a 3km stretch of the North Tyne. To the north, the study area incorporates the entire catchment of the Hawkhope Burn (which flows into the North Tyne just above Falstone) extending up to a summit of 397m O.D. on Earl's Seat. The development of the parochial and township structures is discussed more fully in the historical synthesis contained in Section 3.

Fig. 1: *Location of Falstone in Northumberland*

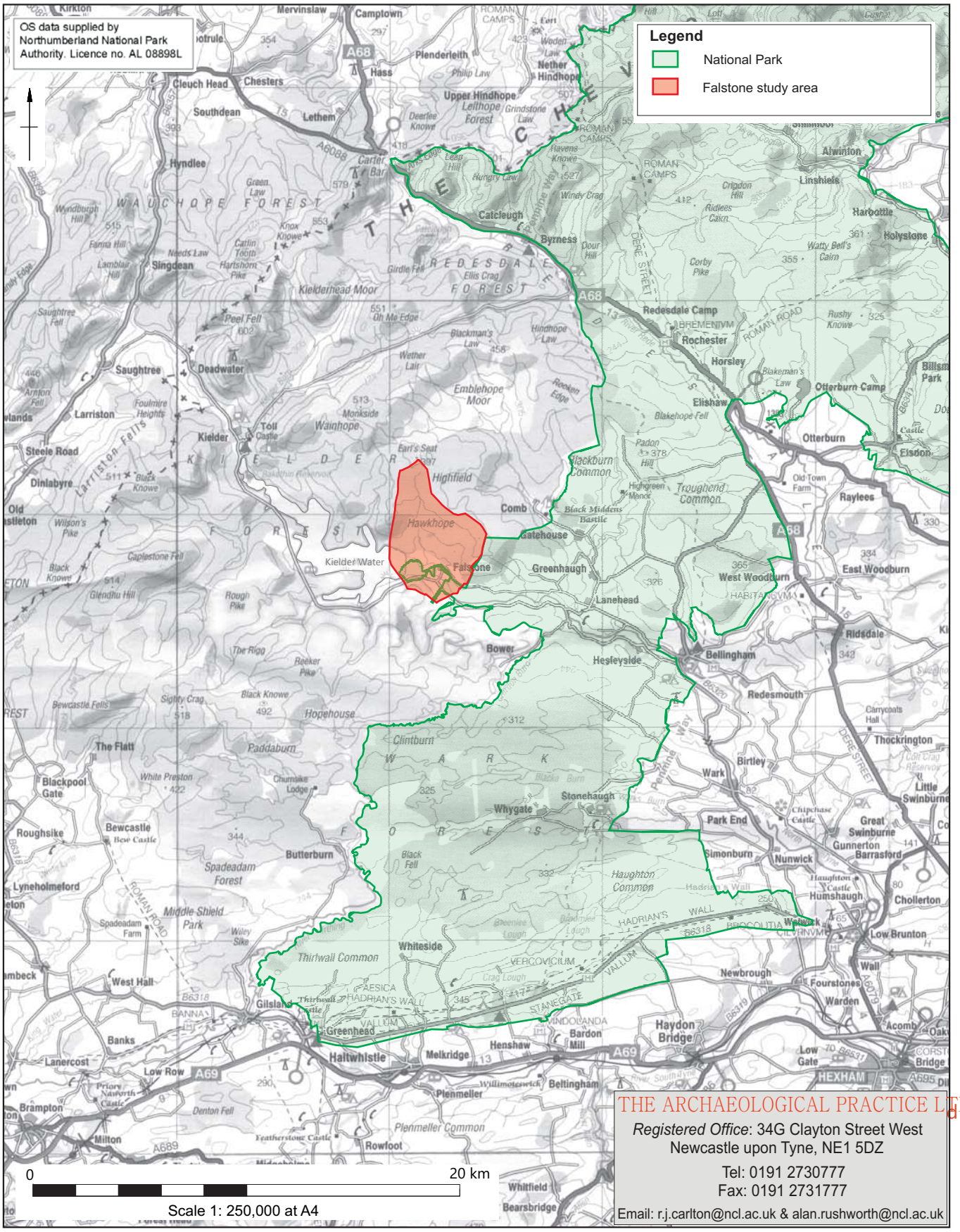

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Fig. 2: *Location of Falstone study area, Northumberland National Park*

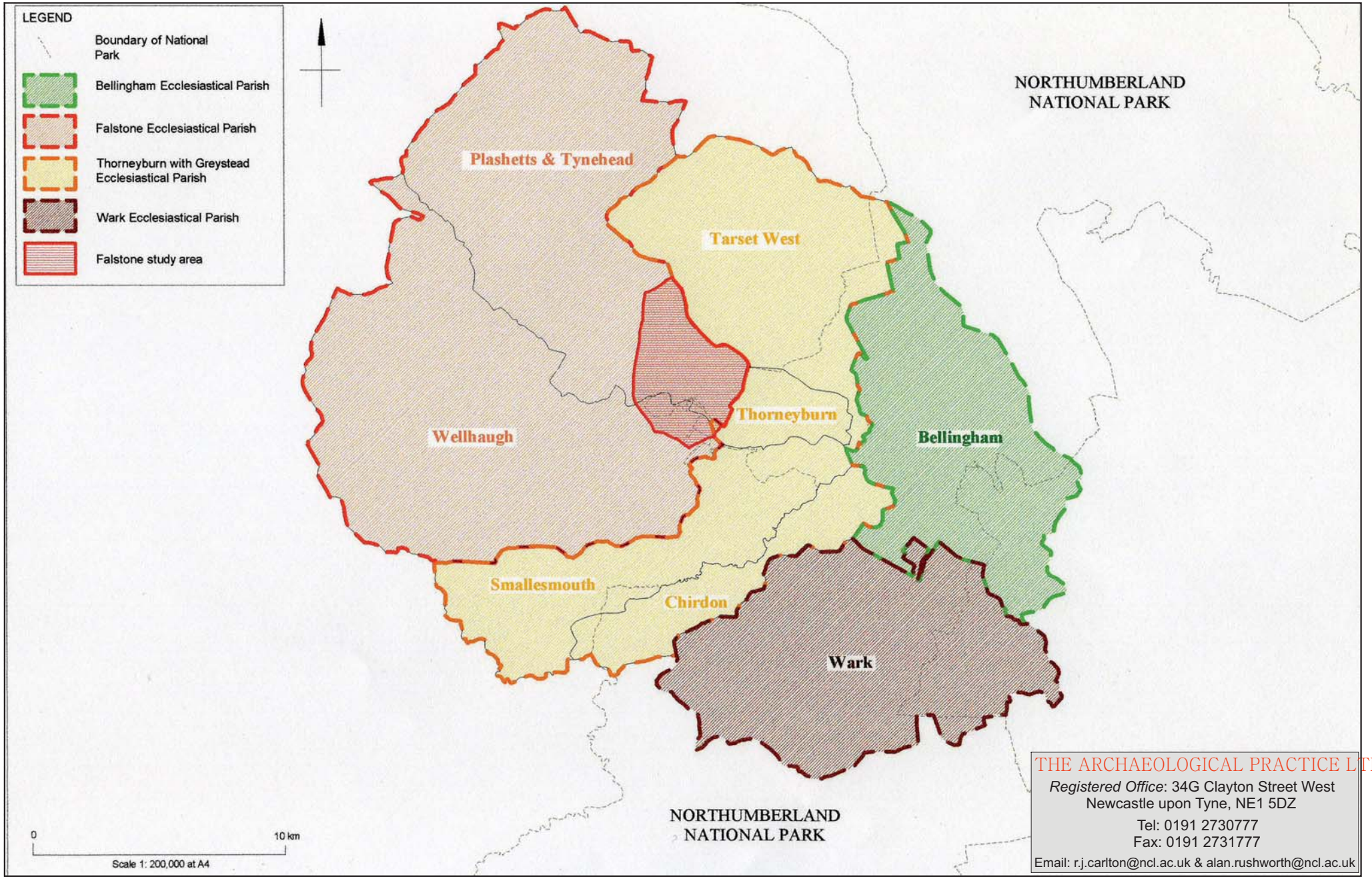

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Fig. 3: *Map showing the location of Falstone Township in relation to the surrounding Parishes*

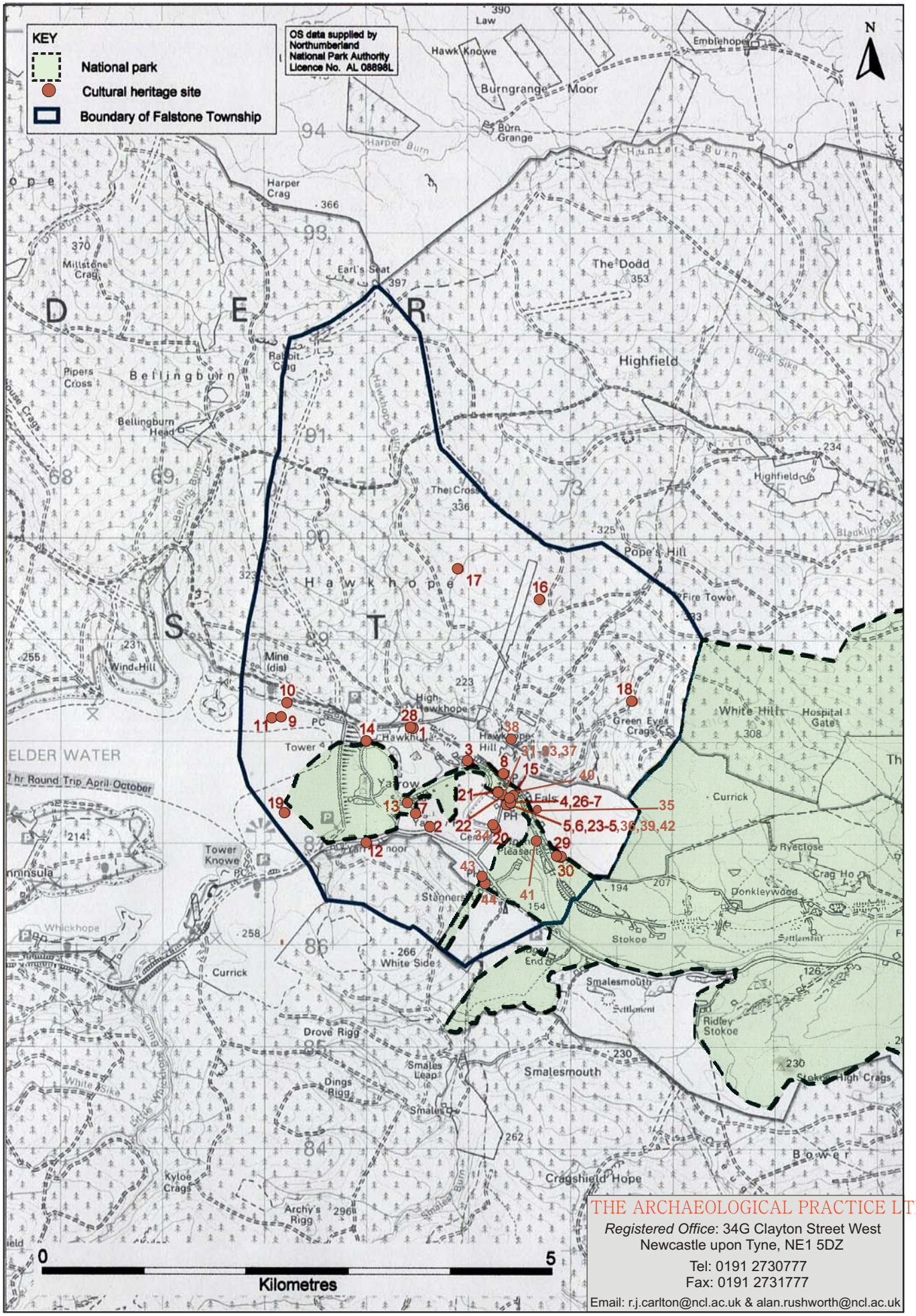

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Fig. 4: *Cultural Heritage Sites in Falstone Township (Keyed to Table 1 and Appendix 4).*

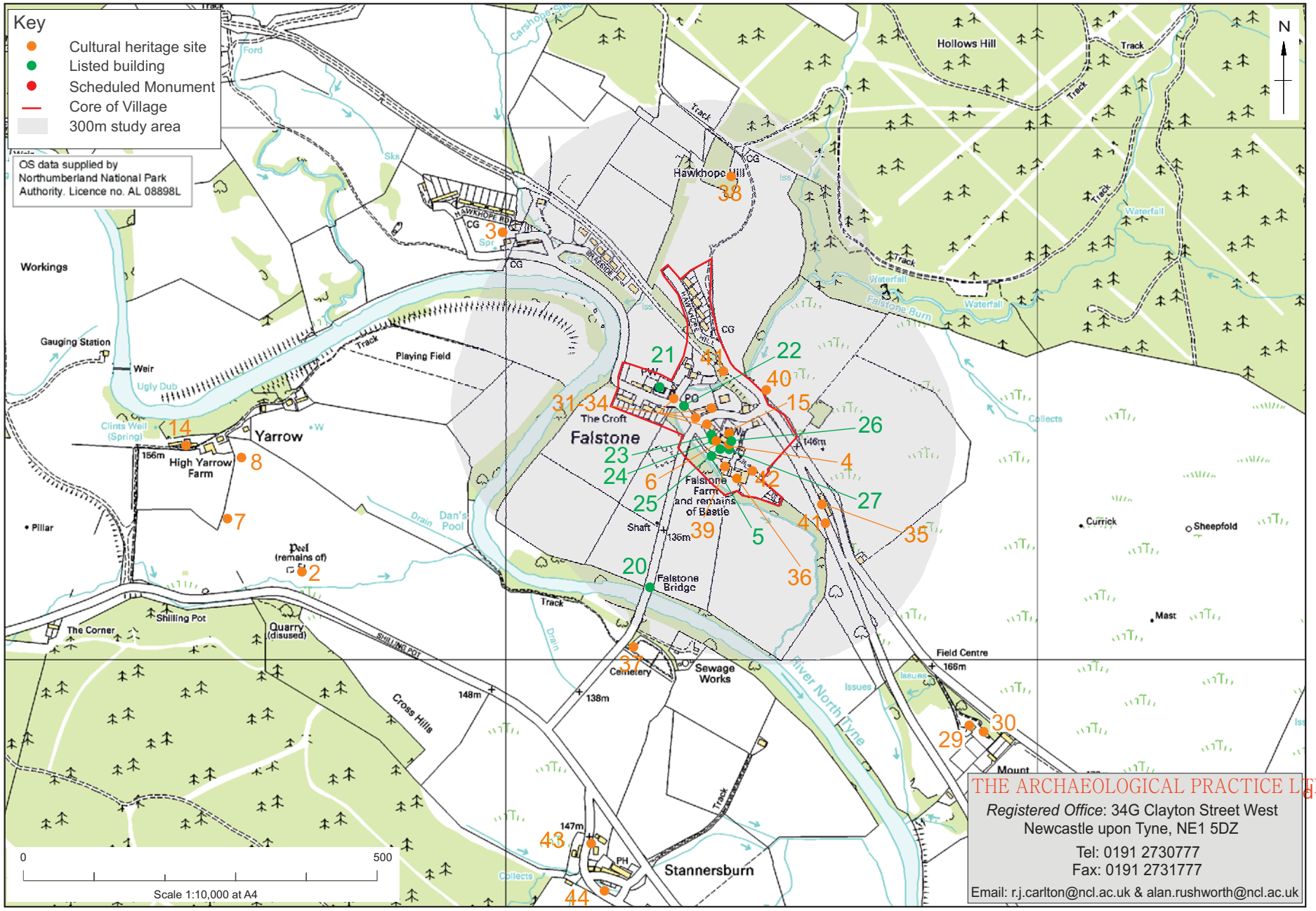

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Fig. 5: *Cultural Heritage sites in the vicinity of Falstone Village, showing sites of known cultural heritage value (keyed to Table 1 and Appendix 4). [The 300m study area defines the main focus of the present study]*

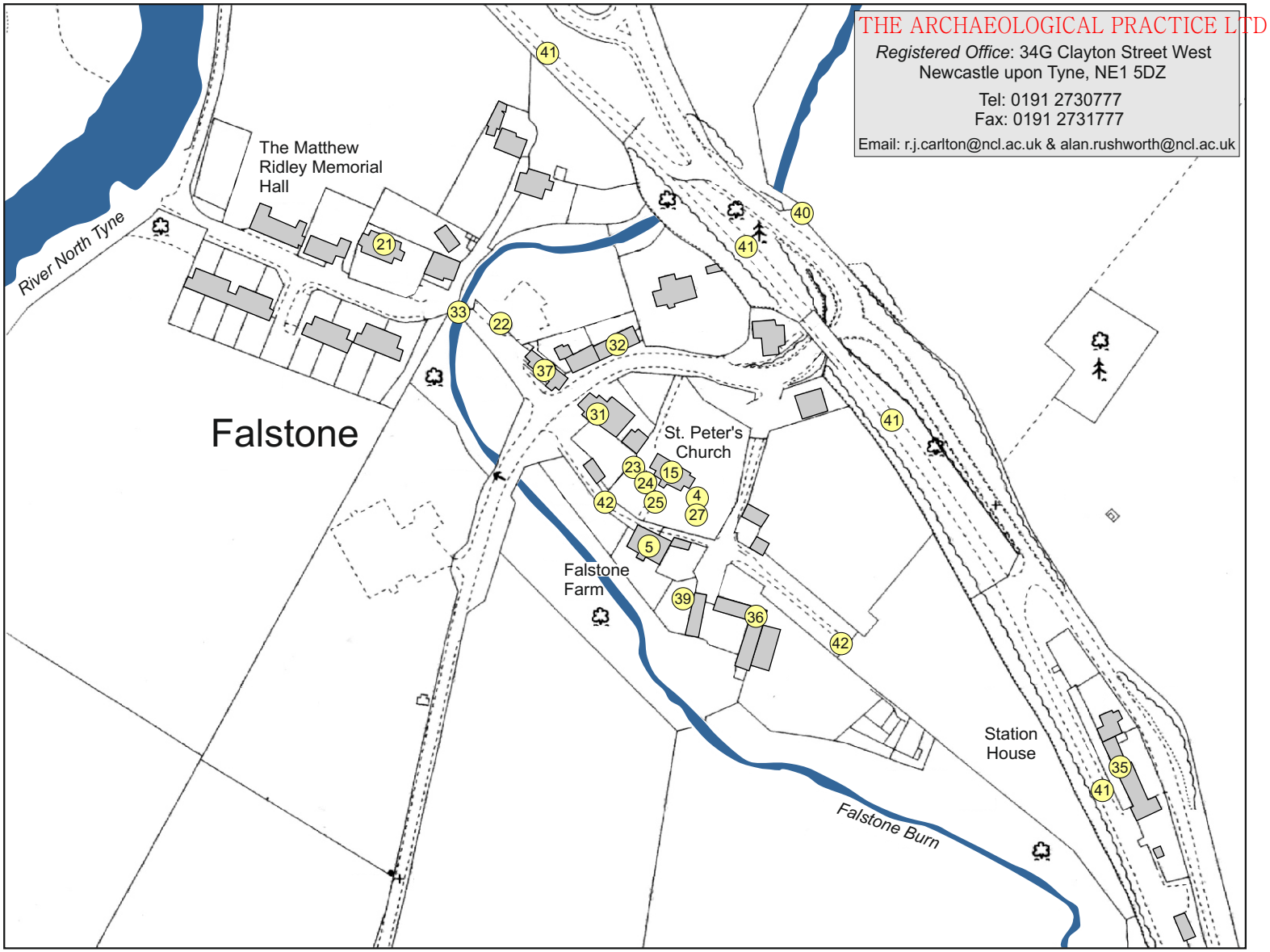

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***Fig. 6**: Cultural Heritage Sites in Falstone Village Core (Catalogue numbers keyed to Table 1 & Appendix 4)*

3. TERRITORIAL UNITS AND SETTLEMENT TYPES

3.1 Parishes and Townships, Baronies and Manors

To understand the history of any village settlement, it is necessary to distinguish and define the various different territorial units within which the village was incorporated, and which provided the framework for the development of that community. Each of these units related to different aspects of the settlement's communal relations – religious, economic and administrative, and seigneurial – and their .function changed over time. The development of the institution of the civil township, in particular, was remarkably complex.

The Parish was the basic unit of ecclesiastical administration and essentially represented 'a community whose spiritual needs were served by a parish priest, who was supported by tithe and other dues paid by his parishioners' (Winchester 1987, 23). It was the payment of tithes - established as a legal principle since the reign of King Edgar 959-75 (Platt 1981, 47) - which gave the parish a territorial dimension so that the boundaries of the parish came to embrace all that community's landed resources. Only the most remote areas of upland waste or 'forest', such as Kidland and Cheviot Forest, remained 'extra-parochial'. Ecclesiastical parishes in the Northumbrian uplands typically covered extensive areas, sometimes very extensive areas. Simonburn in North Tynedale, Kirknewton in Glendale and Elsdon in Redesdale were amongst the largest parishes in the country. Alwinton, Ingram and Alnham were not quite in the same class, but, in common with almost all the upland parishes, they embraced several civil township communities or *vills*. In all, six of the seventeen villages studied in this survey were parochial centres in the medieval period, namely Elsdon, Holystone, Alwinton, Alnham, Ingram and Kirknewton. Others, such as Falstone, Harbottle, Akeld, Kilham, Hethpool and perhaps Byrness were the site of dependent chapels of ease. The presence of early medieval carved stonework at Falstone suggests it had long been an ecclesiastical centre and may have had greater significance in the 8th and 9th centuries (as a small monastic site?) than it possessed later on. However several of our study villages contain no places of worship whatsoever, and it is clear that the traditional, almost unconscious, English equation of village and parish church does not apply in Northumberland, and certainly not in the Northumbrian uplands.

It is thus clear that these large medieval parishes embraced many distinct communities and the church was often too distant to conveniently serve all the spiritual needs of the parishioners in the outlying townships. However there are relatively few instances of new parishes being carved out of a well-established parish and practically none after 1150. The payment of tithes created a strong disincentive to do so since creating a new parochial territory would inevitably reduce the income of the priest in the existing parish. This relatively early fossilisation of parish territories was given added impetus once ownership of parish churches was largely transferred from the hereditary priests or local lay lords whose predecessors had founded the churches over to the monasteries in the 12th and 13th century, since these ecclesiastical corporations strenuously defended their legal and economic rights (Lomas 1996, 111, 116-7; Dixon 1985 I, 64). Instead the needs of the more distant township communities were catered for by the construction of dependent chapels of ease, which were established either by the monastic institutional patrons or on the individual initiative of local lay lords. Even so many townships had neither a church nor chapel of their own (Lomas 1996, 111-4).

In the medieval era the parish was a purely ecclesiastical institution and was to remain so until the beginning of the 17th century when the Elizabethan Poor Law Act of 1601 made this territorial unit responsible for the maintenance of the poor through the appointment of overseers for the poor and the setting of a poor rate (*Statutes* 43 Eliz. I c.2; cf. Winchester 1978, 56; Charlton 1987, 98). This is in many respects typical of the history of English local government whereby 'new administrative units have generally been created by giving new functions to existing territorial divisions' (Winchester 1987, 27). Thereafter parochial administration of poor law was particularly prevalent in southern and midland England, where parishes were generally smaller and often coterminous with the civil townships. However in northern England even these additional functions tended to devolve down to the constituent townships which were a more convenient and manageable size than the extensive parishes. The modern civil parishes were established by the Local Government Act of 1889 and were substantially based on the earlier townships rather than the ecclesiastical parishes (*Statutes* 52/53 Vict. c.63).

The Township or Vill (derived from the medieval Latin *villa*) was the basic territorial unit in Northumberland, instead of the ecclesiastical parish. The term vill can be defined in two ways, on the one hand as a territorial community, which may be labelled the *territorial vill*, and on the other as the basic unit of civil administration in medieval England, the *administrative vill*. The two units were related and they could indeed be cover identical territorial divisions, but this was not always the case and they must therefore be carefully distinguished.

The territorial vill is synonymous with the English words *town* or *township*, deriving from the Old English *tun*, the commonest element in English placenames, i.e. a settlement with a distinct, delimited territory, the latter representing the expanse of land in which that particular community of peasants lived and practised agriculture. A township/territorial vill was not the same as the village itself, which was simply the nucleated settlement which commonly lay at the heart (though not necessarily the geographical centre) of the township, and where the bulk of the individuals who made up the community might reside. A classic township, centred on a nucleated village settlement, was composed of three main elements, the village itself, the cultivated arable land and meadows, and the moorland waste or common. However a township community might live scattered about in dispersed farms instead of or as well as being grouped together in a nucleated village or hamlet. Any combination of these elements was possible, but some permanent settlement was required for there had to be a community for a township to exist. Writing between 1235 and 1259, the lawyer Henry de Bracton defined the township thus (*De Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliae*, iii, 394-5; cited by Winchester 1978, 69; Dixon 1985, I, 75-6):

> "If a person should build a single edifice in the fields, there will not be a vill (*villa*), but when in the process of time several edifices have begun to be built adjoining to or neighbouring to one another, there begins to be a vill."

A township's consciousness of itself as a distinct community would have been reinforced by the communal agricultural labour required to work the land. This is particularly obvious in the cases where the township was centred on a nucleated village, its members living and working alongside one another, but even in townships composed of scattered hamlets or farmsteads it was just as vital to regulate access to the use of communal resources such as the upland waste or commons. Such activities would have generated a sense of communal cohesion however fragmented the framework of manorial lordship and estate management in the township might have become over time (see below).

The boundaries of such township communities would have become fixed when the land appropriated by one community extended up to that belonging to neighbouring settlements (Winchester 1987, 29). In the lowlands intensive cultivation had been practised for millennia prior to the medieval period, when townships are first documented. It is therefore conceivable/has been argued that many of these boundaries were of considerable antiquity, particularly where obvious natural features such as rivers and streams and watersheds were followed, although such antiquity is difficult to prove conclusively. In the uplands, settlement is thought to have experienced successive cycles of expansion and contraction in response to a variety of stimuli, including environmental factors such as climatic change, but doubtless also political and economic issues. This may have resulted in periodic obscuring of the boundaries when communities were not fully exploiting the available resources and hence had less need to precisely define their limits. In all areas the definitive boundary network recorded by the first Ordnance Survey maps is obviously a composite pattern, in which precise delineation occurred in a piecemeal fashion over the centuries.

The administrative vill: The term vill also designated the basic unit of civil administration in medieval England, representing a village or grouping of hamlets or farmsteads which were obliged to perform a range of communal administrative duties. The latter included the delivery of evidence at inquests, the upkeep of roads and bridges, the apprehension of criminals within its bounds and the assessment and collection of taxes (Vinogradoff 1908, 475; Winchester 1978, 61; 1987, 32; Dixon 1985 I, 78). The most comprehensive listing of these administrative vills is provided by the occasional tax returns known as Lay Subsidy Rolls. The assessment units recorded therein essentially correspond to the vills and, although clearly incomplete, sufficient survives of the 1296 and 1336 Northumberland rolls to provide a good impression of the number and distribution of the administrative units in many parts of the county (*cf*. Fraser (ed.) 1968, xv-xvi).[2] In many areas these administrative vills correspond very closely to the territorial vills and with the later poor law townships (see below). Dixon has shown this to be the largely case in north Northumberland (north of the Coquet), for example (1985 I, 78-9). This was by no means the case everywhere in the border counties, however. In the district of Copeland in West Cumbria, where a predominantly dispersed settlement pattern of scattered 'single farmsteads, small hamlets and looser groupings of farms' prevails, Winchester has demonstrated that the administrative vills had a composite structure, frequently embracing several 'members' or 'hamlets' which correspond to the basic territorial townships (1978, 61-5). In many instances administrative vills were significantly larger than the later poor law townships. These relatively large, composite administrative vills correspond to what were termed *villae integrae* ('entire vills') elsewhere in England. It is possible that a similar pattern of composite administrative vills might be have been introduced in areas of the Northumbrian uplands such as Redesdale and North Tynedale, where hamlets and farmsteads were more common than nucleated villages. However these areas were liberties or franchises, like the lands of the Bishops of Durham, i.e. the normal apparatus of royal government was absent and their administration was entrusted instead to the baronial or ecclesiastical lord. This may have resulted in administration and justice being exercised through the structures of manorial lordship rather than a separate tier of specifically administrative land units. Finally, Winchester also suggests that the term vill gradually acquired a more specific administrative connotation as the organisation of local government became more standardised after the Statute of Winchester in 1285, with the result that in his study area, from the end of the 13th century, the term was restricted to the administrative units and no longer applied to the basic territorial townships (1978, 66-7).

[2] The 1296 roll omits Alnham, as well as Fawdon and Farnham (two of the 'ten towns of Coquetdale'), Caistron, Wreighill, Prendwick and Unthank and probably Branton, Hedgeley, Glanton, Little Ryle and Shawdon (Fraser (ed.) 1968, xv-xvi), but this is most likely simply to reflect the loss of parts of the original roll rather than the absorption of these vills in a larger'*villa integra*'.
On the other hand the regalian liberties of Redesdale, upper Tynedale and the Northumbrian holdings of the Prince Bishops of Durham were never included in the roll (ibid., xiii).

This idea of the vill as an area of land with defined boundaries, potentially enclosing a number of settlements, rather than a the territorial resource of a single community, is expressed in a passage by Sir John Fortescue, writing towards the end of the medieval period, and makes an interesting contrast with Bracton's decription over two hundred years earlier (Fortescue, 54-55; *cf*. Winchester *ibid*. n.27):

> Hundreds again are divided into vills . . . . the boundaries of vills are not marked by walls, buildings, or streets, but by the confines of fields, by large tracts of land, by certain hamlets and by many other things such as the limits of water courses, woods and wastes . . . . . there is scarcely any place in England that is not contained within the ambits of vills

The Poor Law Township, to use Winchester's term (1978), is the form of township community most familiar today through in the works such as the Northumberland County History and Hodgson's *History of Northumberland*, where, along with the parish, it provides the framework for the historical narrative of individual localities. The boundaries of these territorial communities were mapped by the 1st edition Ordnance Survey in the mid-19th century and they have generally been presumed to have had a long and largely uninterrupted history stretching back in most cases to the townships of the medieval period. They are conveniently depicted on the maps which front of each volume of the Northumberland County History, from which figure 3 in each of the individual village reports is derived. A more detailed record of each township territory is provided by their respective tithe and enclosure maps and other historic maps catalogued and reproduced in the village reports.

The assumption that the medieval administrative vill was the direct ancestor of the post-medieval poor law township, and hence of the modern civil parish, was a reasonable one since functionally they are somewhat similar, representing the most basic level of civil administration. However the actual line of descent is much more complex.

The administration of poor relief was originally established at parochial rather than township level, with the requirement of the Elizabethan Poor Law Act of 1601 that overseers for the poor be appointed in every ecclesiastical parish in England (*Statutes* 43 Eliz. I c.2; *cf*. Winchester 1978, 56). Following pressure in parliament to permit the subdivision of the huge ecclesiastical parishes in the northern counties into smaller, more convenient units, the 1662 Poor Law Act allowed 'every Township or Village' in northern England to become a unit for poor-rate assessment and collection with their own overseers (*Statutes* 14 Charles II c.12, s.21; (*cf*. Winchester 1987, 27). Winchester has argued, on the basis of the arrangements he documented in the Copeland district of west Cumbria, that it was the territorial townships rather than the administrative vills which were most frequently adopted to serve as the new poor law townships. However in Northumberland north of the Coquet there was in any case relatively little difference between the medieval territorial and administrative units, as noted above, and about three quarters of the townships identifiable in the 13th century may be equated with the poor law townships recorded by the Ordnance Survey. The disappearance or radical alteration of the remaining 25 percent was the result of settlement abandonment or colonisation during the late medieval period and estate reorganisation in the post-medieval period (Dixon 1985, I, 79-84)[3]. The upland dales south of the Coquet were a very different matter. Redesdale and North Tynedale fell within the vast parishes of Elsdon and Simonburn respectively, the latter with a dependent chapelry at Bellingham which itself embraced all of upper North Tynedale. In Redesdale, six large 'wards' or townships are found, namely Elsdon, Otterburn, Woodside, Rochester, Troughen and Monkridge, plus the small extra-parochial township of Ramshope (Hodgson 1827, 82-3).

[3] Dixon (1985, I) provides a comprehensive summary of these changes for north Northumberland, including lists of abandoned early townships, new townships and identifiable boundary shifts or rationalisations.

The wards were almost certainly created in response to the 1662 act and presumably represent subdivision of the parish to facilitate the administration of poor relief. There is no indication that they existed at an earlier date. They are not recorded in the 1604 border survey, which instead lists a great number of 'places' or 'parts of the manor' within the constituent parishes of the Manor of Harbottle. These places were in most cases more than hamlets, groups of farms or individual farmsteads, the kind of small early territorial township found in upland areas. The twelve townships of upper North Tynedale, described in the County History (NCH XV (1940), 234-80), were established in 1729 by Thomas Sharp, Archdeacon of Northumberland, specifically to administer poor relief, each township being responsible for the maintenance of its own poor and setting a separate poor rate (Charlton 1987, 98-9).[4] Some of these townships may have been based on earlier territorial units, but others have rather artificial names – West Tarset or Plashetts and Tynehead- indicative of institutions established by bureaucratic fiat.

It is from these 'poor law townships', however ancient or recent their origins, rather than the medieval administrative vill, that the modern civil parish is directly derived in northern England. The Local Government Act of 1889, which established the civil parish, specifically stated it was to be 'a place for which a separate poor rate is or can be made' (*Statutes* 52/53 Vict. c.63 sec. 5). Today's civil parishes, however, are generally somewhat larger than the preceding townships, in part as a result of more recent amalgamations.

The Manor was a territorial unit of lordship and the basic unit of seigneurial estate administration. Jurisdiction was exercised by the manorial lord over the estate, its assets, economic activities and customary and legal rights, through his manor court sometimes termed the *court baron*.

Manorial lordship thus represented only one link in the chain of feudal and tenurial relationships which extended from the lowly peasant through to the baronial superior lord and ultimately right up to the king himself. In its simplest form a township would be encapsulated within a single manor and would therefore have the same territorial limits. However such 'classic' manors were much rarer than primary school history lessons might have us believe. Then as now, the processes of succession and inheritance and the inevitable variability in human fortunes resulted in the amalgamation or, more often, fragmentation of estates. Most townships therefore were divided between a number of manorial landholders.

Thus a parish, township and manor could all be coterminous, with a small parish serving the spiritual needs of a single township community whose landed resources formed a single manorial estate and whose members were bound by a variety of personal and tenurial relationships to a single lord. However this simple arrangement was highly unusual in Northumberland, and particularly so in the upland areas of the county, where, as we have seen, the parishes were often very large (e.g. Elsdon, Simonburn, Alwinton-Holystone, and Kirknewton). Thus there were only 63 parishes in the county in 1295, whilst the total number of townships at the same time, although not precisely quantifiable, was probably not far short of 450 (Lomas 1996, 71, 108-10). The number of manors would have been greater still.

[4] Prior to 1729, the Chapelry of Bellingham had been subdivided into four wards for more convenient collection of the poor rate, but these wards had not set a separate rate.

3.2 Villages, Hamlets and Farmsteads

The territorial labels discussed above can all be defined with relative ease, despite the complexity caused by their changing role over time (which is especially marked in the case of the township), since they describe specific entities which figure in legislation and other formal records from the medieval period onwards. However it is a very different matter when it comes to precisely defining the terms used to describe different types of settlement, such as 'village' or 'hamlet'. As the foremost scholars of landscape and settlement studies have admitted (e.g. Roberts 1996, 14) it is extraordinarily difficult to define these terms with precision in such a way as to impose any absolute consistency of usage upon them.

For the purposes of this study the following definitions of settlement were used, all drawn from Brian Roberts' extensive work, in particular the succinct discussion provided in *Landscapes of Settlement* (1996, 15-19):

VILLAGE: A clustered assembly of dwellings and farmsteads, larger than a hamlet, but smaller than a town

and

A rural settlement with sufficient dwellings to possess a recognisable form (Roberts 1976, 256).

HAMLET: A small cluster of farmsteads

FARMSTEAD: 'An assemblage of agricultural buildings from which the land is worked'

TOWN: A relatively large concentration of people possessing rights and skills which separate them from direct food production.

The most substantial body of work on village morphology is that undertaken by Brian Roberts (e.g. 1972;, 1976; 1977; 1990). Roberts has identified a complex series of village types based on two main forms, termed 'rows' and 'agglomerations', multiplied by a series of variable factors:

- Regular or irregular
- The presence or absence of greens
- Complexity – e.g. multiple row villages
- Building density – infilling of toft areas
- Fragmentation – 'exploded' versions of row villages and village agglomerations

This provides a useful schema for classifying villages, but it is difficult to determine what these different morphological characteristics actually signify. Dixon (1985, I,) is sceptical of regularity or irregularity as a significant factor, noting that irregularity does not necessarily mean that a village was not laid out in a particular order at a particular time; that the regularity of a layout is a subjective judgement; and that an irregular row may simply be a consequence of local terrain or topography. He also points out that however irregular it might appear, by its very existence the row constitutes an element of regularity. He is especially dismissive of the presence or absence of a green as a significant factor in village morphology, arguing that a green is simply an intrusion of the common waste into the settlement; if such a space is broad it is called a green, if narrow it is a street or gate.

In the case of the Historic Village Atlas Project a still more substantial problem is posed by the lack of detailed mapping earlier than *c*. 1800 for many of the 17 villages considered. In

other words, there is no reliable cartographic evidence which predates the late 18th-19th century transformation of populous village communities of the medieval and early modern era into 'farm hamlets', i.e. settlements focussed on one or two large integrated farm complexes. In Northumberland, particularly in the northern half of the county, the 1st edition Ordnance Survey – so often the first resort in analysing settlement morphology – and even the relevant tithe map do not provide a reliable guide to the early modern or medieval form of any given village. Moreover the documentary evidence assembled by Wrathmell and Dixon suggests there was often a marked reduction in the size of the village population in the later 17th and early 18th centuries, accompanying a gradual reduction in the number of tenancies. Thus, even where 18th –century mapping does survive for a particular village, it may actually under-represent the extent of the earlier, medieval and 16th-17th century phases of that settlement.

If Brian Roberts, using the methods of historical geography, has perhaps done more to shape current thinking on the overall pattern of medieval village settlement than any other scholar, at the micro level of the individual village and its components the seminal investigation in Northumberland has been Michael Jarrett's archaeological excavation of West Whelpington village. Conducted over a period of fifteen years from 1966 onwards this revealed a substantial proportion of a medieval village (Jarrett *et al*. 1987; 1988). Lomas (1996, 71-86) has recently emphasised the fundamental degree to which our understanding of life in a medieval Northumbrian village rests on the programme of research at West Whelpington.

Two major studies (both regrettably unpublished), which to some degree were able to draw on the work of Roberts and Jarrett, comprise Stuart Wrathmell's PhD thesis on medieval village settlement in south Northumberland (Wrathmell 1975) and Piers Dixon's equivalent doctoral research on the medieval villages of north Northumberland (Dixon 1985). Dixon's work, in particular is of fundamental importance for the Historic Village Atlas, as the citations in the text of the individual reports and the synthesis makes clear, since it covered many of the settlements in the northern half of the Northumberland National Park included in the Project. The villages in the central band of the county between the River Coquet and the North Tyne catchment remain as yet uncovered by any equivalent study, however.

This lacuna particularly unfortunate because a similar level of coverage of the south side of the Coquet and Redesdale would have served to emphasise how similar the settlement pattern in these areas was to that prevailing in upper North Tynedale and how different from that encountered in north Northumberland, even in the Cheviot uplands and Glendale. Lomas (1996, 86), has characterised the long Pennine dales in the eastern half of the county as areas of 'commons with settlements' rather than 'settlements with commons'. These areas – North Tynedale, Redesdale, and the south side of Coquetdale, along with South Tynedale, and East and West Allendale largely outside the National Park – were distinguished by a prevailing settlement pattern of dispersed farmsteads and hamlets. In marked contrast, a more nucleated pattern predominated in the upland Cheviot valleys of north Northumberland, although the density of such settlements was inevitably reduced by comparison with the lowland districts in the northern part of the county. The excellent fertility of the Cheviot soils permitted intensive agricultural cultivation during optimal climatic phases, but only at locations within the massif where there was sufficient level ground – such as Hethpool – and even there substantial terracing of the adjacent hillsides was required to create enough ploughland to make the settlement viable.

To some extent the gap left by Wrathmell and Dixon in Redesdale and southern Coquetdale has been filled by the programme of investigation conducted by Beryl Charlton, John Day and others on behalf of the Ministry of Defence, which resulted in a series of synthetic discussions of various aspects of settlement in the two valleys (Charlton & Day 1978; 1979;

1982; Day & Charlton 1981; all summarised in Charlton & Day 1976 and Charlton 1996 and 2004). These may be compared with the summary of the development of medieval and early modern settlement in upper North Tynedale provided by Harbottle and Newman (1973). However the former was restricted in scope by its emphasis for the most part on the Otterburn Training Area (although the authors did extend their scope beyond the confines of the military range where this obviously provided a more coherent analysis[5]), whilst the principal focus of Harbottle and Newman's work was the rescue excavation of a series of early modern and later farmsteads threatened by the construction of Kielder Water, to which the settlement overview provided an invaluable but all too brief introduction. Hence all three valleys still merit comprehensive syntheses of their medieval/early modern settlement patterns, combining analysis of the historic maps and documents – including what is known regarding the pattern of seigneurial and ecclesiastical landholding – with the evidence of the surviving physical remains and site layouts.

[5] In particular the initial overview provided by Charlton & Day 1976, plus Charlton & Day 1978, covering the late prehistoric and Romano-British settlements, and Charlton & Day 1982, dealing with the corn mills and drying kilns, extend their treatment well beyond the Otterburn Training Area.

PART 2

SOURCES OF EVIDENCE

4. LOCATION OF EVIDENCE

Accessible regional and national archives, libraries and record offices consulted for documentary, cartographic and pictorial material relevant to the present study include the following:

- Northumberland Record Office, Melton Park, Gosforth (NRO-MP)
- Northumberland Record Office, The Kylins, Morpeth (NRO-TK)
- Northumberland County Council Sites & Monuments Record, County Hall, Morpeth (NCC-SMR)
- Morpeth County Library, Local Studies Section (ML)
- Museum of Antiquities Records Room, University of Newcastle upon Tyne (MA)
- Newcastle Central Library, Local Studies Section (NCL)
- The Robinson Library, Newcastle University (NUL)
- Palace Green Library, University of Durham (DUL)
- The Public Record Office, Kew (PRO)
- National Monuments Record (NMR)

4.1 Compiling the project database

Assembly of the research material required to produce the Atlas has been achieved by the following methods:

4.1.1 Air Photographic coverage

All locally accessible air photographic coverage of the listed villages was inspected and catalogued, including photographs held by Northumberland National Park, the Northumberland County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), Newcastle Central Library and the Museum of Antiquities at the University of Newcastle upon Tyne. In addition, a considerable body of new oblique aerial photography, specifically commissioned for the project and covering all the designated villages was analysed in order to provide pointers for further reasearch both within and outside the scope of the present study.

4.1.2 Documentary survey

A wide range of medieval and early modern documentation, including *inquisitiones post mortem*, ecclesiastical chartularies, royal charters and judicial proceedings, Border Surveys and other official correspondence, has been used to illuminate the history and development of the village and its setting. In addition several categories of more recent archival material - maps, sketches, photographs - and local historical descriptions, have proved informative.

Documentary sources provide most of our information on certain aspects of the village's past, notably its medieval origins and development, and its tenurial and ecclesiastical framework. A targeted approach to the analysis of data from such sources was adopted in order to maximise the amount of information gained in the available timescale. Accordingly, data gathering focussed on cartographic, pictorial and photographic evidence, whilst the County History volumes and other historical syntheses covering sub-regional geographic units or

settlements were used to identify particularly important documentary source material worthy of further scrutiny.

Historic Maps
All available historic maps and plans were examined and, where possible, copied. These include the successive county maps - Saxton 1576, Speed 1611, Armstrong 1769, Smith 1808, Fryer 1820, Greenwood 1828, etc (figures 12, 13 & 18) - but more importantly the tithe (c. 1840) (figs. 23-25) and enclosure maps (figs. 20 & 21) and Ordnance Survey editions (figs. 26-31), as well as other detailed mapping, privately commissioned during the 17th-19th centuries. The tithe and enclosure maps for the relevant townships, provide evidence for the layout of field patterns to assist in interpreting the extant earthwork systems. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey in many instances constitutes the earliest reliable and comprehensive evidence for the settlement pattern in each village. The relationship of this baseline record to surviving earthworks is key to understanding the dynamic processes involved in the development of the settlement.

Pictorial representations
Pictorial representations - prints, sketches and paintings - and early photographs, were examined and, where possible, copied. The principal source of such representations was the NRO Photographic archive. Such photographs show the appearance of buildings shown in plan on historic maps, as well as features not included on such plans. In some cases they also provide useful information on the function of such buildings. The participation of local individuals, who have made available their collections of earlier photographs, postcards or paintings, has been particularly useful and may provide a source of additional material in the future.

Published syntheses and published collections of sources
Existing published research covering the historic village has been summarised for inclusion in the historical synthesis. Harbottle and Newman (1973, 138-54) produced a general synthesis of the historical development of settlement in upper North Tynedale from the medieval period to the present, whilst Charlton (1987) has provided a historical overview of the valley. Volume XV of the Northumberland County History (NCH XV (1940)) and S. Wrathmall's unpublished PhD thesis on medieval settlement in south Northumberland (Wrathmell 1975) contain much detailed information. The County History volume, in particular, has useful excerpts from Comyn and Swinburne Inquisitions Post Mortem (IPMs), which are also reproduced in chronological order in calendar volumes published by the Public Record Office, the *Calendars of Inquisitions Post Mortem* (*Cal IPM*), the *Calendar of Inquisitions Miscellaneous* (*CalMisc*) and the *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland* (*CalDocScot*). For the 16th-17th centuries, Bowes and Ellerker's Border survey of 1541 (reproduced in Bates 1891), the Border Watch Schedule of 1552 (reproduced in the *Leges Marchiarum* edited by W. Nicolson) and the *Survey of Debateable and Border Land*, *taken A D 1604*, edited by R.P. Sanderson (*1604 Survey*), provide useful information on contemporary settlement patterns in upper North Tynedale.

4.1.3 Archaeological Survey
The Northumberland County Sites and Monuments Record was consulted in order to prepare a summary gazetteer of all archaeological sites recorded in each township, including industrial archaeological monuments, find spots and communications routes. Sites newly identified during the course of the study have also been added to the gazetteer.

Listed Building Records were consulted through the NMR along with Grundy's survey of the historic buildings in the National Park (1988) in order to compile a gazetteer of historic buildings in the township. Photographs of the exterior of each building have been

incorporated in the archive gazetteer. A small number of structures, which by virtue of their importance and complexity of fabric are considered by the project team to merit stone-by-stone recording, have also been identified.

4.1.4 Survey of Village environs

The wider setting of the villages have been assessed, using the territorial framework of the historic township where relevant, through a combination of aerial photographs, historic maps, documents, previous historical syntheses and site visits. Where possible the various components - infield arable and meadow, outfield pasture, woodland – have been identified and different phases of activity evidence of change over time have been noted in the historical synthesis. Information regarding the extent of outlying settlement has also been summarised in the synthesis, and particular attention has been paid to essential components as watermills which could often be located some distance from the main settlement.

More detailed recording of the surrounding field systems could form the basis of future community-led studies. These might involve recording the wavelength of ridge-and-furrow, examining field boundary walls to detect different structural phases present (sometimes evident in longstanding walls such as the head-dyke separating enclosed infields from the rough pasture (outfield) beyond, for example) or noting where a wall or sod-cast hedge has been replaced by more recent fencing and identifying ancient hedgelines by the variety of flora present. The data gathered could then be interpreted using the assembled resource of historic maps, aerial photographs and documented history provide by this report.

4.1.5 Site inspections

Site visits were undertaken to examine the village and wider township area, their principal monuments, built environment and field systems. Rather than being a comprehensive field survey, this was carried out to enable the project team to characterise the built fabric, archaeological landscape features and wider landscape setting of the village and to examine features which other data collection methods (air photography/documentary survey etc.) identified as being of particular importance. Photographs were taken of all the historic buildings and other sites or features of especial significance.

4.1.6 Public information and involvement

The NNPA Archaeologist organised presentations or guided walks at six of the largest villages under study. At least one member of the project team participated in these presentations/walks. It was anticipated that this would help to identify knowledgeable local informants who could be interviewed further during the site visits. This proved to be the case. A more informal process of gathering such local information was undertaken during the site visits at the smaller communities under study. This process in turn assisted in selection of suitable individuals for an associated oral history project, focussed on the communities of upper North Tynedale, Redesdale and upper Coquetdale, which was established as an important adjunct to the material Atlas research.[6]

It was also anticipated that these methods would also identify questions concerning the historical past of the villages which were of particular interest to members of the local community and which the project might address in its report, or alternatively might form the basis for follow-on community based projects. It was clear from the meetings and presentations that there was a significant degree of interest amongst several communities in the past of their settlements. It is hoped that this engagement with the past can be supported through future community-led projects, aimed at facilitating more detailed, long term studies of these villages and their landscape settings. The meetings and presentations were

[6] See *A Report on the Oral History Recording made for the Historic Village Atlas Project 2004*. The Archaeological Practice Ltd & Northumberland National Park Authority; 2004.

particularly successful in prompting local participation in data collection, inspiring the villagers to assemble and bring in for copying numerous privately-held photographs, historic maps, photographs, deeds and other documents. These have all been scanned and incorporated in the project archive and many have been included in the Village Reports. Northumberland Record Office have also made digital copies of the maps and documents to ensure the preservation of this valuable record. Although much new material has been come to light by this means, it is doubtful that the potential has been exhausted.

Fig. 7: *Aerial photograph of Falstone marking features of known and potential interest.*

The medieval farmstead or hamlet of Falstone was probably centred immediately to the south and south east of the churchyard (A), on or near the site of the early 17th century bastle (B) which is located beside the original main route through the village. The latter is indicated on the above aerial view by stone walls and earthworks east of the bastle. The attached farm buildings are later in date. The current extent of Falstone village is the result of 19th and 20th century expansion and covers a much larger area than its medieval or early modern predecessors. It includes a number of significant 19th century structures, including the URC church, schoolhouse and railway station, all of which are visible above. The complex of cropmarks and possible earthworks on the north side of the railway line, north of the church may represent the remains of droving tracks and/or the transportation system associated with Hawkehope Hill colliery. Ridge & furrow cultivation features are sparse on this photograph, perhaps having been removed by subsequent ploughing in areas close to the river and by forestry planting on hillsides elsewhere.

The Archaeological Practice Ltd.

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK
VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004

on behalf of:

The Northumberland National Park Authority

Location: **FALSTONE**

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KEY

cropmarks earthworks

The red line indicates approximately the extent of the area considered to display moderate or high archaeological potential (see Figure 68)

Fig. 8: *Aerial view of Falstone from the south-east, marking additional features of potential interest (also see Figure 7) and the area considered to be archaeologically sensitive on the basis of evidence from archaeology and historic maps & documents.*

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NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK
VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004

on behalf of:

The Northumberland National Park Authority

Location: **FALSTONE**

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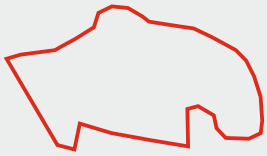
KEY



The red line indicates approximately the extent of the area considered to display moderate or high archaeological potential (see Figure 68)

Fig. 9: *Aerial photograph of Falstone showing the village with features of known cultural heritage importance (see Figures 5, 6 & 7) & the area considered to be archaeologically sensitive.*

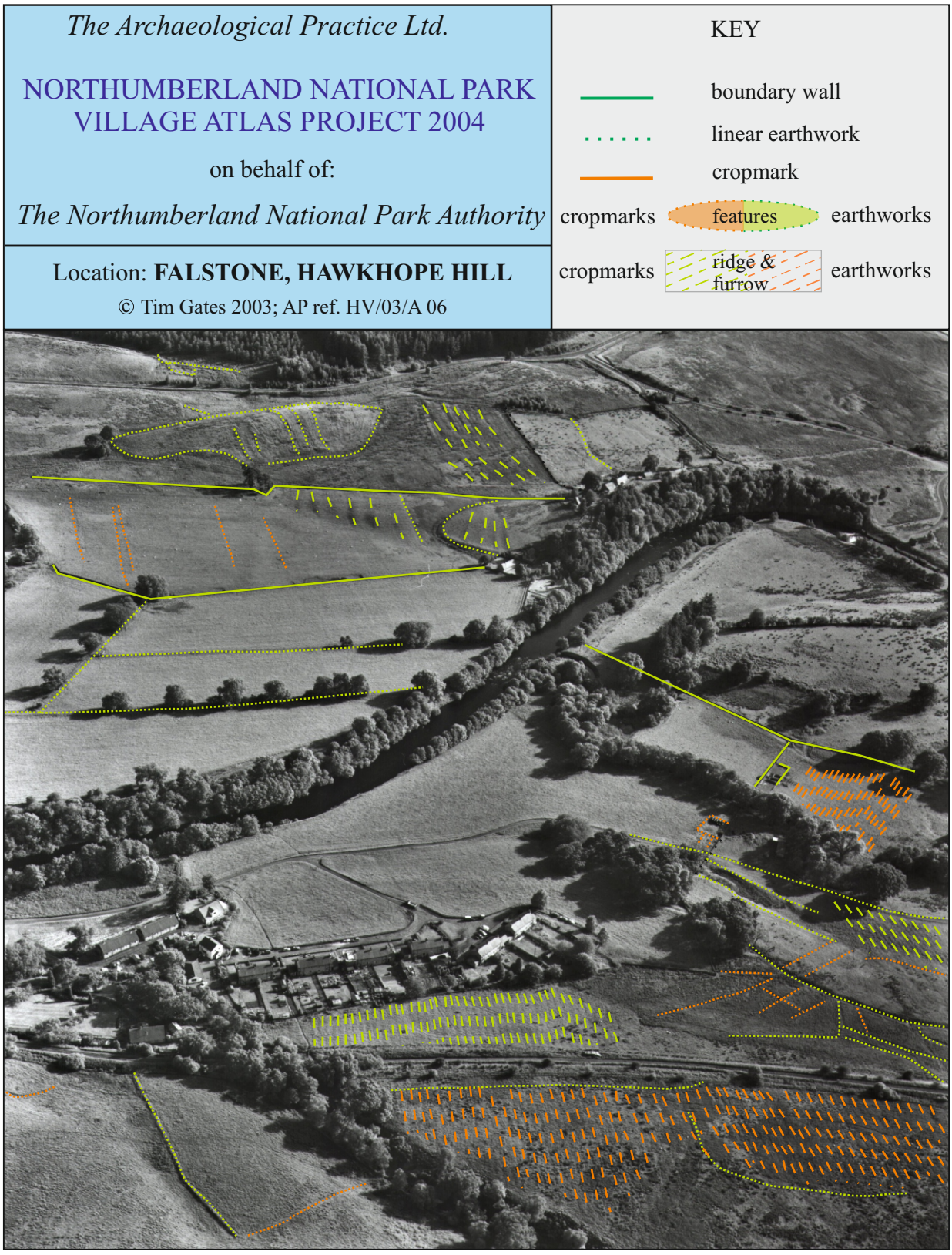


Fig. 10: *Aerial photograph of Falstone marking features of potential interest, notably functioning and redundant field boundaried and traces of ridge & furrow cultivation features (foreground, west of the 1950s' forestry estate).*

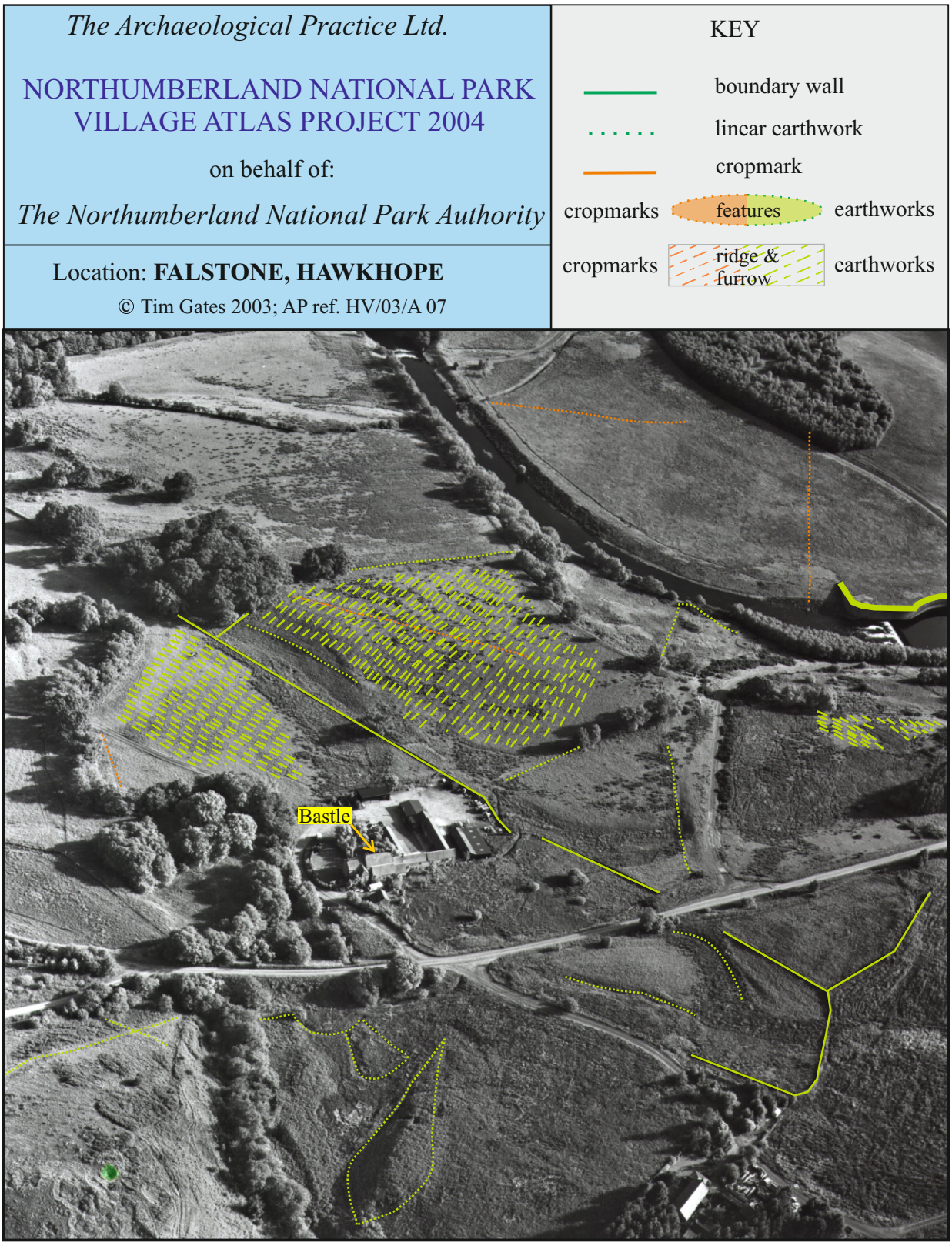


Fig. 11: *Aerial view of Hawkehope near Falstone from the north, marking features of potential interest, including the bastle site, ridge & furrow cultivation features close to the farm and walling at the top of Kielder Dam run-off channel.*

Fig. 12: *Extract from Mercator's Map of Northumberland, 1595 (NRO ZAN M16-B21 (p. 250))*

Fig. 13: *Extract from Speed's Map of Northumberland, 1610 (NRO ZAN M16-B21 (p. 242))*

Fig. 14: *Extract from Jansson's Map of Northumberland, 1646 (NRO ZAN M16-B21 (p. 242))*

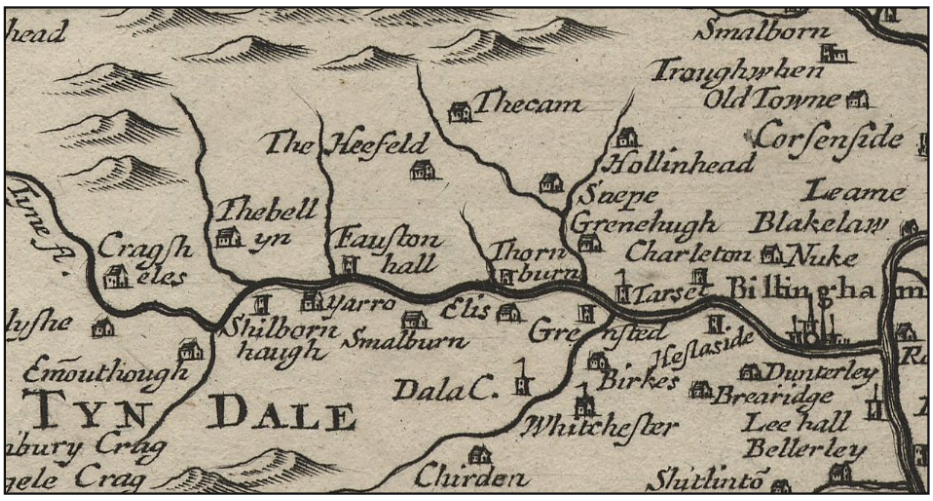


Fig. 15: *Extract from Morden's Map of Northumberland, 1695 (NRO ZAN M16-B21 (p. 249))*

Fig. 16: *Extract from Kitchin's Map of Northumberland, 1750 (NRO ZAN M16-B21 (p. 247))*

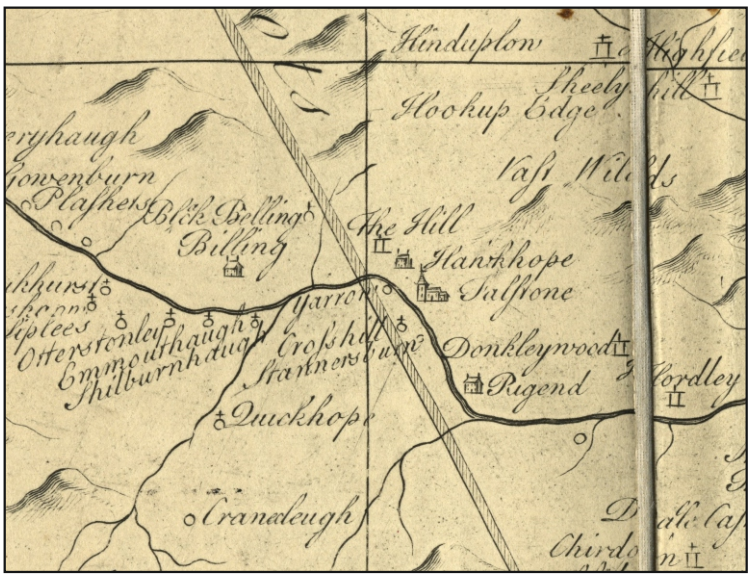


Fig. 17: *Extract from Horsley and Cay's Map of Northumberland, 1753 (NRO ZAN M16-B21 (p. 249))*

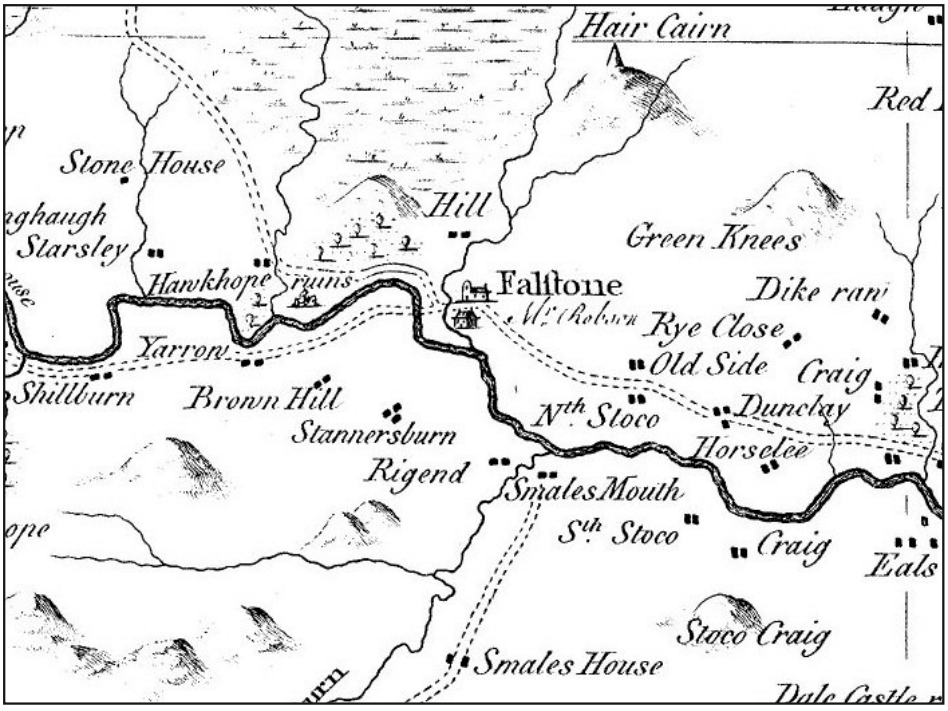


Fig. 18: *Extract from Armstrong's Map of Northumberland, 1769*

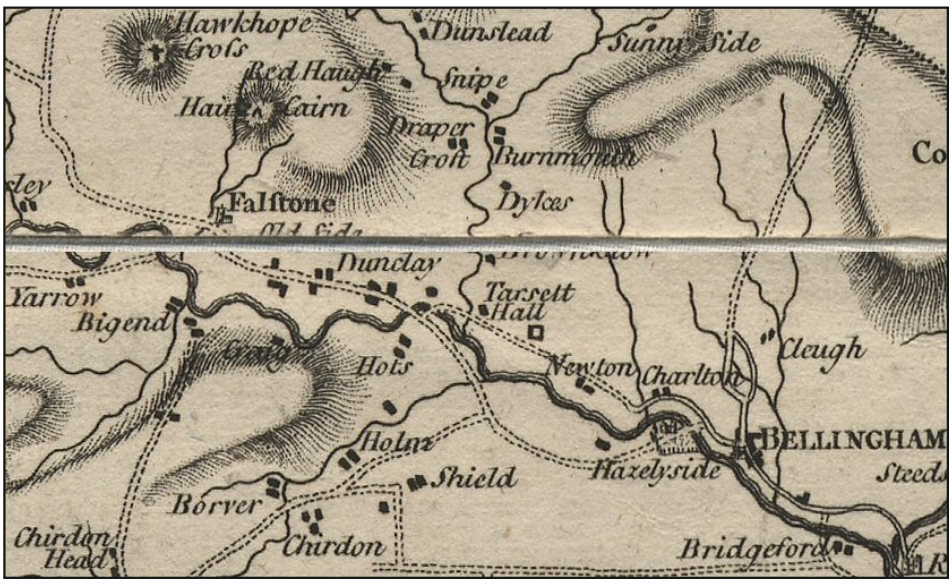


Fig. 19: *Extract from Cary's Map of Northumberland, 1789*
(NRO ZAN M16-B21 (p. 254))

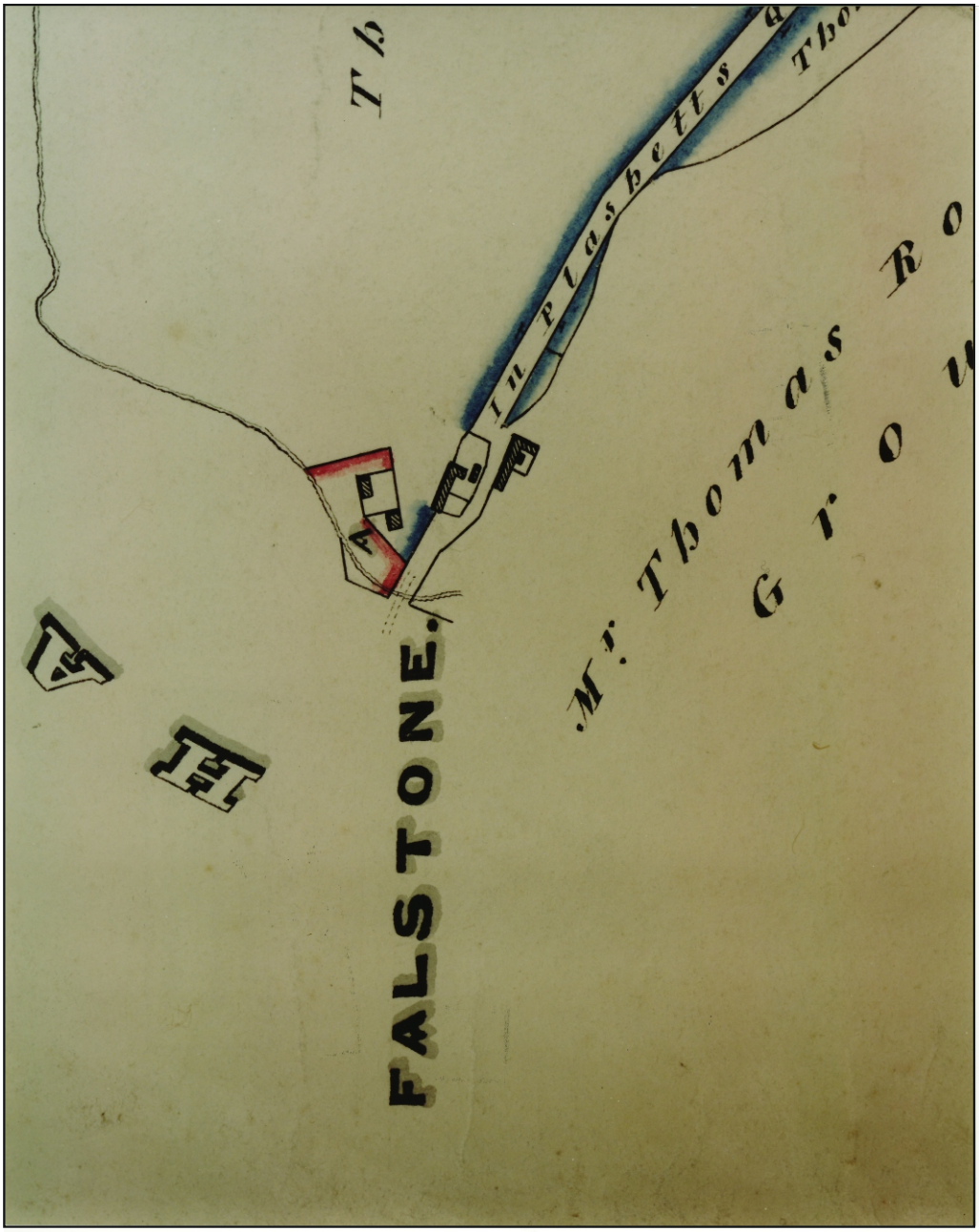


Fig.20: *Detail of Falstone village from Thorneyburn Common Inclosure Award, 1832 copy by Thomas Bell of 1816 original (Fal_M&D 25)*

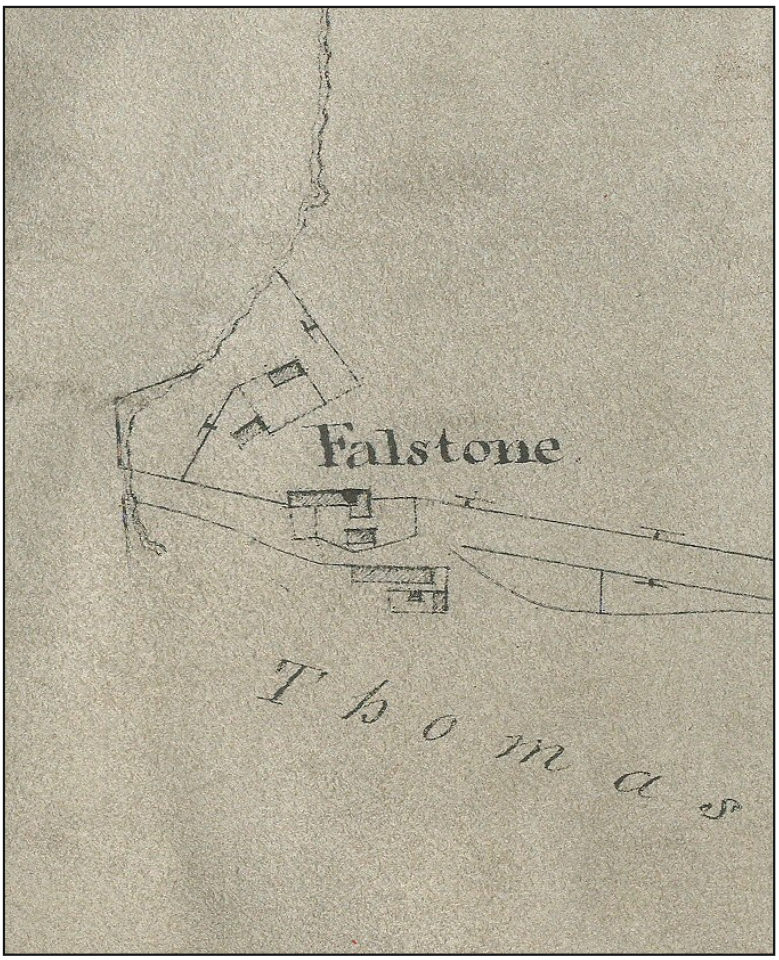


Fig. 21: *Plan of Falstone taken from the Thorneyburn Common Inclosure Award of 1816 (1804 Act), Simonburn Parish (FAL_M&D 016)*

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004: FALSTONE

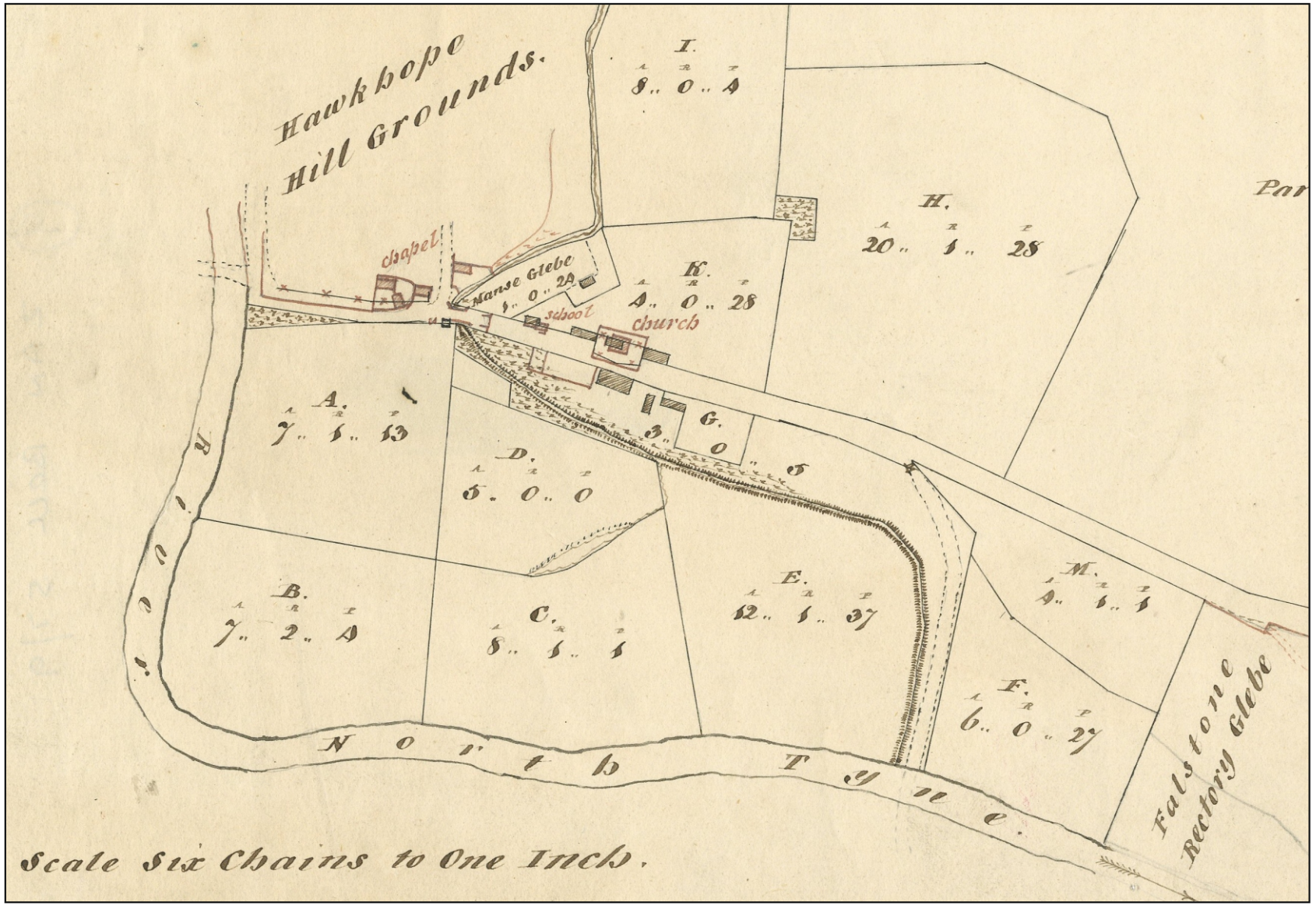


Fig. 22: *Sketch plan of the boundary of Falstone Estate belonging to Thos. Robson Esq., Early 19th century (FAL_M&D 019)*

Fig. 23: *Tithe Plan of Plashetts and Tynehead (Falstone), 1841 (FAL_M&D 005)*

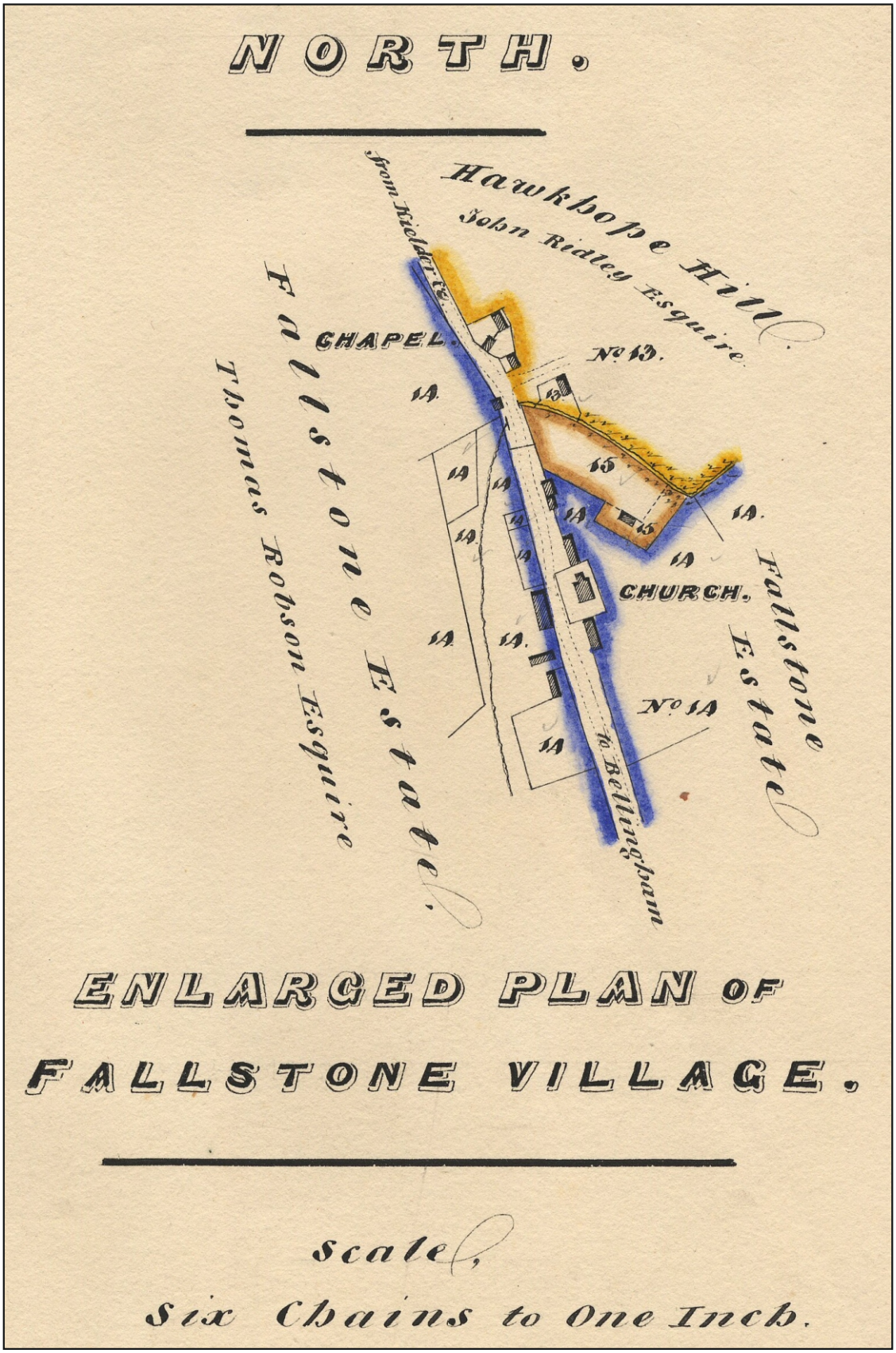
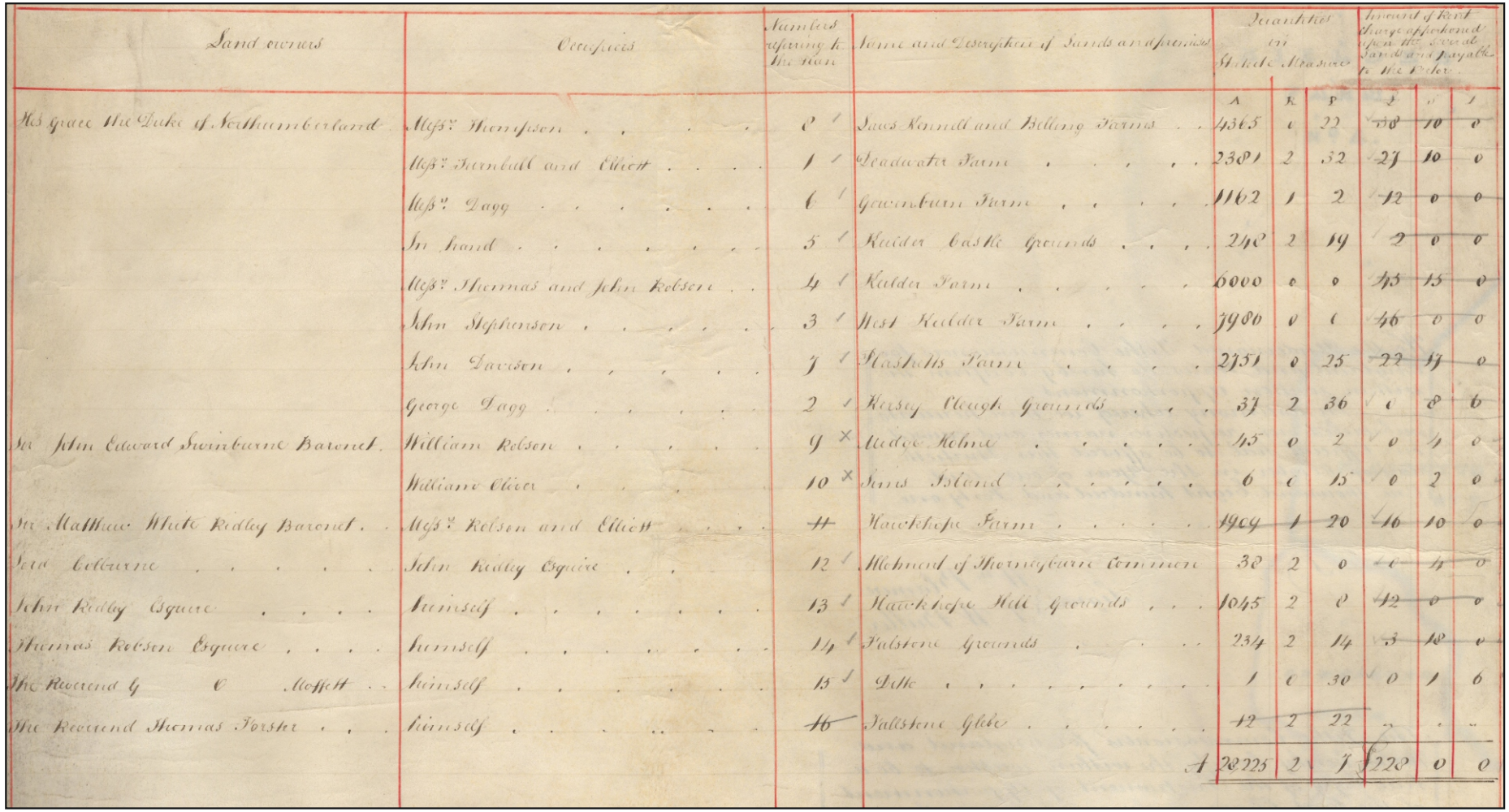


Fig. 24: *Plashetts and Tynehead Tithe Plan: detail of Falstone village (FAL_M&D 004)*

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004: FALSTONE



Land owners	Occupiers	Numbers referring to the Plan	Name and Description of Lands and premises	Quantities in Statute Measure A	R	P	Amount of Rent Charge apportioned upon the several Lands and payable to the Rector £	s	d
His Grace the Duke of Northumberland	Messrs Thompson	2	Saws Kennell and Belling Farms	436.5	0	22	58	10	0
	Messrs Turnbull and Elliott	1	Deadwater Farm	238.1	2	32	27	10	0
	Messrs Dagg	6	Gowanburn Farm	116.2	1	2	12	0	0
	In hand	5	Kielder Castle Grounds	24.0	2	19	2	0	0
	Messrs Thomas and John Robson	4	Kielder Farm	600.0	0	0	45	15	0
	John Stephenson	3	West Kielder Farm	398.0	0	0	46	0	0
	John Dawson	7	Plashetts Farm	235.1	0	25	22	17	0
	George Dagg	2	Kersey Clough Grounds	3.7	2	36	0	8	6
Sir John Edward Swinburne Baronet	William Robson	9 ×	Medge Holme	4.5	0	2	0	4	0
	William Oliver	10 ×	Sims Island	0.6	0	15	0	2	0
Sir Matthew White Ridley Baronet	Messrs Robson and Elliott	11	Hawkhope Farm	190.9	1	20	16	10	0
Lord Colborne	John Ridley Esquire	12	Allotment of Thorneyburn Common	3.0	2	0	0	4	0
John Ridley Esquire	Himself	13	Hawkhope Hill Grounds	104.5	2	0	12	0	0
Thomas Robson Esquire	himself	14	Falstone Grounds	23.4	2	14	3	10	0
The Reverend G C Moffett	himself	15	Glebe	1	0	30	0	1	6
The Reverend Thomas Forster	himself	16	Falstone Glebe	12	2	22	..	..	..
				A 2225	2	7	220	0	0

Fig. 25: *Tithe apportionment document for Plashetts and Tynehead: Falstone (FAL_M&D 006)*

Fig. 26: *First Edition Ordnance Survey Plan, 1860 (Sheet 59) (FAL_M&D 008)*

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004: FALSTONE

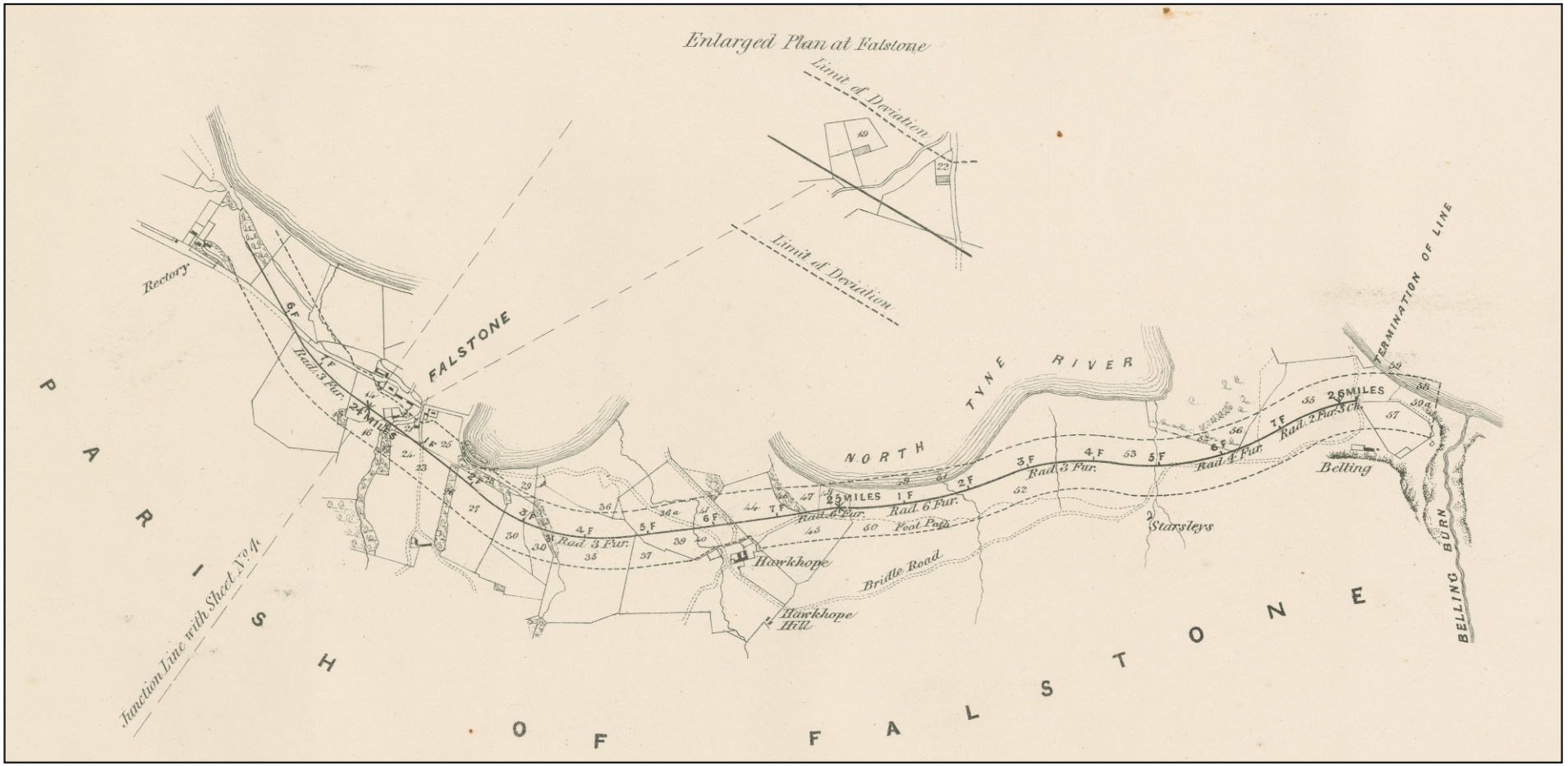


Fig. 27: *Plan of proposed North Tyne Section of the Border Counties Railway, 1853 (FAL_M&D 017)*

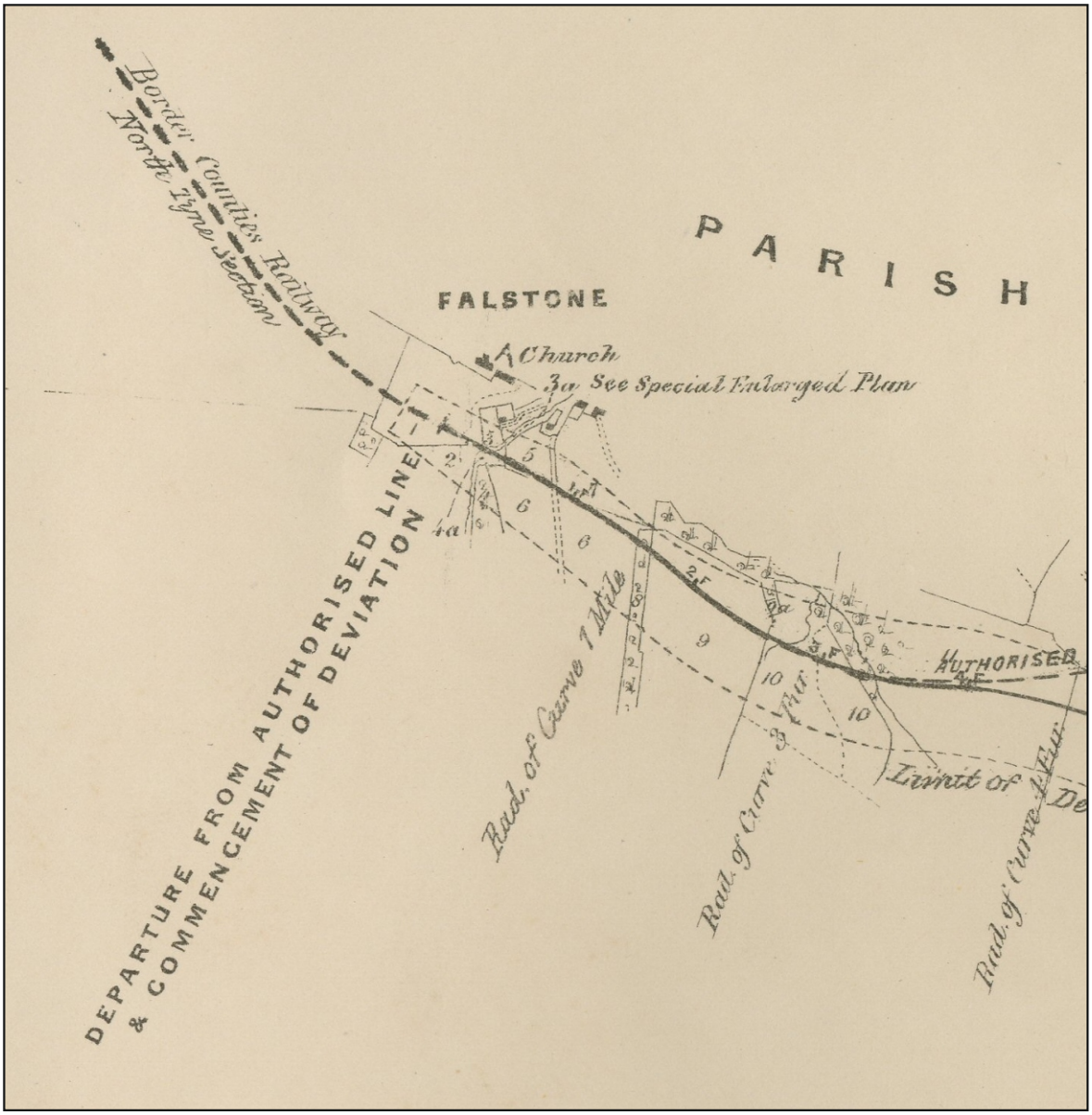


Fig. 28: *Plan of proposed deviations to the authorised line of the Border Counties Railway, 1858 (FAL_M&D 018)*

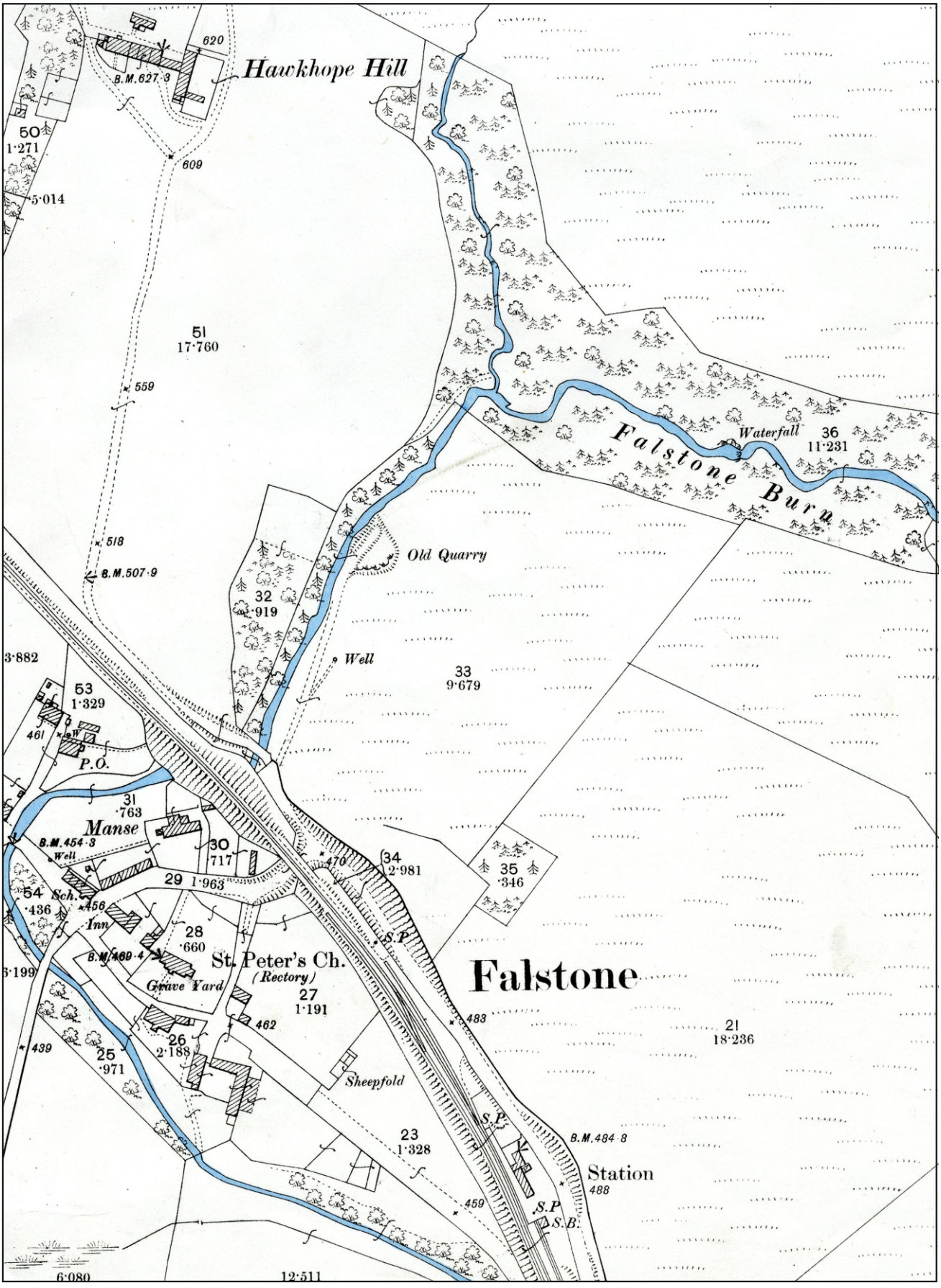


Fig. 29: *Second Edition Ordnance Survey Plan, 1898 (Sheet 59.10) (FAL_M&D 010)*

Fig. 30: *Second Edition Ordnance Survey Plan, 1898 (Sheet 59 SW) (FAL_M&D 011)*

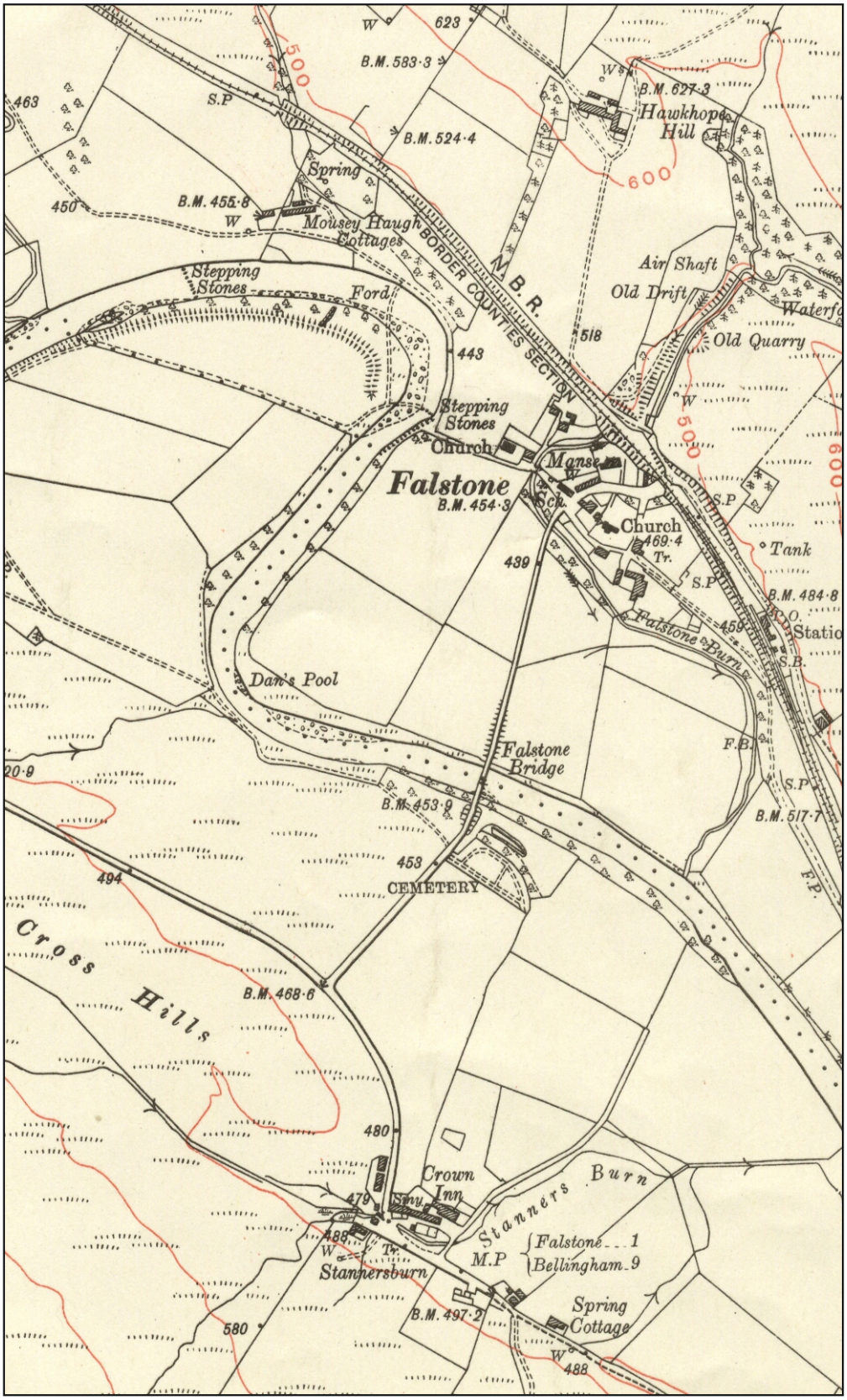
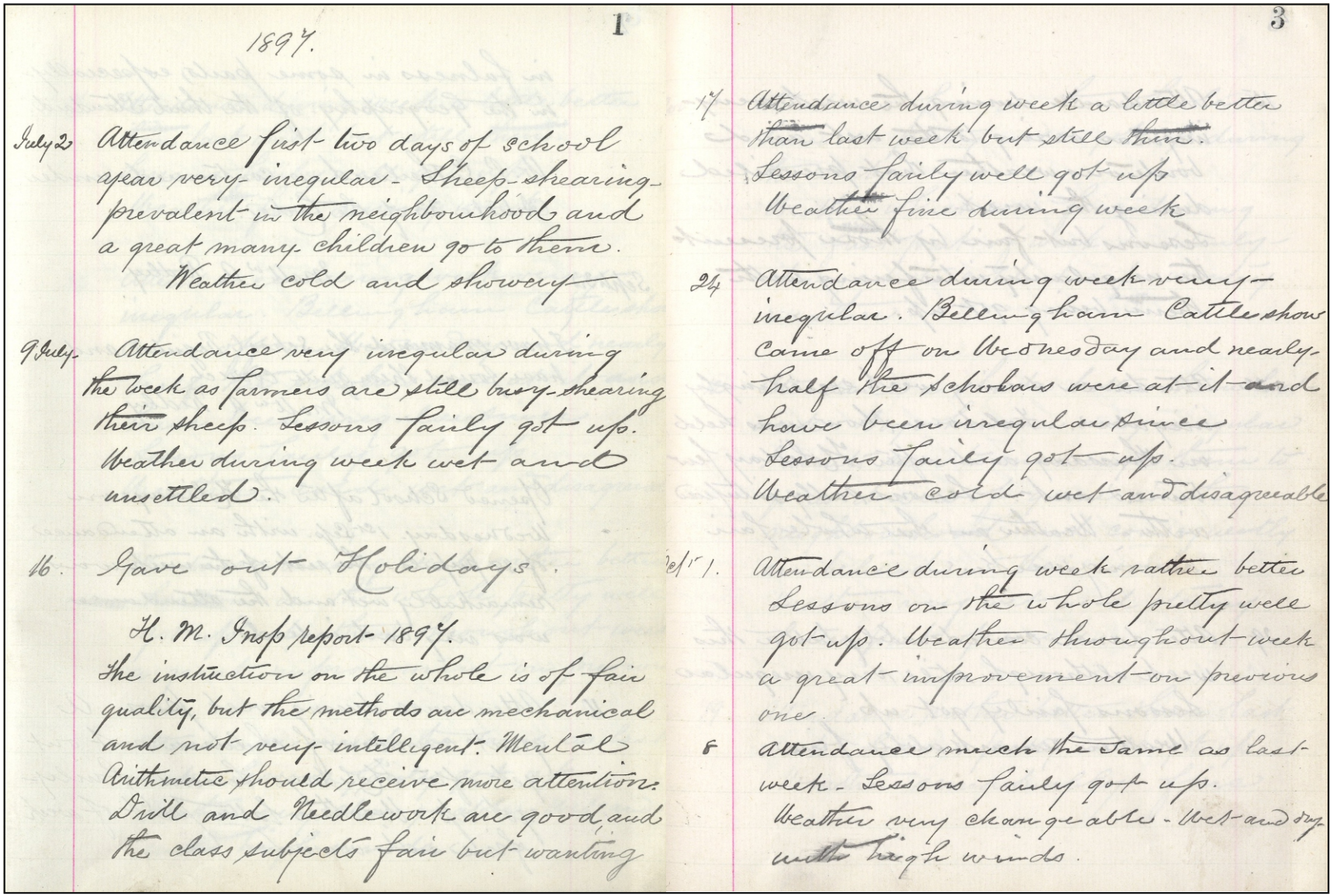


Fig. 31: *Third Edition Ordnance Survey Plan, 1921 (Sheet 64 NW) (FAL_M&D 012)*

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004: FALSTONE



1897.

1

July 2 Attendance first two days of school year very irregular - Sheep-shearing prevalent in the neighbourhood and a great many children go to them.
Weather cold and showery

9 July Attendance very irregular during the week as farmers are still busy shearing their sheep. Lessons fairly got up.
Weather during week wet and unsettled.

16 Gave out Holidays.

H. M. Insp report - 1897.
The instruction on the whole is of fair quality, but the methods are mechanical and not very intelligent. Mental Arithmetic should receive more attention. Drill and Needlework are good and the class subjects fair but wanting

3

17 Attendance during week a little better than last week but still thin.
Lessons fairly well got up
Weather fine during week

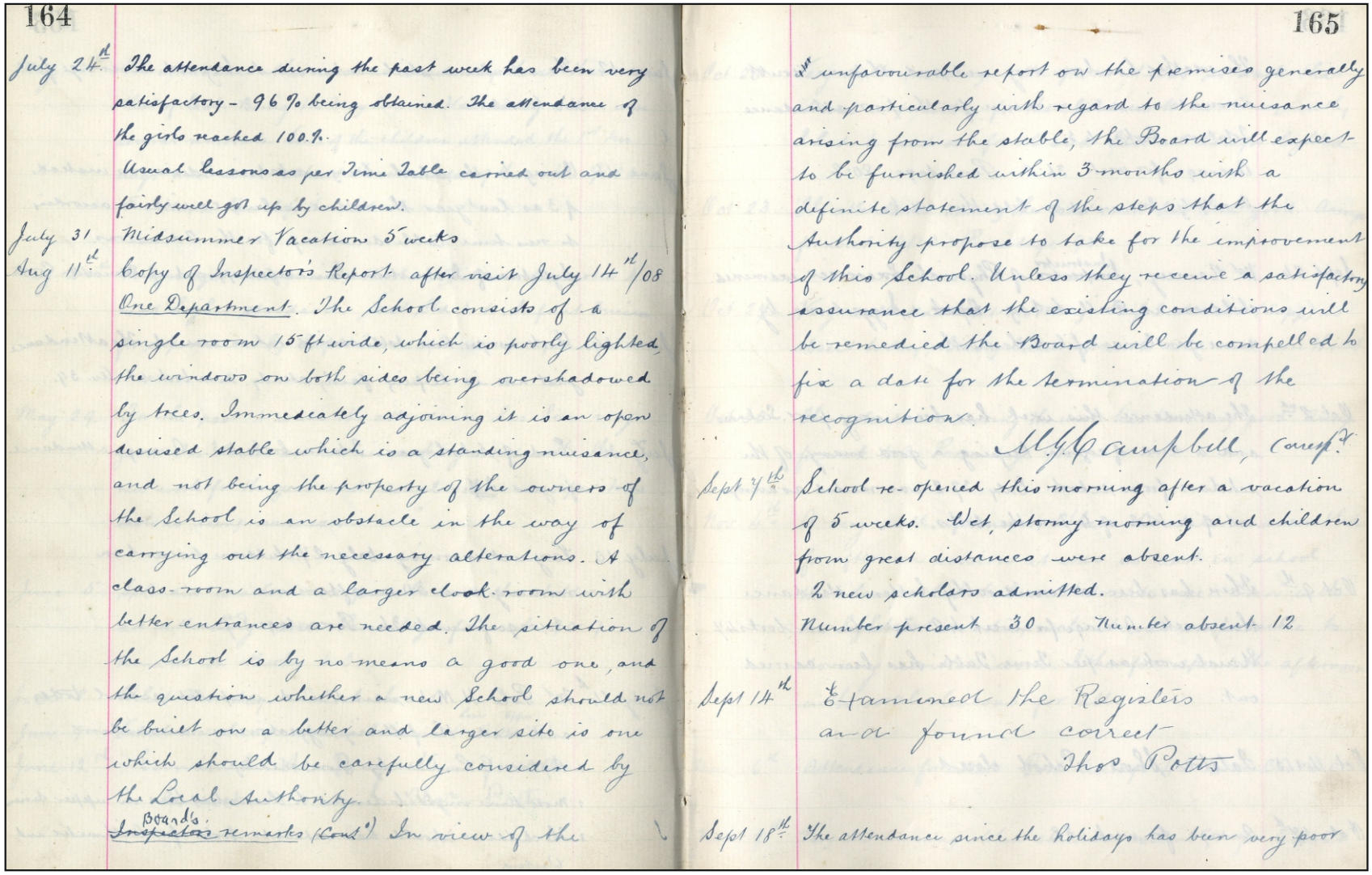
24 Attendance during week very irregular. Bellingham Cattle show came off on Wednesday and nearly half the Scholars were at it and have been irregular since
Lessons fairly got up.
Weather cold wet and disagreeable

30/1 Attendance during week rather better
Lessons on the whole pretty well got up. Weather throughout week a great improvement on previous one

6 Attendance much the same as last week. Lessons fairly got up.
Weather very changeable - Wet and dry with high winds.

Fig. 32: *Extract from Falstone School Log book, 1897 (FAL_M&D 001-002)*

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004: FALSTONE



164

July 24th The attendance during the past week has been very satisfactory - 96% being obtained. The attendance of the girls reached 100%.
Usual lessons as per Time Table carried out and fairly well got up by children.

July 31 Midsummer Vacation 5 weeks

Aug 11th Copy of Inspector's Report after visit July 14th/08
One Department. The School consists of a single room 15 ft wide, which is poorly lighted, the windows on both sides being overshadowed by trees. Immediately adjoining it is an open disused stable which is a standing nuisance, and not being the property of the owners of the School is an obstacle in the way of carrying out the necessary alterations. A class-room and a larger cloak-room with better entrances are needed. The situation of the School is by no means a good one, and the question whether a new School should not be built on a better and larger site is one which should be carefully considered by the Local Authority.
~~Inspector's~~ Board's remarks (Cont'd) In view of the

165

unfavourable report on the premises generally and particularly with regard to the nuisance arising from the stable, the Board will expect to be furnished within 3 months with a definite statement of the steps that the Authority propose to take for the improvement of this School. Unless they receive a satisfactory assurance that the existing conditions will be remedied the Board will be compelled to fix a date for the termination of the recognition.

M.G. Campbell, Correspt.

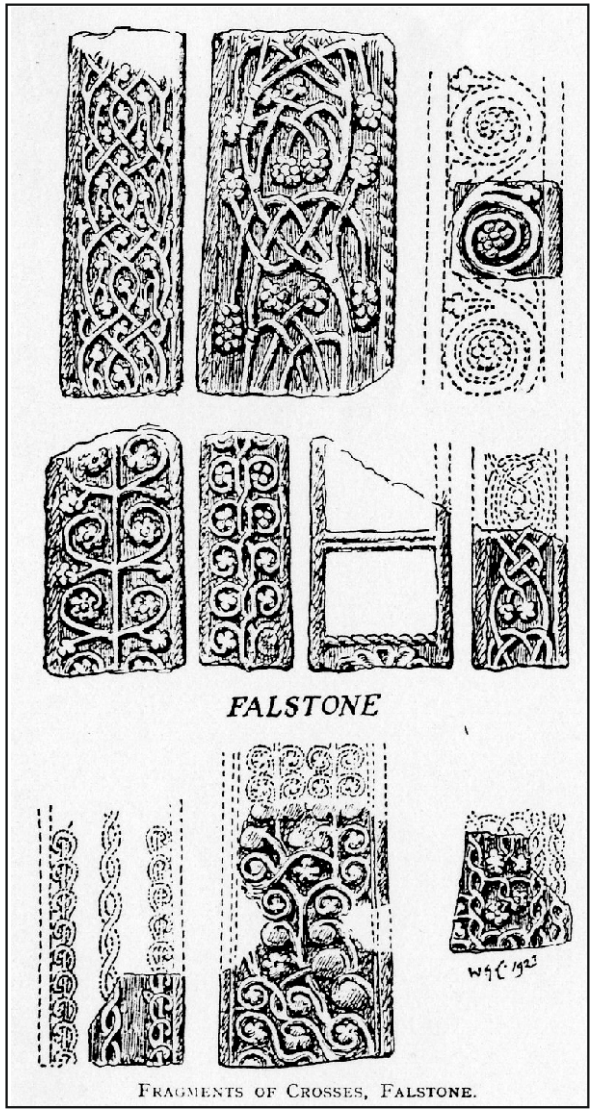
Sept 7th School re-opened this morning after a vacation of 5 weeks. Wet, stormy morning and children from great distances were absent.
2 new scholars admitted.
Number present 30 Number absent 12

Sept 14th Examined the Registers and found correct
Thos Potts

Sept 18th The attendance since the holidays has been very poor

Fig. 33: *Extract from Falstone School Log book, 1908 (FAL_M&D 003)*

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004: FALSTONE



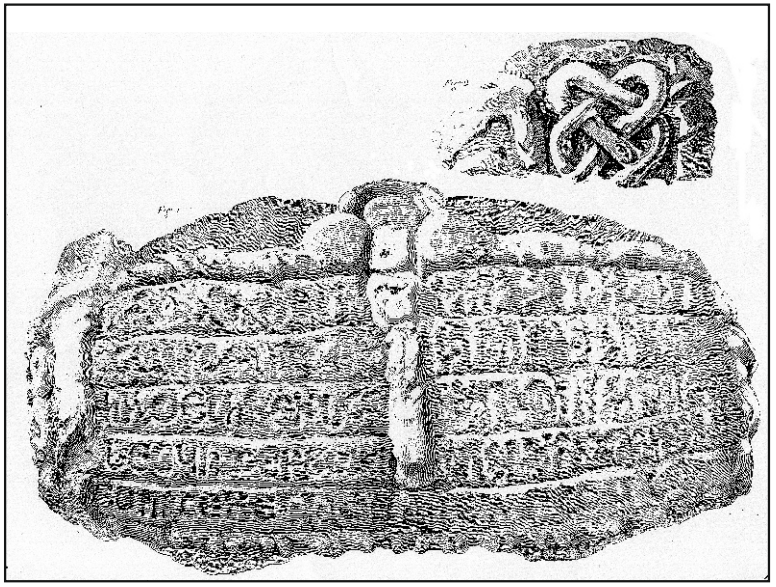


Fig. 35: *Hroethberht's memorial stone found north of Falstone on Hawkehope Hill grounds (FAL_M&D 028)*

Fig. 34: *Fragments of a cross shaft found at, or in the vicinity of Falstone (FAL_M&D 027)*

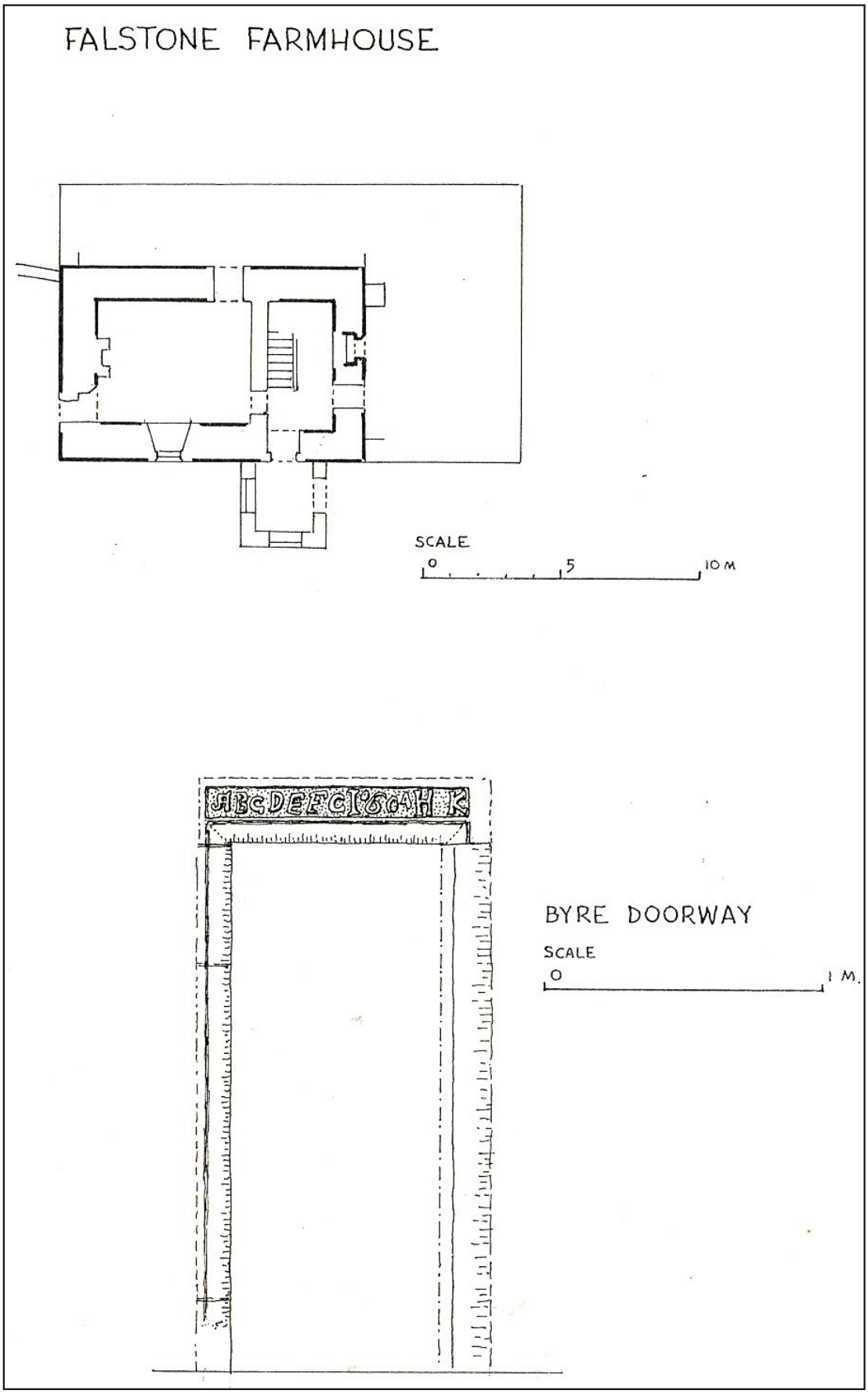


***Fig.36**: Falstone Bastle, plan and sketch of original East doorway by Peter Ryder (Fal_M&D 26)*

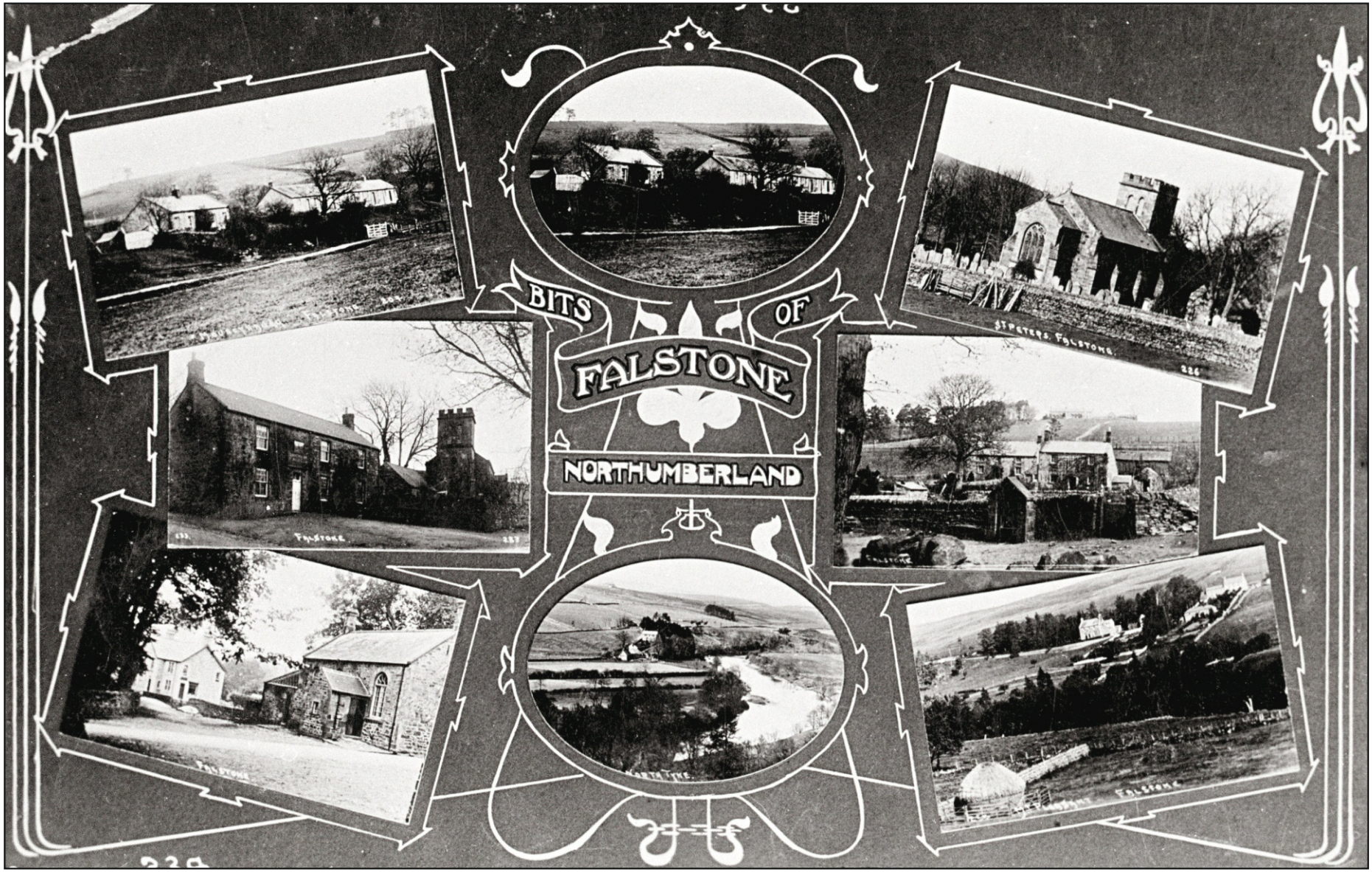


Fig. 37: *Postcard of Falstone views, early 20th century (FAL_HP 033)*

Fig. 38: *View of Falstone, early 20th century (FAL_HP 032)*

Fig. 39: *View of Falstone Farm and church, with railway in foreground, early 20th century (FAL_HP 037)*

Fig. 40: *Hawkhope Hill Colliery, early 20th century (FAL_HP 031)*

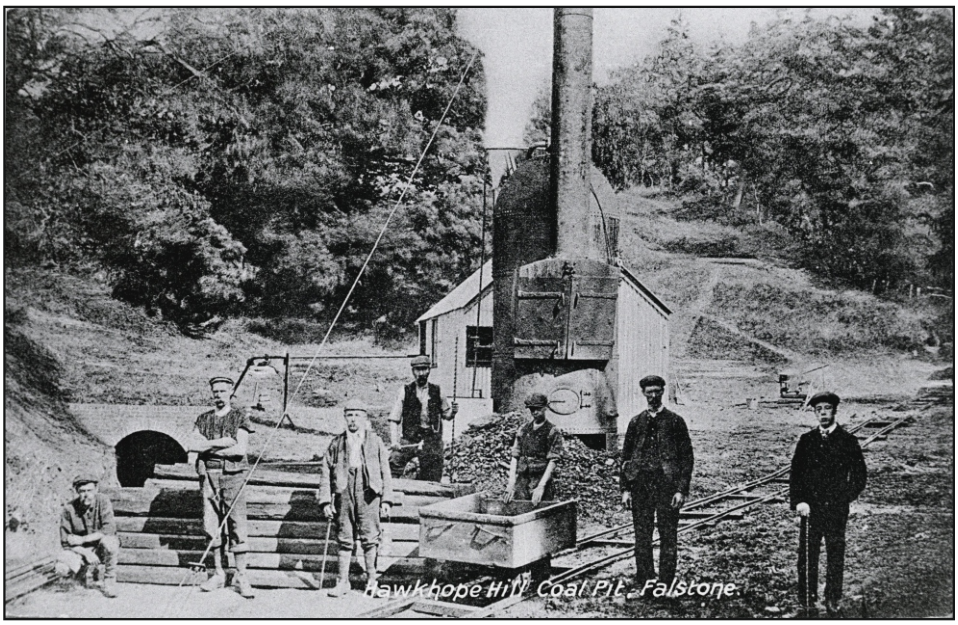


Fig. 41: *Hawkhope Hill Colliery, early 20th century (FAL_HP 034)*

Fig. 42: *Falstone Railway Station, c.1930 (FAL_HP 030)*

Fig. 43: *View of Falstone Railway Station c.1930 (FAL_HP 036)*

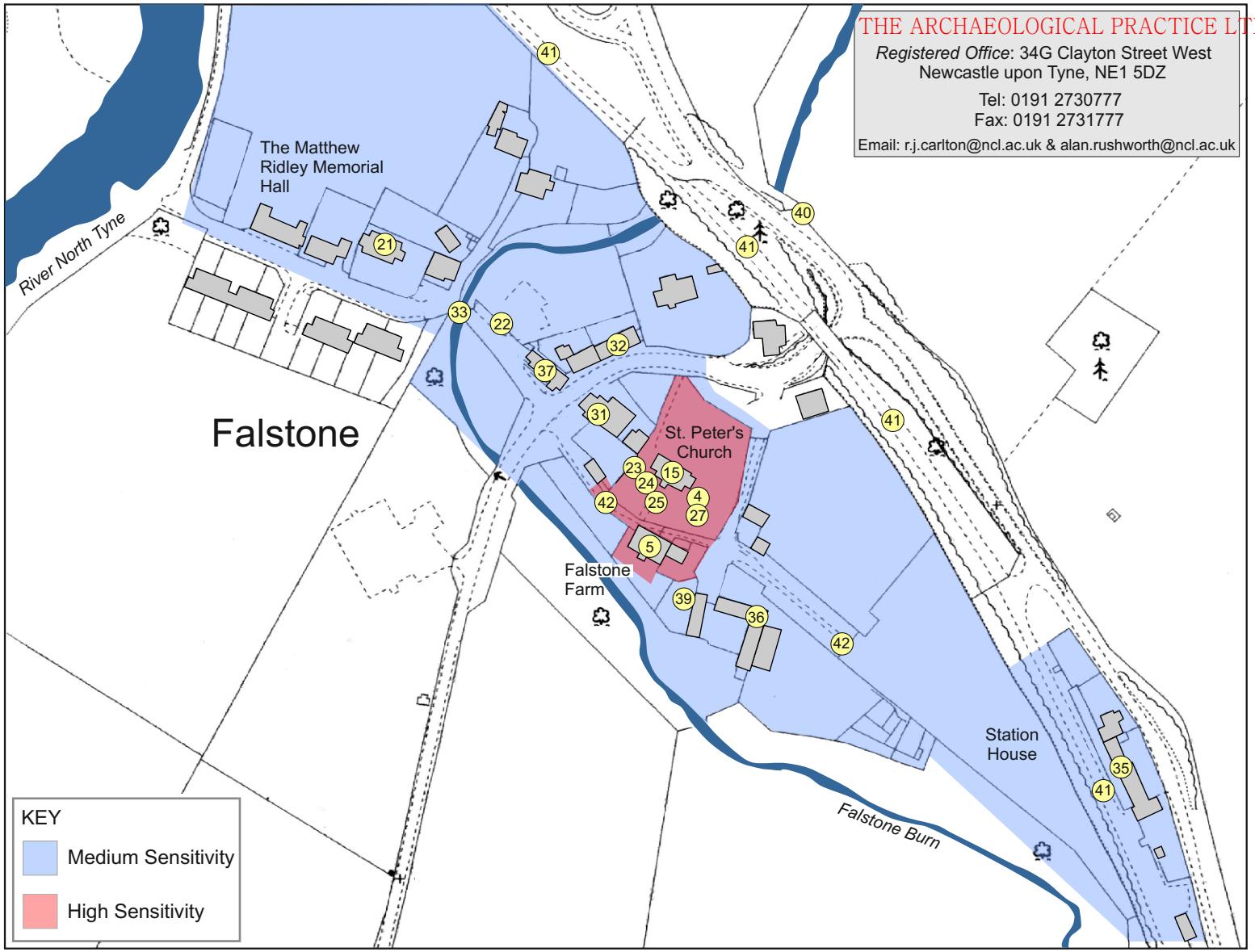


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***Fig. 68**: Archaeological Sensitivity Map of Falstone (Catalogue numbers keyed to Table 1)*

Areas of the map designated 'High Sensitivity' are those known to contain important visible or buried archaeological remains; those designated 'Medium Sensitivity' are areas thought likely to contain such remains on the basis of map & documentary evidence or their proximity to known sites. The above map covers the modern village core and its environs; other sites and localities in the wider vicinity (see Figures 66 & 67) will also display significant levels of archaeological sensitivity

COMMENTARY

The location of St Peter's churchyard on a knoll demarcated by a bend in the Falstone Burn forms a neatly bounded location which might have proved attractive for an early Christian monastic community, for instance. Fragments of an early medieval cross shaft have been found in close proximity and an 8th-9th century memorial stone found around a quarter of a mile north west of church, might have originally come from the churchyard too. The churchyard also contains a fine group of early 18th century carved gravestones.

The medieval farmstead or hamlet which can be inferred from documentary evidence was probably centred immediately to the south and south east of the churchyard on or near the site of the early 17th century bastle which is located beside the original main route through the village. Although much altered, the bastle preserves many original features including a datestone of 1604 and evidence for an internal stair. The attached farm buildings are later in date.

The current extent of Falstone village is the result of 19th and 20th century expansion and covers a much larger area than its medieval or early modern predecessors. It includes a number of significant 19th century structures, including the URC church, schoolhouse and railway station, and forms an attractive overall assemblage. In the wider vicinity, outside the core study area represented by the accompanying map, a range of other sites of cultural heritage significance should be considered potentially sensitive to interference. These include the URC graveyard, Falstone bridge, the railway line & features associated with Hawkehope Hill mine. The sensitivity of agricultural features such as field boundaries, ruined farmsteads and ridge & furrow cultivation features, as well as industrial remains such as quarries and coal pits should all be judged on the basis of context and individual merit.

Fig. 44: *View of Plashetts village, early 20th century (FAL_HP 042)*

Fig. 45: *Horse-pulled waggon at Plashetts, early 20th century (FAL_HP 041)*

Fig. 46: *The Black Cock PH with church of St Peter to rear, c.1915 (Fal_HP 001)*

Fig. 47: *Falstone Presbyterian church & shop c.1910 (Fal_HP 007)*

Fig. 48: *Falstone railway station stores, c.1930 (Fal_HP 008)*

Fig. 49: *Mount Pleasant from Stannersburn, c.1920 (Fal_HP 023)*

Fig. 50: *Falstone school, 1887 (Fal_HP 024)*

Fig. 51: *Falstone football club, 1935 (Fal_HP 004)*

Fig. 52: *Stannersburn Smithy, c.1910 (Fal_HP 012)*

Fig. 53: *Shearing at Belling,1909 (Fal_HP 021)*

Fig. 54: *Church of St Peter, Falstone (Fal_MP 018)*

Fig. 55: *Falstone schoolhouse during restoration and conversion to a Northumberland National Parks Authority café and visitors centre, Summer 2004(Fal_MP 021)*

Fig. 56: *Blackcock Inn and St Peter's church (Fal_MP 062)*

Fig. 57: *The Old Manse (Fal_MP 031)*

Fig. 58: *Falstone Farm bastle (Fal_MP 132)*

Fig. 59: *Falstone farm outbuildings - cartshed and ?threshing barn (Fal_MP 031)*

Fig. 60: *Falstone URC church (Fal_MP 059)*

Fig. 61: *Falstone Station (Fal_MP 063)*

Fig. 62: *Beatesnow headstone, St Peter's churchyard (Fal_MP 070)*

Fig. 63: *Hawkhope Farm bastle (Fal_MP 140)*

Fig. 64: *Coal wagons at site of Falstone mine (Fal_MP 128)*

Fig. 65: *Kielder dam with ridge & furrow above Hawkehope farm (Fal_MP 139)*

PART 3

SYNTHESIS & ANALYSIS

5. GAZETTEER OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES

A summary site gazetteer is set out below. Fuller descriptions are provided in Appendix 4 and complete entries for those sites listed in the Northumberland Sites and Monuments Record (NSMR) may be consulted by contacting the Conservation Team at County Hall, Morpeth. The gazetteer sites are all located on figure 4 and, in the case of those in the immediate vicinity of the village and in the village core, on figures 5 and 6 respectively. For convenience figures 4 and 5 are reproduced in this section as figures 66 and 67, whilst the village core sites are marked on the archaeological sensitivity plan in Part 4 (fig. 68). For further ease of identifiability the site catalogue numbers are placed between square brackets when cited in the report text. Thus catalogue number 15 would normally appear as [15], although in some cases a site may be more fully identified.

Table 1: *Known sites of cultural heritage importance within the wider study area.*

Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period	Site Name	Grid Ref	Status
1	6963	POST MEDIEVAL	Hawkhope Farmhouse	NY 371450 588130	Grade II
2	6964	POST MEDIEVAL	Shilling Pot	NY 371620 587160	
3	6965	EARLY MEDIEVAL	Chapel at Falstone	NY 372000 587800	
4	6966	ROMAN	Coins found	NY 372420 587400	
5	6967	POST MEDIEVAL	Falstone Farm	NY 372390 587380	Grade II
6	6968	EARLY MEDIEVAL	Pre-Conquest cross shaft	NY 372400 587410	
7	6969	MEDIEVAL	Cultivation terraces west of Falstone	NY 371500 587300	
8	6969	MEDIEVAL	Cultivation terraces west of Falstone	NY 371500 587300	
9	6976	POST MEDIEVAL	Starsley pele	NY 370160 588240	
10	6977	POST MEDIEVAL	Gordon's Walls	NY 370220 588380	
11	6978	POST MEDIEVAL	Stone House	NY 370070 588230	
12	6979	POST MEDIEVAL	Yarrow, deserted medieval village	NY 371400 587400	
13	6979	POST MEDIEVAL	Yarrow, deserted medieval village	NY 371400 587400	
14	6980	POST MEDIEVAL	Hawkhope	NY 371000 588000	
15	6981	POST MEDIEVAL	Church of St Peter	NY 372420 587420	
16	6983	POST MEDIEVAL	Hawkhope limekiln	NY 372700 589400	
17	6984	POST MEDIEVAL	Hawkhope Moor limekiln	NY 371900 589700	
18	6985	POST MEDIEVAL	Falstone limekiln	NY 373600 588400	
19	6986	UNKNOWN	Yarrow Moor, stone buildings (site of)	NY 370200 587300	
20	6987	POST MEDIEVAL	Falstone Bridge	NY 372270 587130	Grade II
21	6988	POST MEDIEVAL	United Reformed Church, Falstone	NY 372290 587510	Grade II
22	13476	POST MEDIEVAL	Drinking Fountain, Falstone	NY 372339 587474	Grade II
23	13477	POST MEDIEVAL	Routledge gravestone c.15 yards west of Church of St Peter, Falstone	NY 372393 587415	Grade II
24	13478	POST MEDIEVAL	Goodfellow gravestone c.10 yards south-west of Church of St Peter, Falstone	NY 372398 587410	Grade II
25	13479	POST MEDIEVAL	Gravestone of Elizabeth B... c.15 yards south of church of St Peter, Falstone	NY 372401 587401	Grade II
26	13480	POST MEDIEVAL	Rutherford gravestone c.10 yards south-east of Church of St Peter, Falstone	NY 372421 587402	Grade II
27	13481	POST MEDIEVAL	Tindall gravestone c.15 yards south-east of Church of St Peter, Falstone	NY 372420 587397	Grade II
28	13482	POST MEDIEVAL	Farmbuildings attached to left of Hawkhope Farmhouse	NY 371427 588134	Grade II
29	13483	POST MEDIEVAL	Falstone Rectory	NY 372874 586873	Grade II
30	13484	POST MEDIEVAL	Coach house and stable c.20 yards east of Falstone Rectory	NY 372901 586859	Grade II
31	14123	POST MEDIEVAL	The Blackcock Public House	NY 372379 587439	
32	14124	POST MEDIEVAL	Briar Cottage and Rose Cottage	NY 372387 587467	
33	14125	POST MEDIEVAL	Bridge by village green	NY 372321 587481	
34	14129	POST MEDIEVAL	Falstone old school house	NY 372357 587456	

35	14128	POST MEDIEVAL	Former station now forestry commission office	NY 372600 587289	
36	14127	POST MEDIEVAL	Farm buildings at Falstone farm	NY 372445 587352	
37	14126	POST MEDIEVAL	Falstone cemetery	NY 372223 587023	
38		POST MEDIEVAL	Concrete building foundations and steps in Hawkhope Hill woods	NY 372223 587891	
39		POST MEDIEVAL	Remains of horse engine, Falstone Farm	NY 372445 587352	
40		POST MEDIEVAL	Hawkhope mine screen and aerial trackway	NY 372223 587510	
41		POST MEDIEVAL	Line of Border Counties Railway	NY 372 587	
42		POST MEDIEVAL	Former village street	NY 3723 5873	
43		POST MEDIEVAL	Stone trough on village street	NY 372223 586760	
44		POST MEDIEVAL	Memorial to crew of German Tornado that crashed SW of Stannersburn	NY 372223 586750	

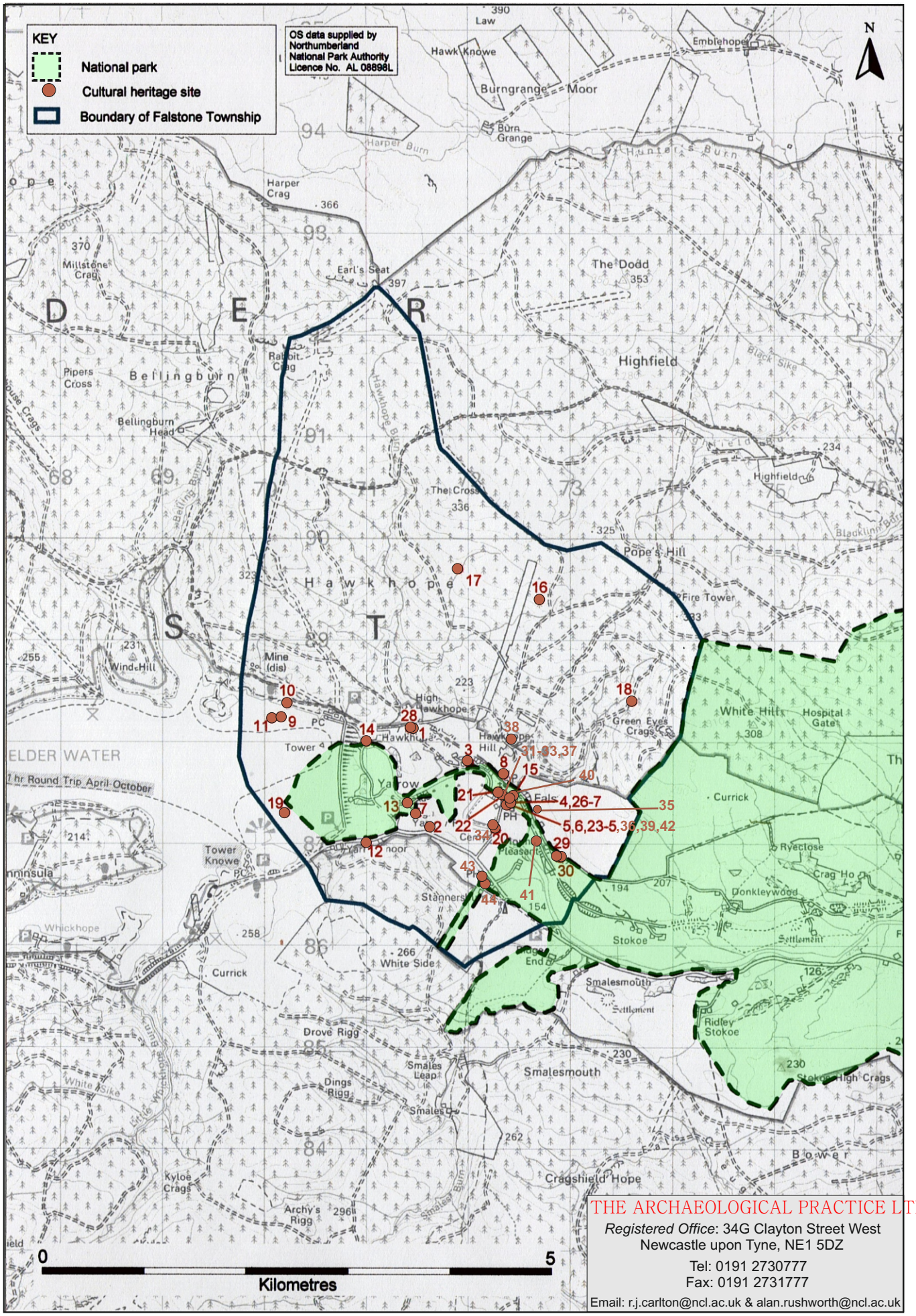

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Fig. 66: *Cultural Heritage Sites in Falstone Township*

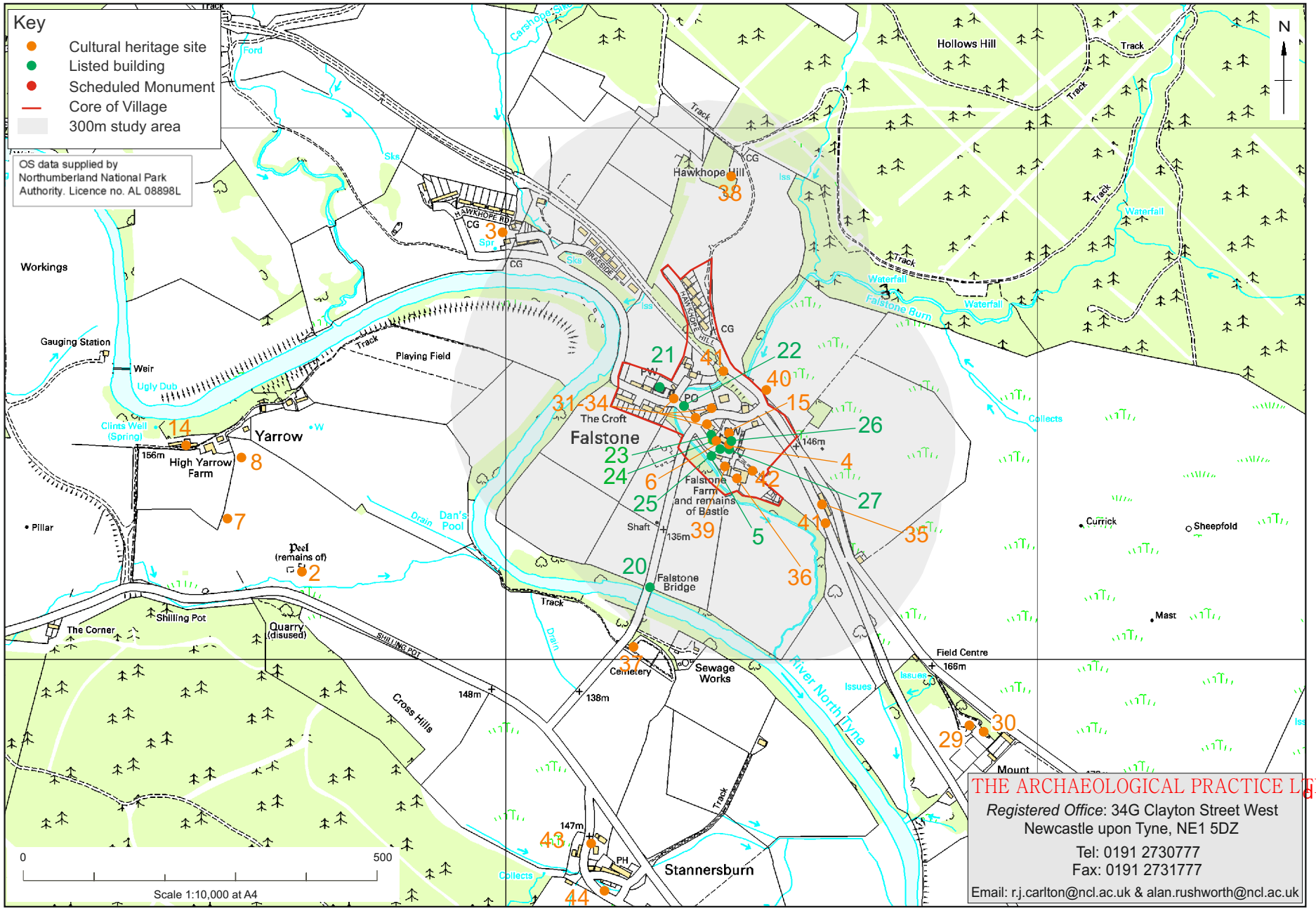

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Fig. 67: *Cultural Heritage sites in the Vicinity of Falstone Village*

6. HISTORICAL SYNTHESIS

6.1 Standard works

NCH XV (1940), 242-51, 256-68; Harbottle & Newman 1973, 138-54; Charlton 1987.

6.2 Introduction[7]

Today, Falstone appears to be a classic nucleated village nestling in the picturesque North Tyne Valley, a little distance below the mighty dam of Kielder Water and overlooked by the brooding presence of the coniferous forest on the hillsides to the north and south. It would be easy to imagine that this settlement had a long and unbroken history, stretching back into the medieval era, as a significant centre of population amid a landscape of dispersed farmsteads and small hamlets. However, the documentary references to the site during the medieval period are extremely sparse and suggest it was a religious focus for the surrounding district, but not necessarily an economic or administrative one. There is no reference to a medieval township or *vill* of Falstone, nor to a manorial centre, in effect no indication that the settlement was any larger at this time than the other little hamlets and farmsteads which, then as now, dotted the valley above Bellingham. Falstone's real emergence as 'a proper village' has come in more recent centuries.

Nevertheless, like every village covered in the study, Falstone has its own distinctive features, its own particular contribution to the history of settlement in the Northumbrian uplands. Thus it has yielded a group of early medieval sculpture as yet unique within the Pennine-Cheviot uplands of the National Park, pointing to a history of religious activity at this spot stretching back perhaps as much as 1250 years.

6.2.1 The placename

Falstone is first recorded in the form 'Foustan' (1317/18), 'Faustane' (1371) and 'the Fawestone' (1541) . This is thought to signify the 'multicoloured' or 'speckled stone' and it has even been suggested that this may refer to a natural feature - a distinctive rock outcrop perhaps - which acquired a religious significance (Barrow 1974; Charlton 1987, 27). A possible toponymic parallel for such a derivation is Holystone ('Halistane'), which occupies a comparable position in the upper reaches of its respective valley, Coquetdale, although no early medieval carved stonework has been found at that settlement unlike Falstone itself.

6.3 Prehistory

The attractions of the upper reaches of the North Tyne valley for early hunter-gatherer populations can be readily appreciated and in an extensively forested landscape would have provided such groups with a convenient route for seasonal migration from the coast to the uplands allowing access to a wide range of resources. Communities in this Mesolithic - Middle Stone Age - period would have been small - essentially extended family groups - and foraged over very extensive areas. Following the introduction of farming c. 4000-3500 BC,

[7] The gazetteer sites referred to in the text are all located on figures 4 and 66. Those in the immediate vicinity of the village and in the village core are also shown on figures 5 & 67 and 6 & 68, respectively. For ease of identifiability the site catalogue numbers are placed between square brackets in the report text; thus catalogue number 1 would normally appear as [1].

more permanent settlement was possible, but evidence for Neolithic - New Stone Age - occupation and dwellings has proved elusive in this part of Northumberland. The possible persistence of regular seasonal migration, or 'transhumance', but now with domesticated flocks and herds, along the lines practised in the medieval and early modern periods, cannot be excluded. The adoption of agriculture and pastoralism enabled population sizes and densities to increase. Kinship groups probably grew larger as a result, whilst occasional festivals may have prompted wider population gatherings for the purposes of exchanging goods and marriage partners etc., providing a mechanism for the development of wider clan or tribal associations.

Further up the valley the Devil's Lapful long cairn near Kielder provides an impressive and atmospheric relic of these early communities. Such monuments would have been the focus of communal burial practices centred on worship of the ancestors. It has also been suggested that by placing such a prominent monument to their forefathers in the landscape these early farming groups were also establishing a powerful ancestral claim to this land. Deadmans Cairn, a round cairn located further down the slope on the same hillside may be somewhat later in date, perhaps relating to the early-middle Bronze Age. It would have performed a similar function, although individual burials were generally interred in these monuments, rather than collections of bones from many individuals, disarticulated as a result of outside exposure of the corpses, typical of the Neolithic long cairns. Such changes in burial practice are considered important indicators of social change, perhaps signifying a move towards a more stratified society led by a chiefly elite.

However, relatively few hillforts and palisaded hilltop enclosures, typical of the late Bronze Age and Iron Age, have been identified in this part of North Tynedale. Such sites represent obvious central places or focal points for entire communities. In their absence, it is difficult to map a clear settlement pattern, and the valley may have been relatively sparsely populated at this time.

6.4 Romano British Period

From the later 1st century AD, North Tynedale, along with the rest of the Northumbrian uplands, fell under the control of expanding Roman empire. The principal bases of Roman power in the wider area lay to the east and north east, at the forts of Risingham (*Habitancum*) and High Rochester (*Bremenium*), both situated on Dere Street, the main road into Scotland, and to the west at Bewcastle (*Fanum Cocidii*). No official Roman military sites have been identified in North Tynedale north of the Hadrian's Wall zone. However Armstrong does mark a site just north of Wadge Head, east of Tarset, using the square symbol he normally reserves for Roman military fortifications - forts or temporary camps. It is difficult to interpret the significance of this. There is no indication that a Roman road ran up the valley and no traces of any official Roman activity have been identified at this spot. The site may represent another one of the rectilinear farmsteads which are so common in North Tynedale, although none is known at that location today. Alternatively it was perhaps a structure associated with the medieval park of Tarset, which is located in that area.

In contrast to this one doubtful piece of evidence for an official Roman military presence in upper North Tynedale, the local rural population have left abundant traces in the shape of the rectilinear enclosed sites, which were characteristic form of settlement in North Tynedale during this period (see Jobey 1960). These settlements typically comprise a roughly squarish, rectangular or slightly trapezoidal enclosure, defined by a stone wall or a ditch and bank, pierced by a single causewayed entrance in the middle of the front wall. Just inside the enclosure, on either side of the entrance, a couple of yards or pens, probably intended to hold

livestock, can generally be found. Several round houses usually lay towards the rear of the enclosure.

Excavation of a group of these sites just up the valley from Falstone, at Tower Knowe (next to the Northumbria Water visitor centre beside Kielder Dam), Belling Law, Kennel Hall Knowe near Plashetts, and Gowanburn Camp, directed by George Jobey in the 1970s in advance of the flooding of the valley by Kielder Water, revealed that this type of settlement originated during the late Iron Age (Jobey 1973; 1977; 1978; 1983, 199ff; Higham 1986, 122-3, 134-7, 193-5). The original sites were built of wood, featuring timber roundhouses and palisaded enclosures, which were replaced several times over. Radiocarbon dates clustering in the last two centuries BC and 1st century AD were associated with these earlier phases, which were followed by a rebuilding in stone no earlier than the mid second century AD. However, whilst the building material was different, the overall form of the original settlements was very similar to the later ones and the change in material was probably related to an increasing shortage of good building timber as settlement, cultivation and population expanded during the late Iron Age and the Romano-British period. Indeed, some of the settlements provide evidence for population growth with the single round house usually evident in the earlier timber phase being replaced by up to three roundhouses when the sites were rebuilt in stone, accompanied by a corresponding increase in the size of the enclosures. Elsewhere, at Sidwood near Tarset for example, roundhouses are visible outside but adjacent to the enclosure suggesting further expansion which could not be contained within the established compound. Towards the head of the valley, around Kielder, the form of these enclosed settlements changes from rectilinear to oval or circular in plan, perhaps in part a response to the narrower valley and steeper slopes which caused the settlements to be terraced into the hillsides, but the basic components of the settlements remain the same, i.e. walled enclosure, stockyards and roundhouses.

Despite featuring stone-walled, ditched and embanked or palisaded enclosures, these settlements were not fortified in the way that the earlier hillforts were. It would be better to see their enclosures as protective rather than defensive, i.e. they were designed to secure the livestock from predation by wild animals and perhaps keep out small groups of thieves and rustlers. The enclosure ditches would also have helped to create well-drained site platforms. We should imagine these settlement as compounds housing individual family groups - extended families at the most - who were perhaps linked with the inhabitants of neighbouring settlements by notional bonds of kinship to form lineages, clans and tribes. The sites were distributed relatively evenly along the valley to form a dispersed settlement pattern of farmsteads not dissimilar to that prevailing in more recent periods. It is likely there was a strong emphasis on pastoralism, based on the exploitation of the extensive moorland grazing which was available to these upland communities, enabling them to rear substantial herds of cattle and flocks of sheep. Cattle may have been more important than sheep at this time, as was also the case in the medieval and early modern periods periods, with the latter vulnerable to foot-rot and liver fluke and less suited to the poorly-drained pastures prevalent before the agricultural improvements of the later 18th and 19th centuries, but sheep would important for their wool. In largely unmonetized economy livestock would have been the principal form of transferable wealth, and represented a family's savings to be drawn on in times of crisis, as is the case in pastoralist societies in the developing world today – a deposit account on the hoof.

At Falstone itself, a gold coin of Magnentius (dated to *c*. AD 350-53) was reportedly found under the turf during gravedigging in St Peter's churchyard in the mid 19th century (*PSAN*[2], IV, (1889), 10; NCH XV (1940), 257-8 n.2). The context whereby such an high value object came to be at Falstone is unclear – stray loss or late Roman period settlement? It might even relate to the early medieval occupation of the site, which is attested by the presence of 8th-9th

century carved stonework in and around the churchyard (see below), if the object was being reused as a high status ornament in some way.

6.5 The Early Medieval Period

Little is known of settlement patterns in the Northumbrian uplands in the centuries following the collapse of Roman imperial authority. It is likely that the enclosed farmsteads which were such a feature of rural settlement in the preceding period, continued to be occupied well into the early medieval era, but diagnostic dating evidence is lacking. If the wider settlement pattern at this time is unclear, however, there is unambiguous evidence for early medieval activity at Falstone itself, in the shape of carved stonework belonging to this period found in and around the village.

6.5.1 Early medieval stonework

The discovery of several pieces of early medieval carved stonework, which evidently belonged originally to two separate monuments, is undoubtedly the single most intriguing aspect of Falstone's past and sets it apart from all the other villages of the National Park. All but one of the stones is now preserved in the Museum of Antiquities at the University of Newcastle upon Tyne.

The cross shaft

Four carved sandstone fragments [6] (one now lost) were found in 1885, in the graveyard of St Peter's Church[15], in the wall of the adjoining farmhouse and in the wall enclosing the garden attached to the farmhouse (Hall 1889; NCH XV (1940), 165). Despite Collingwood's doubts (1927, 34-5, fig. 44) these can be reconstructed into a single cross shaft (*Corpus*, Falstone 1; Cramp & Miket 1982, 16 no. 38, pls. 7-8). On the basis of its stylistic parallels the cross shaft is dated to AD 850-900.

Hroethberht's memorial stone

Another, altogether more unusual, monument, in the form of an inscribed, house-shaped memorial stone, was found by the Rev. James Wood, the Presbyterian Minister of Falstone, in c. 1813, a short distance west of the village, near the confluence of the Hawkhope Burn and the North Tyne. The diminutive stone is incomplete on every face and measures no more than 32.4 cm long, 17.6cm high and 15.2 cm deep. One of the long faces and part of one of the narrow ends have survived relatively well, but the other long face, in particular, has been severely damaged. The stone appears to have been carved in the shape of a house and was initially interpreted as a small hogback, one of the house-shaped funereal monuments of the Viking period, however further analysis suggests a different parallel. The surviving long face is divided by a central moulding into two panels. The left panel bears an inscription carved in insular majuscules whilst the right-hand one contains a runic text, both of which may be translated as 'in memory of Hroethberht (i.e. Robert), a monument of the uncle: pray for (his) soul'. The central moulding continues up over the top or 'roof ridge' of the stone house, its terminal strongly resembling a handle. This has led the most recent thorough studies of the piece (*Corpus*, Falstone 2; Cramp & Miket 1982, no. 60) to conclude that it was a copy in stone of the type of metal or bone reliquaries or shrines known from the British Isles and on the continent from the 7th and 8th centuries. Surviving examples of such caskets feature handles with clasps of the type depicted on the Falstone carving. On the basis of these stylistic parallels, the stone monument is dated to AD 750-850. It could have stood on a small pediment and might, like some other inscriptions, have been built into the wall of a church.

The stone's exact findspot is less easily identified than in the case of the cross shaft. In the initial report by the Rev. James Wood (Wood 1822; cf. NCH XV (1940), 256) it was stated, in a footnote apparently appended by the distinguished local historian John Hodgson ('J.H.'), that the stone was found at the site marked 'ruins' on Armstrong's 1769 map (fig. 18) of Northumberland. The ruined site - whatever it was - is depicted to the west of the village near the confluence of the Hawkhope Burn and the North Tyne. However Wood himself simply states that the stone was found during the removal of 'a low sloping bank, overgrown with thorns and brambles', that divided a one acre plot of land on the north side of the North Tyne, which he rented from Thomas Ridley of Park End. The plot of land fell within Hawkhope Hill farm grounds, then owned by Thomas Ridley, which narrows the findspot down to a defined stretch of land north west of Falstone village. The slightly later tithe map (NRO DT 375 (1841) fig. 23) clearly shows that the grounds of Hawkhope Hill farm estate stretched from the Falstone Burn as far as the Carshope Syke, but did not extend as far as west as the confluence of the Hawkhope Burn and North Tyne (which fell in Hawkhope grounds), where the unspecified 'ruins' are shown on Armstrong's map. The Rev. Wood can be relied on to know who he was renting off and where their estate was (the latter being confirmed by the tithe award in any case). Moreover the other detail provided by Wood, namely that the English and Scots chapels of Falstone (i.e. the Anglican and Presbyterian chapels) were both within a quarter of a mile of the spot where the stone was found' corresponds with Hawkhope Hill lands, but not with the site marked by Armstrong. Hence we must conclude that either Armstrong misplaced the 'ruins' on his map and they actually lay closer to Falstone or the ruined structure and the findspot of the carved monument represent entirely separate sites. The latter is perhaps more likely. The wording of the footnote wherein the locational details are contained indicate that it was Hodgson rather than Wood who made the equation between the field where the stone was found (pointed out to him by Wood in 1814) and the site of the ruins on Armstrong's map. The stone was reportedly found about three feet below the surface during work to clear and level the site for cultivation. No traces of *in situ* masonry were noted.

St Peter's Churchyard - Falstone Chapel

If Hroethbert's memorial stone was actually found in an old field boundary bank as now seems likely on the basis of Wood's description and the topographic details he supplies, the stone had probably been removed from its original site for reuse and may originally have derived from the same site as the other carved cross shaft, as seems inherently probable in any case. The most promising candidate is represented by the immediate environs of St Peter's Church. This was probably the site of the original chapel which is mentioned in 1318 and again in 1541. A century and a half later the chapel was said by Warburton to have fallen into ruins, but had been repaired and adopted by the Presbyterian congregation, probably in 1709 (Hodgson 1916, 14). The Presbyterians were still occupying the building in 1725 when the Church of England decided to re-establish a place of worship at Falstone. With the original chapel no longer available, the Anglicans apparently erected their new chapel of ease immediately to the north (*PSAN*[2], IV, (1889), 10; NCH XV (1940), 257-8 n.2). This building was rebuilt on the same site in 1824, following promotion to the status of a full parish church, and again in 1891, after fire had severely damaged the building. The Presbyterians moved to a new building to the west of the present parish church in 1735, after which the original medieval chapel must have been abandoned. It apparently stood for a time in a state of increasing disrepair since it is represented by the symbol for a 'chapel in ruins' beside that for a 'chapel of ease' (i.e. the 1725 chapel) on Thomas Kitchin's map of 1750 (fig. 16).[8] The County History records the reported rediscovery of the building's south wall to the

[8] Kitchin places the 'chapel in ruins to the east of the 'chapel of east', but there is no reason to believe that the mapmaker was aiming for cartographic precision rather than pictorial convenience in doing so and it is preferable to rely on the recollections cited in the County History which seem to place the medieval chapel to the south of the existing church.

south of the later church during the early 19th century (NCH XV (1940), 257-8 n.2). The original chapel must therefore have been demolished at some time between 1750 and c. 1820. The site of the chapel had probably remained in use as a burial ground after the medieval chapel had first fallen into decay, with a group of splendid early 18th century carved gravestones marking the beginning of the religious revival at Falstone.

It is of course possible that the early medieval stonework had been moved from elsewhere for use in the construction of the medieval chapel, but it is more plausible that the presence of this assemblage indicates a long term ecclesiastical presence at Falstone in one form or another from at least the 8th/9th centuries AD. The location of the churchyard on a knoll demarcated on three sides by a bend in the Falstone Burn forms a naturally bound location which might have proved attractive for an early Christian monastic community, for instance.

Evidently this site is of the highest sensitivity in terms of the significance of the information it might yield regarding the earliest history of Falstone, in particular, and of North Tynedale and Northumberland in general.

Conclusion
The carved stonework from Falstone may denote the existence of a chapel serving an extensive upland estate, perhaps tended by a line of hereditary priests, or alternatively it may represent an minor monastic site, established before the Viking onslaught had extinguished the once bright light of Northumbrian monasticism. Indeed the two alternatives could essentially amount to one and the same thing. As early as the 730s, Bede was deploring the practice whereby members of the secular Northumbrian nobility established monasteries on lands they had received from the king, with themselves as hereditary abbots, in order to avoid royal impositions, such as military service, which they found too onerous.

Here we are being driven into the realms of speculation, albeit informed speculation. However, what this assemblage of carved stonework undeniably demonstrates is that the upper reaches of North Tynedale were far from deserted in the 8th and 9th centuries (cf. Barrow 1974, 170). Elaborate carved and inscribed monuments are an indication of a high status site, usually with ecclesiastical functions. It is extremely unlikely that such a site stood in isolation, in a valley otherwise devoid of permanent settlement. Rather it would have been located at the top of a hierarchy of lesser, satellite settlements, inhabited by communities of dependent peasants which, through their labours, provided the resources to sustain such conspicuous expenditure by the elite - lay or ecclesiastical - of the Northumbrian kingdom.

6.6 Medieval period

6.6.1 Tynedale in the twelfth-thirteenth centuries

It is not often appreciated just how late the Norman conquest came to upper Tynedale. There is no evidence that North and South Tynedale were incorporated into the feudal structures of the Anglo-Norman kingdom before the reign of Henry II. This was long after much of South Wales had witnessed Norman settlement and many areas of lowland Scotland had experienced the installation of Norman, Breton or Flemmish lords by the modernising king, David (Ritchie 1954). Indeed, both Barrow (*RRS* i, 111) and Kapelle (1979, 130, 268) have argued that these valleys did not even lie within the nominal boundaries of the English kingdom during the first half of the twelfth century, but fell under the authority of the King of the Scots instead, although the evidence appears inconclusive. Certainly, the local lord of north-east Cumbria, Gille, son of Boet, acknowledged Scottish overlordship and blocked Anglo-Norman expansion into the western end of the Tyne-Irthing gap, until the 1150s.

Thus it was not until 1157, that upper Tynedale acquired a feudal overlord, when the two valleys were granted by Henry II as a large fief to William, brother of the Scottish king, Malcolm IV, in partial recompense for having been peremptorily dispossessed of the earldom of Northumberland by Henry (Hartshorne 1858, 254; Moore 1915, 3). At the same time the Barony of Gilsland (Gille's land) was established in north-east Cumbria and the small barony of Langley in South Tynedale was formed and granted to Adam de Tindale[9]. This last measure usefully ensured that the Scottish kings did not have uninterrupted control over the Tyne-Irthing gap and with it communications between Newcastle and Carlisle. During the remainder of the twelfth century, under Malcolm II and William I, feudal subinfeudation progressed with the confirmation of land grants to individuals and religious institutions (*RRS* i, 103; ii, 79, 84, 143, 172, 197, 227, 529, 538; Moore 1915, 40-7, 84).

The Liberty of Tynedale

Tynedale was not an ordinary barony. Instead it belonged to a class of lordship variously termed regalities, franchises or liberties, where the baron was responsible for performing the administrative and judicial tasks undertaken elsewhere by the sheriff and other royal officials. There were several of these in Northumberland, covering much of the county, including the Palatinate of Durham with its northern districts of Norhamshire, Islandshire and Bedlingtonshire, the Umfraville liberty of Redesdale, and the ecclesiastical liberties of Hexhamshire and Tynemouthshire (cf. Lomas 1996, 150-61). This viceregal authority did not confer any right to alter or make laws, and its continuance was always conditional on the goodwill of the Crown, symbolised on the death of each baronial incumbant when the liberty automatically reverted to the state until a successor had been acknowledged. For the Crown this clearly represented a pragmatic and economical means of administering and policing the remote uplands of Northumberland. Tynedale was the largest of these liberties, covering more than 200,000 acres in total, and was retained by William's successors until the beginning of the Anglo-Scottish wars in 1296. (Moore 1915, 21-6; Lomas 1996, 155-8).

In the eyes of contemporaries, at least, it might appear that the liberty was part of Scotland. In the Northumberland Assize Roll of 1279, Tynedale is described as 'outside the kingdom of England in the kingdom of Scotland' (*Northumb. Assize R.*, 365). However, despite being held by the King of Scotland, the Tynedale liberty remained English territory. The Scottish kings' powers there, particularly in the judicial field, were certainly greater than they possessed in their other English fiefs, such as the Honour of Huntingdon, but the royal justices dispatched annually from Scotland to hold the eyre at Wark-on-Tyne, the capital of the liberty, conducted those proceedings in accordance with English not Scottish law (*Iter of Wark*; cf. Lomas 1996, 155-7; *RRS* ii, 54; Hartshorne 1858, 253-65; Moore 1915, 57-8). Moreover the English Crown reserved certain powers to itself, for example the right to grant markets and fairs and to establish boroughs, and the authority to licence individual feudal tenants to 'crenelate' (or fortify) their manor houses.

Territorially, the liberty embraced all of upper North Tynedale, above the confluence with the Rede, plus all the land on the west side of the North Tyne as far as its confluence with the South Tyne, as well as most of South Tynedale. The centre of the lordship was the manorial complex of Mote Hills at Wark on Tyne, originally probably a ringwork castle built of earth and timber. It was here that the royal justices dispensed law on their periodic visits, and those awaiting trial were held in the prison presumably situated within its circuit. There was also a bakehouse, brewery, and a forge, again perhaps located within the castle, as well as both a fulling mill and a corn mill, and a deer park.

[9] *Liber Feodorum* I, 202; cf. Kapelle 1979, 130, 268 (n.39). The extent of the barony is discussed by Hodgson 1840, 342, 363. It comprised the *vills* (townships) of Langley, Warden, Fourstones, Allerwash and Haydon in Warden parish and Featherstonhaugh, Wyden, Redpath and Blenkinsopp in Haltwhistle parish.

The other manors in the liberty were in turn granted to subordinate lords belonging to the nobility of both kingdoms, a process known as subinfeudation. Upper North Tynedale seems to have been divided between three principal manors, Bellingham - where there was also a chapel and later a market - Tarset and Chirdon. Chirdon manor seems to have embraced most of the south side of the valley above Bellingham and was centred on Dalley Castle beside the Chirdon Burn, where the ruins of a small 13th-century hall-house can still be seen esconced on a natural mound. The manor of Tarset comprised the land on north side of the river from the limits of Bellingham manor right up to the head of the valley, where it also included the tributary valleys on the south side, notably Lewisburn (Lusburn). It thus incorporated Falstone, itself. The centre (or *caput*) of the manor was at Tarset Hall or Castle beside the confluence of the North Tyne and the Tarset Burn. The manor was held by the Comyns, one of the principal Scottish barronial lineages.

Settlement in upper North Tynedale – a discussion

The development of settlement in the upper reaches of the valley has been analysed in depth in a fundamental study by Harbottle and Newman (1973, 138-42) with full references to the medieval source material. They present a picture of steadily expanding settlement from the 12th century onwards which reached a climax towards the end of the 13th century before retrenching in the 14th century under the combined impact of prolonged warfare, worsening climate and plague. In the 15th century the population began to recover once more and numerous hamlets and farmsteads can be identified in the detailed documentary listings and maps of the 16th-early 17th centuries. Although this synthesis has been widely accepted and is generally regarded as a model for the development of upland settlement patterns in the medieval period, one important cautionary note should be added. The 12th and especially the 13th century coincides with an almost exponential increase in the quantity, range and detail of documentary material, including charters, manorial surveys and judicial records. This poses a particular methodological problem for the study of settlement history in Northumberland, where we lack the detailed 11th or 12th century baseline settlement data provided respectively by the Domesday Book (which extends no further north than Yorkshire) or the Bolden Book (which only covers County Durham, Norhamshire and Bedlingtonshire). Very many Northumbrian settlements - lowland as well as upland - appear for the first time in the 13th-century sources and relatively few are named prior to the 12th – essentially those which by chance happen to figure in significant events and hence were recorded by historical and ecclesiastical chroniclers. Thus it is difficult to determine whether it is actually the expansion of medieval settlement which these 13th-century documents are helping us to chart or simply the expansion of the documentary record itself. The presence of an ecclesiastical centre of some kind at at Falstone in the 8th-9th centuries, indicated by the carved stonework found there, is highly significant in this respect since it is highly unlikely that such a site would have stood alone, in a valley otherwise devoid of permanent habitation. Rather it would have been located at the centre of more widespread rural settlement, as argued above. Moreover references to a chapel at Falstone in 1318 and later in 1541 (see below) raises the intriguing possibility that there was ecclesiastical site at Falstone which remained in continuous use, in one form or another, throughout the intervening centuries. Certainly it strongly implies a continuity of religious tradition between the 9th-14th centuries, perhaps marked by a known burial ground, if not surviving structures, and it is difficult to imagine such a tradition being maintained if the upper valley was entirely devoid of settlement in this period.[10]

[10] See the *Tarset/Greenhaugh Village Report* for further discussion of this problem and more detailed treatment of the distribution and organisation of medieval settlement in upper North Tynedale.

6.6.2 Falstone

There are only a few direct references to Falstone in medieval and early modern sources to shed light on how it fitted into this pattern of settlement.

In 1317-18 Robert I, King of Scotland, who had seized control of North Tynedale, conferred the vale on Philip Moubray knight, who built himself a certain fortified stronghold (*presidium*) near the chapel of 'Foustan' (*Illustrations*, 4; Galbraith 1928, 209; *RRS* v, no 428, p. 665; cf. Barrow 1974). Moubray had served the English as commander of Stirling Castle during its prolonged siege in 1313-14, but reverted to Scottish allegiance following the Battle of Bannockburn. Barrow plausibly suggests his *presidium* was probably an earth and timber fortress, hastily erected and doubtless very short-lived. It was presumably destroyed as soon as the English recovered control of the valley. The reference reveals there was a still a chapel [3] at Falstone at this date. The location of Moubray's stronghold has not been identified. One possibility is that it represents the ruined site which Armstrong depicts below Hawkhope, just to the west of Falstone. However that would imply that the structure was built or rebuilt in stone at some stage, rather than simply being a temporary earth-and-timber structure.

In 1371, three men were reported to have been murdered at 'Faustane' (*Cal Close R* 13/4/1371; *CalDocScot* iv, no 180). The Court of Chancery ordered the manorial court at Wark to forward papers for 'an inquisition what evildoers and breakers of the peace at Falstone in Tynedale slew John Robson of Tynedale, Adam Robson and Thomas Robson' (cf. Robson 1989, 39; Barrow 1974). It is interesting to note the early appearance of one of the classic reiver surnames - Robson. The use of surnames became much more common from the 14th century onwards, but they were to have a special significance in North Tynedale and Redesdale where they became associated with the border reiving clans, collectively known as the 'Tynedale thieves' in late 15th and 16th century documents. Indeed 'surname', rather than the Scottish Highland label 'clan', was the term used to refer to these groupings in contemporary sources. Effectively these were kinship-based self-protection groups, which emerged in the late medieval period as a result of the heightened insecurity due to prolonged Anglo-Scottish conflict and weakened, often absentee, lordship. Such groups provided some measure of security for the valley's inhabitants during these turbulent conditions through the threat of clan retaliation and feud. The presence of these Robsons at Falstone in late 14th century suggests these surnames were beginning to emerge at this time. The surname Robson was especially prominent at Falstone itself and throughout the neighbouring part of the valley.

Indeed by the 16th century the Robsons of Falstone seem to have become the senior lineage, or 'grayne' in 16th-century parlance, of their surname. Parallels for this kind of social structure have been recognised around the world by anthropologists and are termed segmentary tribal societies, the term segmentary signifying that each larger unit, the 'surname', was composed of several smaller units, the lineage or 'grayne', itself composed of several cousinly families inhabiting a neighbourhood of dispersed farmsteads or hamlets. Each set of the smaller social units is said, in anthropological terms, to be 'nested' within the larger level grouping to which it belonged. The Robson surname was composed of four such graynes in the early 16th century (Robson 1989, 43), although, as is common in segmentary societies, this internal structure was not necessarily rigid or permanently fixed and the number of graynes within any particular surname could fluctuate over time. The leading Robson of Falstone was the acknowledged figurehead of the surname, a kind of chieftain labelled the 'heidsman' or 'laird'. Thus the brothers Henry and John Robson are recorded cohabiting at Falstone farm in c. 1540, but John, although the younger of the two, had evidently eclipsed his less capable sibling and was already acting as heidsman of their particular grayne and the entire Robson surname by the late 1530s (Robson 1989, 43, 90-2).

At around the same time, in 1541, the border commissioners, Sir Robert Bowes and Sir Ralph Ellerker, noted there was a chapel at 'the Fawe stone' for private masses (cf. Bates 1891,), indicating the chapel mentioned in 1318 was still in use. The settlement figures as 'Fauston hall' on Saxton's map of Northumberland engraved in 1576, followed by Speed in 1610 (fig. 13).

Falstone was not mentioned in the 1604 Border Survey which itemised in detail the tenants of the royal manor of Wark, probably because it formed part of a larger freeholding held by Sir Anthony Palmer as part of the old manor of Tarset. Neighbouring Hawkhope was listed, however, forming a separate freeholding in the hands of Jasper Charleton (*1604 Survey*, 54),. Nevertheless the survival of the bastle [5], immediately south of the church, with the date 1604 inscribed on the door lintel confirms there was at least one farm on the site of the present village at the beginning of the 17th century.

Falstone Farmhouse

(P.F. Ryder: notes after visit 4 7 90)

Falstone Farm, incorporating a bastle, stands on the south side of he churchyard at Falstone, facing south at the head of a short but steep slope dropping to the North Tyne. The bastle measures 11.0 by 7.05 m externally, and is of two storeys, the lower unusually tall. An 18th-century extension at the east end is of the same height but of three storeys; at the rear is a full-length 18th- or early 19th-century outshut.

The bastle is built of massive rubble, roughly coursed in parts, with some galleting; the east extension and outshut are of coursed roughly-tooled stone and the small 19th-century south porch is of neatly-squared tooled stone. The bastle walls are c 1.45 m thick at basement level, reducing a little above. The original byre doorway, a little north-of-centre in the east end, now forms a recess within the modern kitchen formed within the 18th-century extension. It is square headed, and has a roll-moulded surround (cf Ridge End)., cut back to a broad chamfer on the north jamb. The lintel has a sunk panel with the relief-carved 'inscription' 'ABCDEFG 1604 H.K'; this provides interesting evidence of the degree of literacy of the builders and owners of even a rather superior bastle such as this one. On the south of the basement is a square-headed and chamfered doorway, inside the 19th-century porch, and further west a two-light mullioned window, perhaps of c1700, enlarged and altered but retaining its original head. Above the porch is an 18th-century stair window, and at first floor level a late 18th or 19th-century window with to its l. parts of the jambs and sill of a small window that may have had a roll-moulded surround. Th exterior of the bastle has been harled or rendered at some stage, and heavy pointing obscures any detail. The west end of the bastle has a 20th-century doorway, with a possible blocked slit above and a little to the north of centre, and at first floor level a 20th-century window. The 18th century eastr extension has variouis sash windows; those on the south appear to be late 18th or 19th century insertions, and those on the east of 20th-century date.

The ground floor of the bastle has quite a tall semicircular barrel vault, its apex 3.3 m above the present floor. At the east end part of he vault has been removed to allow the insertion of a mid-18th century stair; this stair is now divided from the vaulted basement by a cross-wall 0.55 m thick, which is carried up to attic level. The present first-floor room has a modern wooden floor about 0.3 m above the original level. In its south-west corner are two small stone wall cupboards, one in each wall; there is an 18th-century basket-arched fireplace.

A trapdoor above the landing half-way up the stairs allow access to a small attic above the southern part of the stair-well, from which a number of interesting features are visible. At this level the inner face of the south wall of the bastle has a curved recess at its east end, lit by a small window (blocked) in the south end of the east wall. This recess and window position duplicate those at Woodhouses bastle, where they are associated with an original staircase. A large corbel on the east all and flat slabs capping the cross wall both appear to be associated with the floor of a former attic, which was lit by another small window in the apex of the east gable.

The Falstone Farm bastle thus appears to have been a member of a small group of rather upmarket bastle houses distinguished by their possession of an internal staircase. The height of the basement vault would have meant that an external stair or ladder of the usual type would have been rather long to be practicable.

The site of the bastle may also be of archaeological significance; adjacent to a churchyard of ancient origins (Falstone was a medieval chapel-of-ease) it may well have replaced a medieval house (see above). In addition, fragments of an important 8th or 9th century cross shaft were found re-used the walls of both the farmhouse and its garden, in the late 19th century (see framed notes in church), suggesting that a pre-Conquest ecclesiastical site lies close at hand. The house, described by Grundy (1988, 146) as 'one of he most interesting vernacular buildings within the Park' is worthy of a detailed architectural survey. It also has associated farm buildings of considerable interest.

6.7 Upper North Tynedale 1700 – 2000.

6.7.1 Background

During the latter part of the medieval period, the northernmost part of the North Tyne valley had experienced both a cessation in agricultural activity and a loss of population. As a result of the intermittent wars between the English and Scottish crowns and the dislocation of the civil population, no restoration of reasonable government and economic activity was possible until the Union of the Crowns in 1603. The policies of James I of England and VI of Scotland restored peace to the region and permitted some resettlement of population and reoccupation of some of the previously deserted farms. However, residual feuding between the leading families of the area, interruption in government during the Civil War and Jacobite agitation leading to open rebellion in 1715, militated against the development of a settled economic infrastructure. Reasonable prosperity and population growth did not return until the mid-eighteenth century with the development of better organised agriculture in the North Tyne valley.

6.7.2 Recovery and resettlement

In 1604 asurvey was undertaken of the areas which were described as the "debatable lands and border lands" on the English side of the former Anglo-Scottish frontier. The survey report showed that family groups held tenancies that usually consisted of groups of small farms in the lower part of the North Tyne valley, that is in the section of the valley between the modern villages of Falstone and Bellingham. They held these in return for military service and, on the death of the head of the family, the property was usually divided up among the heirs. King James and his ministers clearly felt that this was an antiquated system that was now unnecessary, as a result of there now being a single monarch over both kingdoms. There was also some evidence that the upper North Tyne valley was relatively overpopulated and that many of the inhabitants were driven to crime in order to have sufficient income to live. Thus changing the pattern of tenure and form of government in the Borders might not only restore peace and make the area more governable, but would also restore a degree of prosperity to the inhabitants.

A number of measures helped to sweep the old system away and to replace it with more clearly defined farms that were leased to individuals for a monetary rent rather than to groups of people in return for military service. At the same time, many of the manors in which these agricultural holdings were located passed from Crown ownership into the hands of major families living in the region such as the Percy Earls of Northumberland. Over the next two centuries, as described below, these families began to reorganise their new landholdings so that by the early nineteenth century the pattern of farming in the North Tyne valley north of Bellingham had changed completely.

Farming in the seventeenth century was based on a pattern of small farmsteads located close to the valley floor where there were fields of flat land on which hay and corn crops could be grown. In general, the livestock owned by the farmer was a mixture of cattle and small flocks of sheep in which the formerr were the most valuable. The livestock was wintered on the cultivatable land close to the farm, but in the spring the stock was taken out to pastures on the surrounding moorland. During the summer, the ground on which the stock had been overwintered was used to grow crops such as oats and hay. The animals returned to the farmstead in the late summer to graze on the aftermath of the harvest before spending the winter close to the farm once more. This transhumance type of farming was essentially an extension of the subsistence agriculture that had formed the basis of life in the valley in the late middle ages.

During the latter part of the seventeenth and the early part of the eighteenth century, local landowners encouraged the development of farms that were leased out to rent-paying tenants. The tenants were principally livestock farmers who cultivated some corn, usually oats, and some potatoes. Their main source of income was from the cattle that they raised and then sold on either for breeding or for slaughter. On many of these farms, landlords added some enclosed hill pasture in order to create more viable holdings and to enable farmers to summer their stock on hill land closer to their homes. From the available evidence, it would seem likely that this type of farming was at its most extensive by the late eighteenth century, but then began to change.

The alterations usually took place at the instigation of landlords who wished to make their estates more efficient, profitable and socially useful. A growing population throughout Britain, but particularly in the urban areas, created an increased demand for woollen textiles and for sheep meat that persuaded landowners in the uplands to encourage their tenants to take up sheep farming. Thus, in the North Tyne valley, farms were amalgamated to create larger holdings, to which were attached substantial enclosed areas of hill land which provided the extensive grazing required by large flocks of sheep. At the same time, large farms were more easily controlled for the purposes of hunting and shooting by the landowners and their friends. These trends are demonstrated most clearly on the estate of the Duke of Northumberland. By the early nineteenth century, at over 40 000 acres in extent, it was the largest estate in the valley and was divided into ten large farms ranging in size from Gowanburn (1208 acres) to West Kielder (8005 acres). One of the farms, Cranecleugh, with over 6000 acres, was an amalgam of two farms, Cranecleugh and Bull Crag, while another, The Belling (over 4300 acres) was made up of at least four earlier, smaller farms. The change in the type of farming is shown that, by 1850, Cranecleugh was stocked with 2000 sheep and only 20 cattle, while The Belling had 1700 sheep and 33 cattle.

While this process of farm amalgamation was going on, sporting interests on the estate were not neglected. Kielder Castle was built in 1775 as a base from which members of the Percy family and their friends could hunt and fish on their North Tyne estate. Originally a small shooting box, the castle was extended in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries to accommodate larger parties for longer periods in pursuit of the grouse, pheasant and salmon to be found on the estate.

6.7.3 Extending the economy

Agricultural change undoubtedly underpinned the development of the North Tyne valley during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The policies of amalgamation followed by the Dukes of Northumberland were adopted by other landowners, like the Allgoods, the Swinburnes and the Charltons. Through a mixture of alterations of leases, private agreement and enclosure acts they too encouraged the growth of large sheep farms on their estates. The reasons for this were that the new type of livestock farming represented the

best agricultural use of the land and permitted the farmers to produce economically commodities for which there was a steady demand in the developing urban industrial areas of the country. In response to these changes, Bellingham, the oldest and largest village, began a period of sustained growth while other village settlements at Falstone, Greenhaugh, Stannersburn and Kielder developed to serve the farming families further north in the valley. Important institutions in communal life, churches and schools, began to be built in these villages. The Commissioners of the Greenwich Hospital estates built churches at Thorneyburn (1820) and Greystead (1818) and a rectory at Falstone, which was reconstructed by public subscription in 1824, while the Presbyterians re-built the Meeting House in Falstone in 1807. Schools were opened at Falstone in 1813 and Kielder in 1851.

The transformation of the agricultural community described above underpinned the changes that took place in the valley by the middle of the nineteenth century. However, this type of extensive livestock husbandry was one in which the returns to landowners were not great, and, because there was little possibility for diversification, and was at the mercy of any changes in market forces that depressed prices and the profitability of the farms. With these difficulties in mind, the landowning families began to consider other sources of income on their estates.

The North Tyne valley was rich in mineral resources such as coal, limestone and iron ore. In the past, little use had been made from these other than as sources for locally used fuel, building materials and, with changes in farming practice, an expansion in the use of lime. The growth of the woollen towns, like Hawick, over the Scottish border provided an opportunity for the exploitation of coal and the development of cross-border trade. Thus, in the 1820s, the Swinburne family encouraged coal mining on their Mounces estate and the opening up of a road along the valley of the Lewis Burn to transport coal to Scottish towns. By the 1840s, the mines were sending away between 3000 and 4000 tons of coal each year and other landlords, like the Duke and Sir Matthew White Ridley, were beginning to investigate the opportunities for commercial mining on their properties. Meanwhile, in the 1840s, an iron foundry had operated on the Duke's property in Bellingham producing several thousand tons of pig iron before it failed. The failure arose from a combination of circumstances including depression in trade and the dislocation in the growth of the railway market surrounding the failure of Hudson's railway schemes but, in particular, because there was no rail transport in the valley to take away substantial quantities of cast iron.

A rail link to Scotland through either the Rede or the North Tyne valley had been projected on several occasions in the first half of the nineteenth century, but little had transpired from these ventures. The efforts in the 1850s were another matter and resulted in the opening of the Border Counties line linking Hexham to Riccarton Junction, in Scotland, being fully operational by July 1863. Although the line was never the financial success that was so optimistically predicted in the 1850s, it became an important feature of valley life. It provided speedier links for travellers to the Scottish towns and to Tyneside than heretofore, but its most important impact was as a carrier of freight. Over 90% of the returns to the line in the 1870s and 1880s were from goods traffic, the bulk of which was coal. The railway opened new methods of marketing and sources of supply for the farmers, but the most important enterprise that was served by the railway was the Plashetts coalfield.

It had been known for some years that there were large reserves of coal in the valley, but without rail transport to the markets, it was impossible to exploit these resources. The opening of the Border Counties line meant that over 40 000 tons of coal a year was exported from Plashetts in the 1870s giving employment to a village of several hundred people. The new village also created an increase demand for goods and services that helped to promote and sustain growth in the other settlements in the valley.

6.7.4 Recession and retrenchment

The prosperity of the coal trade was of increasing importance in the last two decades of the nineteenth century and the first of the twentieth for the well being of the economy of the North Tyne valley. The arrival of wool and sheep meat from the Antipodes coincided with three years of wet springs and cold summers from 1879 to 1881. Sheep farmers in the North Tyne suffered a decline in prices that meant that they could no longer meet the cost of renting their farms at current prices. Their landlords, faced with the potential ruin of their tenants, helped out by reducing rents and encouraging the farmers to rear more cattle in an effort to stabilise the situation. Helpful though this was, it was only the onset of a rearmament policy by government in the face of threats of war that caused market conditions to improve. When war did break out in 1914, prices paid for meat and wool rose and the prosperity of farming was restored.

However, within a year or two of the cessation of hostilities, market conditions deteriorated once more, not only for agriculture, but also for other sectors of the economy. Landlords were now faced not only with lower rental returns, but also had to contend with higher taxation, especially death duties. The Dukes of Northumberland were particularly badly hit by these difficulties and were forced to relinquish much of their property in the North Tyne. Fortunately these changes coincided with initiatives by the government to encourage the growth of more timber in Britain in order to reduce the quantity of imports. Thus the Forestry Commission took over a number of former Percy farms and began to plant them with trees. Those who had formerly worked on the farms now became foresters or left the area to find work elsewhere.

At Plashetts, all was well until the miners joined coal industry strikes in 1921 and 1926. During the strikes, the collieries sustained much damage and customers began to seek other suppliers of coal, as deliveries from the mine became erratic. By 1928, the mine had closed, with the exception of some few men working to supply local customers. As in the case of the farm workers, some of the miners began to work in the forests, but others left the valley never to return.

Forestry undoubtedly provided a new source of employment for some people, but it could not prevent an exodus from the valley and a decline in population that had damaging effects on numbers using the railway and the tradesmen living in the villages. A certain amount of retrenchment was possible, but the general level of the national economy in the late 1920s and 1930s inhibited the development of new industries and discouraged many city dwellers from taking country holidays. Other estate owners began to follow the Dukes' example and the area of forest continued to increase. Once again, some salvation arose out of war, but it did not halt the forces of change in North Tynedale.

6.7.5 The North Tyne after 1945

Farmers in the North Tyne valley had made every effort to support the war effort. The instructions of the War Agricultural Committee had been followed as far as possible and crops and livestock produced to help feed the nation. In the 1940s and 1950s the government aim of a cheap food supply for all meant that new subsidies and assistance became available to the hill farmer. In the area between Falstone and Bellingham, a number of farmers established dairy herds and began to send milk to Tyneside, at first by train and, later, by lorry. At the same time, the Forestry Commission built three "forest villages" in the area, one of which was at Kielder. It seemed that there were better times ahead.

However, one feature of life in the North Tyne was under threat. For some time the Border Counties line had been a loss maker. Damage by flood to the bridge near Hexham in 1948 had created some difficulties, while receipts had continued to fall, especially as the Forestry

Commission used much road transport to take felled timber from the valley. The inevitable closure took place, first with the withdrawal of passenger services in 1956, and then the ending of freight trains on the line in 1958. For many of the folk of the valley, this was the loss of an old friend. To others it was surprising as in 1956, the valley north of Bellingham was designated part of the new Northumberland National Park and there was surprise that an important link to the new Park was closed down.

The closure of the line spelled the rise of the motor car as the most important form of transport in the valley. Although the railway was replaced by bus services, they have not been as popular as private transport. In addition, all freight was now brought in by lorry and the milk tanker also began to move among the dairy farms. The use of motorised transport has increased throughout the remainder of the twentieth century and the 1960s and 1970s saw the beginning of a new phenomenon, daily commuters to Tyneside from the upper North Tyne valley.

Other changes followed quickly. Forestry became more mechanised and the number of direct employees of the Commission has steadily declined as their work has been taken over by private contractors. Timber is sent away on huge lorries, now for wood pulp and chipboard and not for pit props. The forestry villages have gained other dwellers than forestry families. In the face of reduced demand for liquid milk and, later, Britain's membership of the European Community, farmers have had to adapt in a variety of ways to new government and market demands. The number of farms continues to decline and those who remain have to try to find other ways of working to supplement a reduced income.

A new force has also entered the valley in the shape of the massive Kielder reservoir. Faced by demands from Teesside for more water for industry, it was decided, in the face of significant local opposition, to create a new reservoir in the Kielder area. This was constructed between 1975 and 1981 and by spring 1982 became the largest man-made lake in Western Europe with a shore line over 27 miles long. Farms were flooded, as were some former forestry areas, new houses were built and the lake has become the centre of a new tourist industry. The National Park employs rangers and tourist information officers in order to service this trade and efforts have and are being made to increase the number of visitors. All of which has ensured some prosperity in the valley and work for those who continue to live in the villages.

6.8 Falstone from 1650-2000

6.8.1 Parishes and townships

In the usual manner of county histories, volume XV of the *Northumberland County History* (NCH XV (1940)) discusses the history of North Tynedale primarily within the framework of ecclesiastical parishes and their constituent townships, following the example of all the previous volumes in the series and John Hodgson's *History of Northumberland* before that. Yet these 19th century parishes and townships were relatively recent creations in North Tynedale.

A township is conventionally defined as the territorial resource of a particular rural community. Their boundaries became fixed when the land appropriated to that community extended, as a result of colonisation, up to land belonging to neighbouring settlements. The term used to designate a township in medieval documents was *vill*, yet, as we have seen, there is no mention of a vill of Falstone, although it may have existed as a small territorial township focussed on the hamlet or farmstead beside the chapel.

The township of Plashetts and Tynehead, in which Falstone was situated and which features as a territorial unit in the *Northumberland County History* was one of twelve established in 1729 by Thomas Sharp, Archdeacon of Northumberland, specifically to administer poor relief, taking advantage of the 1662 Poor Law Act which had enabled 'every Township or Village' in northern England to serve as a the unit for poor-rate assessment and collection (Charlton 1987, 98-9; cf. Winchester 1987, 27). Each of these new townships was henceforth responsible for the maintenance of its own poor and setting a separate poor rate. Prior to 1729, the Chapelry of Bellingham had been subdivided into four wards for more convenient collection of the poor rate, but these wards had not set a separate rate.

Some of these townships may have been based on earlier territorial units, but several have names with a rather artificial character – West Tarset or Plashetts and Tynehead –indicative of institutions established by bureaucratic fiat. Thus the township of Plashetts and Tynehead did not evolve gradually to accommodate the collective labours of a medieval farming community, but, rather, was an early 18th century creation designed to facilitate the provision of poor relief.

The Poor Law Township, to use Winchester's term (1978), is the form of township community most familiar today through in the works such as the Northumberland County History and Hodgson's *History of Northumberland*, where, along with the parish, it provides the framework for the historical narrative of individual localities. The boundaries of these territorial communities were mapped by the 1st edition Ordnance Survey in the mid-19th century and they have generally been presumed to have had a long and largely uninterrupted history stretching back in most cases to the townships of the medieval period. It was reasonable to assume that the medieval administrative vill was the direct ancestor of these post-medieval poor law township, and hence of the modern civil parish, since functionally they are somewhat similar, representing the most basic level of civil administration. However the actual line of descent is much more complex.

The administration of poor relief was originally established at parochial rather than township level, with the requirement of the Elizabethan Poor Law Act of 1601 that overseers for the poor be appointed in every ecclesiastical parish in England (*Statutes* 43 Eliz. I c.2; *cf*. Winchester 1978, 56). Following pressure in parliament to permit the subdivision of the huge ecclesiastical parishes in the northern counties into smaller, more convenient units, the 1662 Poor Law Act allowed 'every Township or Village' in northern England to become a unit for poor-rate assessment and collection with their own overseers (*Statutes* 14 Charles II c.12, s.21; (*cf*. Winchester 1987, 27). Winchester has argued, on the basis of the arrangements he documented in the Copeland district of west Cumbria, that it was the territorial townships rather than the administrative vills which were most frequently adopted to serve as the new poor law townships. However in Northumberland north of the Coquet there was in any case relatively little difference between the medieval territorial and administrative units, and about three quarters of the townships identifiable in the 13th century may be equated with the poor law townships recorded by the Ordnance Survey. The disappearance or radical alteration of the remaining 25 percent was the result of settlement abandonment or colonisation during the late medieval period and estate reorganisation in the post-medieval period (Dixon 1985, I, 80-4)[11]. The upland dales south of the Coquet were a very different matter. Redesdale and North Tynedale fell within the vast parishes of Elsdon and Simonburn respectively, the latter with a dependent chapelry at Bellingham which itself embraced all of upper North Tynedale. In Redesdale, six large 'wards' or townships are found, namely Elsdon, Otterburn, Woodside, Rochester, Troughen and Monkridge, plus the small extra-parochial township of Ramshope (Hodgson 1827, 82-3). The wards were almost certainly created in response to the 1662 act and presumably represent subdivision of the parish to facilitate the administration of poor relief. There is no indication that they existed at an earlier date. They are not recorded in the 1604 border survey, which instead lists a great number of 'places' or 'parts of the manor' within the constituent parishes of the Manor of Harbottle. These places were in most cases no more than hamlets, groups of farms or individual farmsteads, the kind of small early territorial township found in upland areas. The twelve townships of upper North Tynedale established in 1729 by Thomas Sharp, were

[11] Dixon (1985, I, 80-4) provides a comprehensive summary of these changes for north Northumberland, including lists of abandoned early townships, new townships and identifiable boundary shifts or rationalisations.

doubtless similar, though later, creations. The four wards which preceded them did not set a separate rate, unlike the six Eldon Parish wards, although they were probably reponsible for collection.

It is from these 'poor law townships', however ancient or recent their origins, rather than the medieval administrative vill, that the modern civil parish is directly derived in northern England. The Local Government Act of 1889, which established the civil parish, specifically stated it was to be 'a place for which a separate poor rate is or can be made' (*Statutes* 52/53 Vict. c.63 sec. 5). Today's civil parishes, however, are generally somewhat larger than the preceding townships, in part as a result of more recent amalgamations.

6.8.2 Religion

The ancient chapel at Falstone [3] had fallen into ruin at some stage after 1541, when Bowes and Ellerker's Border survey indicates it was in use, but remained the religious focus of the settlement throughout this period. It was evidently in a state of decay by 1650 when a Survey of Church Livings recommended it be rebuilt. This recommendation was part of a broader proposal for the reorganisation of Simonburn Parish designed to mitigate the inconvenience to parishioners in the upper North Tynedale caused by the great size of that parish: [12]

> . . . . that parte of the Chappellrye (of Bellingham) the which lyeth on the west side of Tarsett Water, and the west side of Chirdon Burne, which is also fit to be made a Parish of themselves. And the Chappell of Ffalleston to be rebuilded and made the Parish Church thereof, being scittuate about six myles distante from Bellingham Church.

The parish was thus to be subdivided into three and the two existing chapels, Bellingham and Falstone, were to be upgraded to the status of parish churches alongside Simonburn itself (cf. NCH XV (1940), 258; Charlton 1987, 122). These proposals were not acted upon, however, and it was the growth of non-conformism which was to bring about a revival of congregational worship at Falstone early in the following century.

In the late 17th and 18th centuries nonconformism made inroads into the upland valleys of Northumberland, mainly via Scottish Presbyterian preachers who were fleeing persecution in their home country during the reign of Charles II. Thus in later centuries the Presbyterian meeting house at Falstone is often referred to in contemporary sources as the Scottish church whilst the Anglican church is designated the English church. Falstone has been characterised as the real stronghold of Presbyterianism in North Tynedale. In 1709 the growing Presbyterian congregation rebuilt the ancient chapel to use as their meeting house. A lead plaque in the current meeting house gives 1709 as the foundation of Presbyterian church and the old chapel had certainly been restored by 1715 when the antiquary John Warburton noted (Hodgson 1916, 14):

> Fawstone: the remains of a chapel in ruins but now rebuilt and used [by] ye Presbyterians.

It is evident that the chapel was no longer being used by Anglicans by this stage and indeed Anglican services had probably not been held at Falstone for a considerable time. During this period burials in the graveyard around the chapel were presumably carried out without divine service (Charlton 1987, 122). The churchyard contains a series of splendid carved gravestones [23-27] belonging to the first half of the 18th century – i.e. the very period of religious revival at Falstone. With their often complex symbolism they make a fascinating comparison with the equally fine collection in the churchyard at Bewcastle, on the other side

[12] The survey is reproduced in Hodgson 1835, lxxvi ff.

of the fells to the south west. The County History notes that the work of the same stonecarver can be found at Simonburn Church and on the garden house at Wester Hall (NCH XV (1940), 261). They would certainly merit further study, which might shed light on the local stonecarvers, as well as contemporary attitudes and beliefs regarding death and the afterlife.

A new chapel was eventually built by the Church of England in 1724 (NCH XV (1940), 258), close to the old chapel which continued to be used by the Presbyterians up until 1735, when they abandoned it in favour of a new meeting house on the west side of the settlement. Thereafter the ancient chapel fell into ruins once again and was probably demolished at some point during the second half of the 18th century. Falstone finally acquired the status of a parish in 1814, following an Act of Parliament in 1811, which carved several other new parishes – Thorneyburn, Greystead, Bellingham and Wark – out of the old parish of Simonburn. Initially the 1724 chapel served as the parish church, but it had fallen into an extremely poor state, as the agent of Greenwich Hospital reported in 1821-2, and in 1824 it was completely rebuilt [15]. Some sixty six years later the church had to be rebuilt again, after it was destroyed by a fire caused by a faulty heating apparatus in the early hours of Boxing day, 1890.

St Peter's Church, Falstone
By P F Ryder

Falstone parish church supposedly stands on an ancient site, and important pieces of Pre-Conquest sculpture have been found in the immediate vicinity. The present building was constructed in 1824 by John Green, but remodelled, after a fire in 1892 by Plummer and Burrel; the porch and chancel were added at this time, and tracery inserted in the windows. The building consists of a broad three-bay unaisled nave with a south porch and west tower, and a small box-like chancel. The church is built of close-jointed tooled stone with a plinth, buttresses and dressings of diagonally-tooled ashlar. The nave has heavy stepped buttresses between the bays (except on the south where the porch projects between the first and second bays) and at the angles; the chancel has similar buttresses at its eastern angles and the tower taller two-stepped ones at its western ones. The nave windows are each of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil over, set within a two-centred arch that has a simple chamfered surround. The narrow south porch has a two-centred chamfered doorway.

Porch, nave and chancel all have a hollow-chamfered oversailing course at the eaves and coped gables with moulded kneelers, with gablets above and various forms of cross finials on cross-gabled bases.

On the south side of the tower steps lead up to a doorway with a two-centred chamfered arch; the west window is of two lancet lights with a quatrefoil in the spandrel. The second stage of the tower has a big double-chamfered lancet on west and south and the belfry, above a set-back marked by a big square-section band, a pair of lancets on each side. There is a bold moulded string below the simple crenellated parapet. In the angle between the north wall of the tower and west wall of the nave is a boiler room, probably an addition, wuth a two-centred doorway on the west and a quatrefoil loop in a circular frame on the north.

The chancel only has one window, on the east, of three trefoil-headed lights with simple geometrical tracery - two big and one small quatrefoils - within a chamfered four-centred arch. A moulded string below the window is extended along the side walls.

Inside the church the walls are of snecked roughly-pecked stone . The tower arch is of two-centred form and of one continuous chamfered order; the chancel arch is more elaborate, and of four centred form. Its deeply-moulded inner order is carried by semi-octagonal corbels with deeply-fluted bases, but its chamfered outer order is continued unbroken to the ground. The windows have chamfered rear arches of two-centred form. In the north wall of the chancel is a small inserted aumbry, above the panelled dado, which has a cresting of small pierced fleur-de-lys and trefoils. The nave has a boarded wagon roof, with trefoil piercings to the eaves.

Despite the substantial improvements to the infrastructure and administrative organisation of the Anglican Church in upper North Tynedale by the early 19th century, the Presbyterian community remained by far the more numerous of the two churches. By 1807 the Presyterian congregation of Falstone with Kielder totalled 1000 and when Archdeacon Singleton made a visitation to Falstone in 1832 only about 30 out, of a total population in the parish of 550, actually attended St Peter's Church.

As noted above, new Presbyterian meeting house was built to the west of the old chapel, on the opposite side of the Falstone Burn, in 1735 The site was donated by the owner of Hawkhope Hill Farm. The meeting house [21] was rebuilt at a cost of £420 in 1807, during the second ministry of James Wood (1803-15), when it was also agreed to provide the minister with a house and garden. In 1876 the meeting house was again restored and a tower built at a total cost of £527, as non-conformism took on some of the architectural trappings of Anglicanism (Charlton 1987, 127; see below for further details).

Nonconformist Churches in the Northumberland National Park
By P F Ryder

There are only three nonconformist churches within the Park, all formerly Presbyterian (and now United Reformed Church), making it a sharp contrast to the Pennine Dales thirty miles to the south where virtually every hamlet had either a Wesleyan or Primitive Methodist Chapel, and frequently both. None of the three buildings are of outstanding architectural merit, but chronologically they are spaced out through the 19th century, and are each very typical of their era. Birdhopecraig of 1826 is very much an archetypal nonconformist meeting house; it could equally well have been an urban Wesleyan chapel. Well-built but plain, it is very much a Georgian 'preaching box' with a gallery sweeping around three sides and a hipped roof. It survives relatively unaltered, except for one very typical 20th-century change; the rear part of the gallery, the seating that it offered long surplus to requirements, has been partitioned off to form a separate room. Then comes Harbottle of 1854, now disused. It is not clear whether anything of the internal arrangements survive, but externally this is a building that looks much more like a church; the form is still a simple rectangle but the style is the popular lancet-Gothic, not particularly scholarly, in vogue across the whole country, relatively plain but with exuberant touches in a bell-cote-like turret on one end and a spiky finials on the other.

Finally, Falstone combines the contrasting aspirations of Georgian and High Victorian nonconformity, chaste functionality and prosperous display. The original 1807 preaching box was very much a typical Georgian independent chapel (*cf*. Glanton) in having a characteristic elevation in which two larger arched windows flanked the pulpit, and originally had a vertical pair of smaller windows to each side, lighting the spaces above and below the galleries. In 1876 it was remodelled to suit current taste, and to give more of the impression of being a church. The interior was turned round to face one end – admittedly west rather than the Anglican east – rather than the side, and a porch-cum-tower with some quirky architectural detail added, topped by a spire. The galleries were done away with. Later still came 20th-century changes, again typical throughout nonconformity, the altar replaced the pulpit as the central liturgical focus, and declining numbers allowed the rear part of the interior to be partitioned off, like the back of the gallery at Birdhopecraig, to provide a separate room for social functions, or small meetings..

Falstone United Reformed Church
The former Presbyterian church at Falstone consists of a simple rectangular block, its longer axis east-west, with a small ministers room set centrally at the west end and an added tower at set centrally on the east. The building is built of coursed roughly-squared stone with tooled-and-margined quoins and dressings, with Welsh slate roof. There are coped gables on moulded kneelers, the western with the baser of a finial. The main body has four round-arched windows on each side, with imposts, keystones and alternating-block jambs; the wider central two are original to the 1807 structure, a tablet with the date in an oval panel being set above and between them. The narrower end windows probably date to the 1876 remodelling; this is obvious in the case of he western window on the north side, which can be seen to have older dressings to its lower half. The west end has a pair of lancet windows on either side

of the pent-roofed Minister's Room with its central 8-pane sash window'; the outline of a lower-pitched gable, presumably of 1807, can be seen above. The church is now entered by a two-centred arched doorway on the south side of the tower, which has some quirky detail. Above the door is a tablet the incised inscription

'FALSTONE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
1709 1807 1876

The entrance lobby has a two-light Gothic window on the east, and the stage above keyed roundels enclosing cruciform openings on all three exposed sides; the belfry, above a string course, has a pair of round-arched lights on its three sides, then a series of ashlar corbels carry the eaves of the pyramidal spire of Welsh slate that has a weather-vane finial.

The present internal arrangements are largely of 20th century date; the eastern bay of the building is now partitioned off to form a separate meeting room. The main body of the church has a panelled pulpit at the north-west corner and a communion table set centrally against the west wall. It is not quite clear what the original internal arrangements were; the arrangement of original windows suggests that there may have been galleries at each side, the pulpit perhaps being set centrally against the north wall. The roof, probably of 1876, is of four bays, with arch-braced collar-beam trusses.

6.8.3 Mills

(*Information provided by the North East Mills Group*)

Site Name: Ridge End Mill
Grid Reference: NY730859
First recorded 1762
Last recorded 1860?
This mill was probably a typical example of a small rural corn mill but little remains other than a gable wall, some scattered ruins and signs of the former race. A mention is made in the 1762 militia lists when Andrew Gray is shown as 'Miller at Smalesmouth'. Little else of its history is known.

Site Name: Lowries Mill
Grid Reference: NY743861
First recorded
Last recorded 1820
The mill is shown as "Lowries Mill" on Fryer's county map of 1820 and the name is still shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey but by this time no use is apparent.

Site Name: Otterstone Lee Farm
Grid Reference: NY673875
First recorded
Last recorded 1860?
The 1860s Ordnance Survey map shows two small burns with races leading together behind farm buildings indicating a probable farm mill.

Site Name: Belling Mill
Grid Reference: NY693886
First recorded 1663
Last recorded
No map evidence appears to exist of this mill. The mill was reported on following an archaeological excavation in 1973 (Harbottle 1974, 9-10).

Site Name: Shilburnhaugh Mill
Grid Reference: NY695868
First recorded mid C17th
Last recorded late C18th
This mill site is now beneath the waters of Kielder Reservoir. The site is not shown on Ordnance Survey maps since the 1860s but excavations were carried out in 1976 prior to the land being flooded (Harbottle 1977, 13).

6.8.4 The 19th century expansion

During the19th century Falstone experienced steady growth from a small hamlet clustered around a couple of chapels as it was at the beginning of the century to a compact village with many facilities including a railway station by the end of the century. Many of the buildings in the village date to the 19th century and it was during this period that the village largely took on the form it has today. This the substantial growth which was based on the social and economic forces outlined in the previous discussion. Thus the Scottish Presbyterian (now United Reformed) Church [21] (1807 restored 1876,with the addition of tower at this stage), the Rectory [29] built for the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital (1818) and St Peter's Church [15] (1824, restored 1892) all belong to this period. In 1813 a school was first established in Falstone when Sir John Swinburne built a school with a stable beneath for the benefit of parishioners (Charlton 1987, 112). Following W.E. Forster's Elementary Education Act of 1870 a new school building [34] was erected, which still stands. The early 19th century bridge(s) by village green [33], the mid 19th century Blackcock public house [31], Briar Cottage and Rose Cottage[32] and the farm buildings at Falstone farm, which also belong to the early to middle part of the century, all reflect this quiet prosperity. The Falstone farm complex [36] forms a U-shaped plan, with a two storey byre and shelter shed, with granary above, in the rear wing, and byres, stables and a piggery, with henhouse above, in the side wings. The construction of Falstone Bridge [20] in 1843 allowed much better communications with the south side of the river, with a road now leading directly southward out of the village, and was part of a steadily improving transport infrastructure which culminated in the construction of the Border Counties Railway in the 1850s as related above. As a result of this steady growth in size and facilities, it is perhaps fair to say that Falstone reached its zenith as a village settlement c.1900. It was the commercial, transport, religious and educational centre for the surrounding district and the most important settlement in the valley above Bellingham.

Education

Much information regarding Falstone's role as the educational centre for the surrounding district towards the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century and the history of the Board school can be gleaned from the school logbooks. It is clear that attendance was often disrupted by the needs of the agricultural calendar which meant that children were required to provide additional labour on the farms (fig. 32). Thus attendance was very irregular throughout July 1897 – the month before the 5 week summer holidays – the result, the master reported, of the 'sheep shearing prevalent in the neighbourhood and a great many children go to them' (2 July 1897). The following week attendance was again 'very irregular . . . . as farms are still busy shearing their sheep' (9 July). The attraction of Bellingham cattle show, later in the month, also proved disruptive, with nearly half the pupils absent because of it. Eleven years later, after the County Council had been given the role of Local Education Authority, summer attendance seems to have improved markedly, with 96% present (100 % of the girls) in the penultimate week of July 1908 (though attendance was again poor when the school reopened in the following September. However more fundamental problems, relating to the school building itself, were highlighted by the School Inspector's report in the same month (fig. 33):

> The School consists of a single room 15ft wide, which is poorly lighted the windows in both sides being overshadowed by trees. Immediately adjoining it is an open disused stable which is a standing nuisance and not being the property of the owners of the School is an obstacle in the way of carrying out necessary alterations. A class-room and a larger cloak-room with better entrances are needed. The situation of the school is by no means a good one, and the question whether a new School should not

> be built on a better and larger site is one which should be carefully considered by the Local Authority.

Accordingly, the Local Authority was instructed to furnish a definite statement within three months, outlining the steps it proposed to take for the improvement of the school, otherwise the school would no longer be recognised by the Department of Education.

Hawkhope Hill Colliery

Falstone also shared in the economic growth brought about by the development of coal mining in upper North Tynedale. The largest mine lay further up the valley, at Plashetts (see above), but a series of smaller pits were worked on the hillside above the village, around Hawkhope Hill farm during the 19th and early 20th centuries. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey shows several shafts north of Hawkhope Hill Farm c. 1860 (fig. 26), though none of these are labelled. By the time the 2nd OS edition was produced in 1896 (fig. 30), these were described as 'old shafts', implying they were all redundant by the end of the 19th century. However a new drift mine was opened shortly afterward. The installations are shown, already disused ('old drift'), on the 3rd Ordnance Survey edition (1921), located midway between the village and Hawkhope Hill Farm (fig. 31), and were recorded by photographs taken *c*. 1910 which show the miners, the drift entrance and the pumping engine (figs. 40-1). The colliery featured a short incline/tramway [40] connecting it to a siding on the Border Counties Railway, just north of Falstone station (Sewell 1992, 67). The pit was operated by the Falstone Coal Company, rights to work the coal being leased from the Ridley family of Park End near Wark, who owned Hawkhope Hill Farm (*cf*. Roberts & West 1998, 57). It employed about 20-30 men until 1914 when the workings were partially flooded. After attempts to sell the pit failed, it was closed. As noted above, the installations were already disused by the time they were mapped by the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey in 1921, but the colliery did reopen for a time during the 1930s.

6.8.5 20th century

In the 20th century saw the pace of social and economic change in North Tynedale continue to accelerate, as previously described. Not all the changes were welcome and in the second half of the century Falstone experienced the closure of some the facilities it acquired in the 19th century.

Thus the railway station closed to passengers in 1956 and to freight services two years later in 1958, when the entire line above Bellingham and below Redesmouth was lifted (access to Bellingham was maintained via the Wansbeck line from Morpeth via Scotsgap and West Woodburn until 1963). The station buildings were taken over as offices by the Forestry Commission. In the later 20th century a new school building was added alongside the 1870 school, but after a life of only ten years it closed in 1981 due to falling pupil rolls.

Despite such regrettable losses, the village has continued to grow, however, with more housing being added on the north-west side of the settlement in the 1950s to accommodate the Kielder Forest workforce. Further expansion was planned, but aborted because of unexpected problems encountered in managing the maturing forest, which resulted in substantial reduction in the workforce required. Experience in the 1950s and 60s had revealed that if the Kielder conifer forests were thinned to allow the remaining trees to grow taller, in line with normal forestry practice, this left the standing trees acutely vulnerable to windblow (see Wilson & Leathart (eds.) 1982, 15-16). In response, the labour-intensive thinning operations were drastically scaled back, resulting in a high-yielding harvest, composed predominantly of small trees – work which could readily be mechanised. As a consequence, Falstone and the newly-built forestry villages of Kielder, Stonehaugh and Byrness were never to reach their anticipated size.

The appearance of the surrounding landscape which had first has been dramatically altered by the creation of the Kielder Forest from the 1920s, was transformed for a second time during the 20th century by the construction of the mighty dam for Kielder Water in the 1970s and early 80s. The creation of the vast reservoir has opened up opportunities in the fields of leisure activities and tourism for the local economy, and as Falstone confronts a new century it is largely with in growth of these sectors that the village's future prospects for prosperity would appear to lie. In contrast, more recent changes in the organisation of work in the forests, involving the employment of outside contractors, have further reduced the requirement for forestry housing. Today many of Falstone's inhabitants commute to work outside the valley, whilst those working in the forests travel in the opposite direction into the valley. Nevertheless, despite all the changes Falstone experienced during the last century, the village retains the feel of a vibrant living community, with the requisite critical mass to adapt in the face of change, and it is possible to view Falstone's future with a fair measure of optimism.

PART 4:

SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS:

7. POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

7.1 Conclusions

1. Relatively little is known of earlier Prehistoric (Palaeolithic-Bronze Age) settlement towards the upper end of North Tynedale. The presence of substantial Neolithic and Bronze Age burial cairns near the head of the valley implies that communities of some kind (clans or tribes?) were present in the area during the Neolithic and early Bronze Age. For the Bronze Age, a settlement pattern of unenclosed settlements comprising round houses and irregular field systems is suspected, by analogy with other parts of upland Northumberland, but has not so far been identified within or adjacent to the study area.

2. In contrast the settlement pattern in upper north Tynedale during the Iron Age and Romano-British period is very apparent in the surviving archaeological record. It was characterised by dispersed enclosed farmsteads, initially built of timber and later largely of stone, the remains of which survive in considerable numbers. The enclosures were predominantly rectilinear in plan and contained a number of round houses.

3. The distribution and form of early medieval settlement in upper North Tynedale is unclear. No historical or documentary sources explicitly refer to the valley before the 12th century and diagnostic settlement forms associated with this period have as yet proved archaeologically elusive. Falstone, with its finds of an early-medieval cross shaft fragments from St Peter's churchyard and Hroethberht's memorial stone (8th-9th century) uncovered just north west of the village, is clearly a crucial site from which to begin to resolve these interpretive problems, as known point in a sea of uncertainty.

4. Occasional documentary references (1318, 1541) suggest Falstone remained the site of a chapel throughout the medieval period. There is documentary evidence for the existence of an adjacent settlement by the later 14th century, if not earlier but there is nothing to indicate that this was ever more than a hamlet, perhaps only one or two farmsteads, which formed part of the vast upland manor of Tarset.

5. In the later medieval period feudal overlordship in the valley weakened as the liberty of Tynedale passed through the hands of a rapid succession of absentee lords and we see the emergence of kinship-based social groups in the valley, the North Tynedale 'surnames'. These provided some measure of self protection in the disordered conditions which followed the onset of prolonged conflict between England and Scotland. Documentary evidence shows the Robsons, later the predominant surname in this part of the valley, were already established at Falstone the late 14th century. Moreover historical sources suggest the Robsons of Falstone were the senior 'grayne' or lineage of that surname, perhaps from the 14th century right through to the final dissolution of the kinship structure in the 17th or 18th centuries, making the settlement the seat of the heidsman as well as the religious focus of the upper valley.

6. Falstone's importance as a religious centre for the upper end of North Tynedale was strongly reinforced in the 18th century, following the rise of non-conformist worship, when it became a stronghold of Presbyterianism. The Presbyterian chapel enjoyed a

greater following than any other denomination by some measure during the 18th and 19th centuries, but the efforts of the Church of England to counter the growth of non-conformism in the valley was also to lead to a modest revival in the Anglican worship and the infrastructure to accommodate it during the same period.

7. The townships documented in the Northumberland County History (e.g. 'Plashetts and Tynehead') were relatively late creations, established in 1729 to improve the administration of poor relief. Their introduction clearly constituted a significant territorial reorganisation. No medieval administrative vills, or townships, are documented above Thorneyburn, Tarset and Chirdon, but permanent medieval settlements were present and must have organised territorial space and regulated access to communal resources such as common grazing. The names of the commons which were enclosed and divided up at the beginning of the 19th century may provide the best clue to pattern of the pre-1729 township structure.

7.2 Potential for Future Research

1. The earlier prehistoric period in upper North Tynedale is poorly understood and requires further investigation to resolve questions regarding the overall pattern and development of settlement, for example.

2. In contrast, this stretch of upper North Tynedale contains a fairly dense surviving distribution of late Iron Age/Romano-British settlements, characterised by their rectilinear enclosed form. These have proved informative when previously investigated by George Jobey and would merit further investigation.

3. The early medieval period has also proved archaeologically elusive thus far and is a major gap in our knowledge of the valley's history. Falstone with its known early medieval presence (probably ecclesiastical in nature), would represent the logical centre of any future investigation.

4. Little is known of the medieval chapel at Falstone. Still less is known regarding the nearby stronghold of Philip de Moubray, recorded in 1318. 'Ruins' are marked on Armstrong's map to the west of Falstone, at the confluence of the Hawkhope Burn and the North Tyne, suggesting the presence of substantial medieval structure there, but nothing else is known regarding this site. This site clearly merits further investigation to locate it and determine whether any traces survive, perhaps initially by geophysical survey.

5. Upper North Tynedale represents a prime candidate for a wider investigation of so-called 'reiver society'. In particular, relatively little is known regarding the origins of these dispersed settlements distinguished by fortified bastles and the distinctive kinship-based society with which they are associated – the Tynedale 'surnames'. There is fairly abundant documentation for the 16th-17th centuries and a reasonable settlement distribution can be reconstructed for that period. In contrast, there is much less available for the late medieval period (late14th-15th centuries), but what there is suggests that many of these hamlets and farmsteads originated, or became permanently inhabited at that time..

6. Falstone Farmhouse is a surviving continuously occupied bastle and has been described by Grundy (1988, 146) as 'one of the most interesting vernacular buildings within the Park' and is worthy of a detailed architectural survey. It also has

associated farm buildings of considerable interest. It was occupied by the senior lineage or 'grayne' of the Robson surname from the early 17th to 19th century and thus was the seat of the clan heidsman. Indeed the site itself was probably home to that same lineage since the late medieval period (documentary reference 1371). The possible existence of archaeological deposits associated with pre-bastle settlements associated with the origins of reiver society in the late medieval period make it an especially promising candidate for study.

8. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY ISSUES

The grades of sensitivity shown on the accompanying archaeological sensitivity map (fig. 68) are based on conclusions drawn from the available archaeological, documentary and cartographic evidence as set out below. The following guidelines have been adopted as the basis of classifying the sensitivity areas. Sites or areas where the survival archaeological remains can be demonstrated are accorded high sensitivity. Areas where the former existence of historic settlement is known or suspected, but the degree of survival of any associated archaeological deposits is uncertain, are accorded medium sensitivity.

1. The location of St Peter's churchyard on a knoll demarcated by a bend in the Falstone Burn forms a neatly bounded location which might have proved attractive for an early Christian monastic community, for instance. Fragments of an early medieval cross shaft have been found in close proximity. An 8th-9th century memorial stone was found around a quarter of a mile north west of church, but might have originally have come from the churchyard too. The churchyard also contains a fine group of early 18th century carved gravestones.

2. The medieval farmstead or hamlet which can be inferred from documentary evidence was probably centred immediately to the south and south east of the churchyard on or near the site of the early 17th century bastle which is located beside the original main route through the village.

3. Although much altered, the bastle preserves many original features including a datestone of 1604 and evidence for an internal stair. The attached farm buildings are later in date.

4. The current extent of the village is the result of 19th and 20th century expansion and covers a much larger area than its medieval or early modern predecessors. It includes a number of significant 19th century structures and forms an attractive overall assemblage.

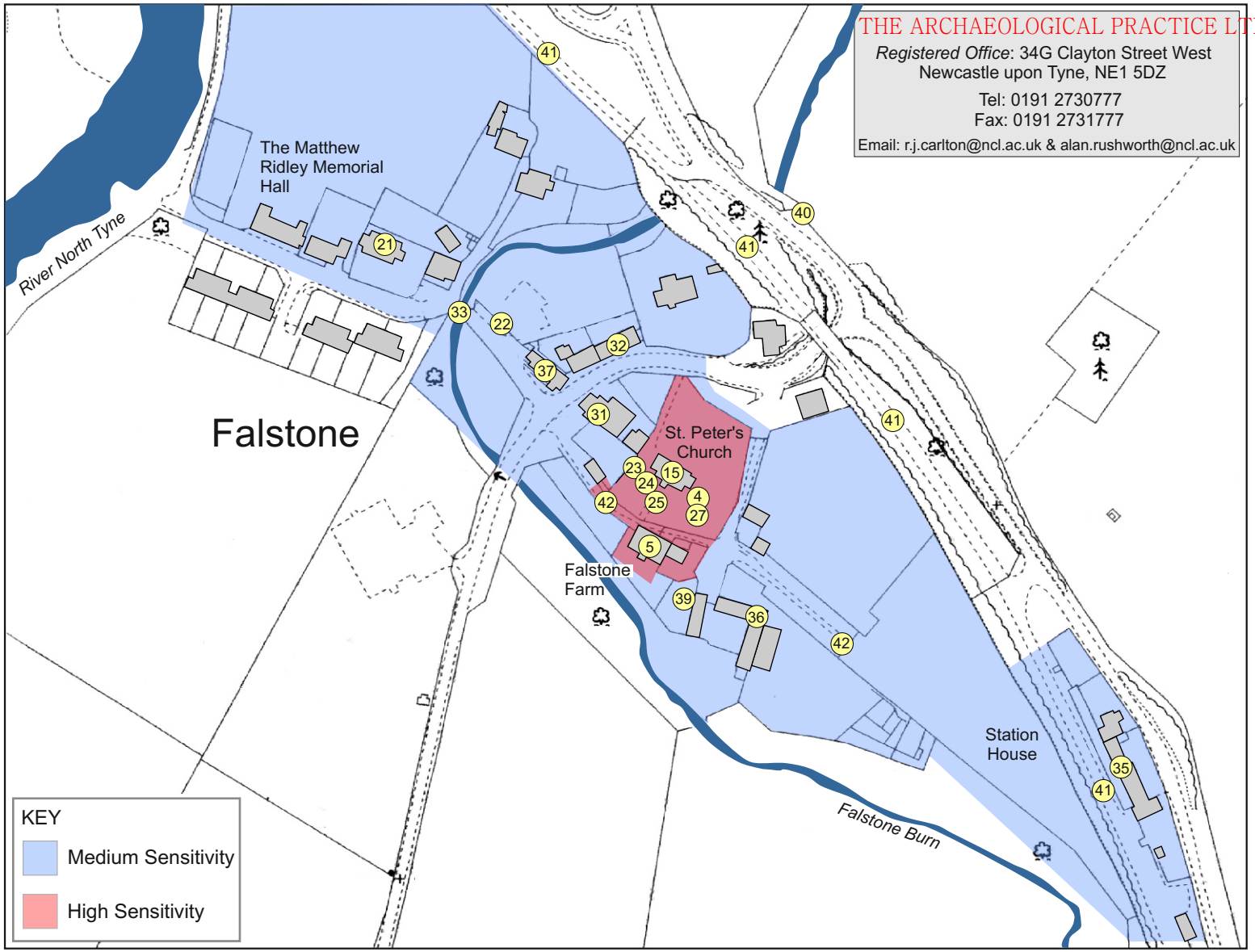

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***Fig. 68**: Archaeological Sensitivity Map of Falstone (Catalogue numbers keyed to appendix 4)*

Areas of the map designated 'High Sensitivity' are those known to contain important visible or buried archaeological remains; those designated 'Medium Sensitivity' are areas thought likely to contain such remains on the basis of map & documentary evidence or their proximity to known sites. The above map covers the modern village core and its environs; other sites and localities in the wider vicinity (see Figures 66 & 67) will also display significant levels of archaeological sensitivity

COMMENTARY

The location of St Peter's churchyard on a knoll demarcated by a bend in the Falstone Burn forms a neatly bounded location which might have proved attractive for an early Christian monastic community, for instance. Fragments of an early medieval cross shaft have been found in close proximity and an 8th-9th century memorial stone found around a quarter of a mile north west of church, might have originally come from the churchyard too. The churchyard also contains a fine group of early 18th century carved gravestones.

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The current extent of Falstone village is the result of 19th and 20th century expansion and covers a much larger area than its medieval or early modern predecessors. It includes a number of significant 19th century structures, including the URC church, schoolhouse and railway station, and forms an attractive overall assemblage. In the wider vicinity, outside the core study area represented by the accompanying map, a range of other sites of cultural heritage significance should be considered potentially sensitive to interference. These include the URC graveyard, Falstone bridge, the railway line & features associated with Hawkehope Hill mine. The sensitivity of agricultural features such as field boundaries, ruined farmsteads and ridge & furrow cultivation features, as well as industrial remains such as quarries and coal pits should all be judged on the basis of context and individual merit.

PART 5:

APPENDICES
&
BIBLIOGRAPHY

9. GLOSSARY

Advowson the legal right to appoint a priest to a parish church.

Agistment the grazing of livestock on pasture belonging to someone else.

Alienate to grant land to someone else or to an institution.

Assart land cleared for cultivation.

Assize a legal procedure

Barony the estate of a major feudal lord, normally held of the Crown by military tenure.

Borough a town characterised by the presence of burgage tenure and some trading privileges for certain tenants.

Bovate measure of arable land, normally equivalent to approx. 12-15 acres. This measurement especially popular in eastern and northern counties of England.

Burgage A form of property within a **borough**

Capital Messuage A **messuage** containing a high status dwelling house, often the manor house itself.

Cartulary a book containing copies of deeds, charters, and other legal records.

Carucate a unit of taxation in northern and eastern counties of England, equivalent to eight **bovate**s or one **hide** (120 acres).

Charter a legal document recording the grant of land or privileges.

Chattels movable personal property.

Common land land over which tenants and perhaps villagers possessed certain rights, for example to graze animals, collect fuel etc.

Common law a body of laws that overrode local custom.

Copyhold a tenure in which land was held by copy of an entry recording admittance made in the record of the manor court.

Cotland a smallholding held on **customary tenure**.
Cottar an **unfree** smallholder.

Croft an enclosed plot of land, often adjacent to a dwelling house.

Custom	a framework of local practices, rules and/or expectations pertaining to various economic or social activities.
Customary tenure	an unfree tenure in which land was held "at the will of the lord, according to the custom of the manor'. In practice usually a copyhold of inheritance in Cumbria by the sixteenth century.
Deanery	unit of ecclesiastical administration consisting of a group of parishes under the oversight of a rural dean.
Demesne	land within a manor allocated to the lord for his own use.
Domain	all the land pertaining to a manor.
Dower	widow's right to hold a proportion (normally one-third) of her deceased husband's lad for the rest of her life.
Dowry	land or money handed over with the bride at marriage.
Enfeoff	to grant land as a **fief.**
Engross	to amalgamate holdings or farms.
Farm	in medieval usage, a fixed sum paid for leasing land, a **farmer** therefore being the lessee.
Fealty	an oath of fidelity sworn by a new tenant to the lord in recognition of his obligations.
Fee/Fief	hereditary land held from a superior lord in return for **homage** and often, military service.
Fine	money payment to the lord to obtain a specific concession
Forest	a Crown or Palatinate hunting preserve consisting of land subject to Forest Law, which aimed to preserve game.
Free chase	a forest belonging to a private landholder.
Freehold	a tenure by which property is held "for ever", in that it is free to descend to the tenant's heirs or assigns without being subject to the will of the lord or the customs of the manor.
Free tenure	tenure or status that denoted greater freedom of time and action than, say, customary tenure or status, a **freeman** was entitled to use the royal courts, and the title to free tenure was defensible there.
Free warren	a royal franchise granted to a manorial lord allowing the holder to hunt small game, especially rabbit, hare, pheasant and partridge, within a designated **vill.**
Furlong	a subdivision of open arable fields.

Glebe	the landed endowment of a parish church.
Headland	a ridge of unploughed land at the head of arable strips in open fields providing access to each strip and a turning place for the plough.
Heriot	a death duty, normally the best beast, levied by the manorial lord on the estate of the deceased tenant.
Hide, hideage	Angl-Saxon land measurement, notionally 120 acres, used for calculating liability for geld. *See* **carucate**.
Homage	act by which a **vassal** acknowledges a superior lord.
Knight's fee	land held from a superior lord for the service of a knight.
Labour services	the duty to work for the lord, often on the demesne land, as part of the tenant's rent package.
Leet	the court of a vill whose view of frankpledge had been franchised to a local lord by the Crown.
Manor	estate over which the owner ("lord") had jurisdiction, excercised through a manor court.
Mark	sum of money equivalent to two-thirds of a pound, i.e., 13s. 4d.
Merchet	a fine paid by **villein** tenants.
Messuage	a plot of land containing a dwelling house and outbuildings.
Moot	a meeting.
Multure	a fee for grinding corn, normally paid in kind: multure can also refer to the corn thus rendered.
Neif	a hereditary serf by blood.
Pannage	payment for the fattening of domestic pigs on acorns etc. in woodland.
Perch	a linear measure of 16½ feet and a square measure equivalent to one fortieth of a **rood**.
Quitclaim	a charter formally renouncing a claim to land.
Relief	payment made by a free tenant on entering a holding.
Rood	measure of land equivalent to one quarter of an acre; and forty perches.
Serf	an unfree peasant characterised by onerous personal servility.

Severalty	land in separate ownership, that is not subject to common rights, divided into hedged etc., fields.
Sheriff	official responsible for the administration of a county by the Crown.
Shieling	temporary hut on summer pasture at a distance from farmstead.
Socage	a form of tenure of peasant land, normally free.
Stint	limited right, especially on pasture.
Subinfeudate	the grant of land by on a lord to another to hold as a **knight's fee** or **fief**.
Subinfeudation	the process of granting land in a lordship to be held as **fiefs**
Suit of court	the right and obligation to attend a court; the individual so attending is a **suitor**.
Tenant in chief	a tenant holding land directly from the king, normally termed a baron.
Tenement	a land holding.
Tenementum	a land holding (Latin).
Tithe	a tenth of all issue and profit, mainly grain, fruit, livestock and game, owed by parishioners to their church.
Toft	an enclosure for a homestead.
Unfree tenure	see **customary tenure.**
Vaccary	a dairy farm.
Vassal	a tenant, often of lordly status.
Vill	the local unit of civil administration, also used to designate a territorial township community (prior to the 14th century)
Villein	peasant whose freedom of time and action is constrained by his lord; a villein was not able to use the royal courts.
Villeinage	see **customary tenure** and **unfree tenure**.
Virgate	a quarter of a **hide**; a standardised **villein** holding of around 30 acres. Also known as a **yardland**.

Ward administrative division; the word implies a guarded or defended unit. The term most commonly relates to large administrative subdivisions of the county (usually 5 or 6) from the 13th century.
Equivalent to a Poor Law township in Redesdale from 1662 onwards and in upper North Tynedale (Bellingham Chapelry) between 1662-1729.

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10.2 Secondary Bibliography

Journal and Corpora Abbreviations

AA[1]	*Archaeologia Aeliana*, First Series etc.
Corpus	*Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture. Volume I: County Durham and Northumberland*. R Cramp, (1984), Oxford University Press for the British Academy; Oxford.
CW[2]	*Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, Second Series etc.
PSAN[4]	*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne*, Fourth Series etc.
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11. APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF HISTORIC DOCUMENTS

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APPENDIX 7: NORTHUMBERLAND RECORDS OFFICE CATALOGUE

[**NOTE**: Historic Maps & Documents (M&D), Historic Photographs (HP) and Modern Photographs (MP), listed in Appendices 1 & 2, are archived in digital form with the Northumberland National Park Authority and Northumberland Records Office]

APPENDIX 1: Historic Documents

1.1 Falstone: Catalogue of historic maps and documents

Location	Code	Date	Source	Description
Falstone	FAL_M&D 001	1897-1919	Northumberland Records Office (NRO)	Falstone County First School logbook
Falstone	FAL_M&D 002	1897	NRO	Falstone County First School logbook
Falstone	FAL_M&D 003	1897	NRO	Falstone County First School logbook
Falstone	FAL_M&D 004	1841	NRO	Tithe Award (enlargement)
Falstone	FAL_M&D 005	1841	NRO	Tithe Award plan
Falstone	FAL_M&D 006	1841	NRO	Tithe Award
Falstone	FAL_M&D 007	1820	NRO	Fryer's Map
Falstone	FAL_M&D 008	1860	NRO	1st Edition OS sheet 59
Falstone	FAL_M&D 009	1897	NRO	2nd Edition OS 59.9
Falstone	FAL_M&D 010	1897	NRO	2nd Edition OS 59.10
Falstone	FAL_M&D 011	1897	NRO	2nd Edition OS sheet 59 SW
Falstone	FAL_M&D 012	1920	NRO	3rd Edition OS 64 NW
Falstone	FAL_M&D 013	1827	NRO	Parson & White Trade Directory
Falstone	FAL_M&D 014	1827	NRO	Parson & White Trade Directory
Falstone	FAL_M&D 015	1827	NRO	Parson & White Trade Directory
Falstone	FAL_M&D 016	1804-16	NRO	Inclosure awards
Falstone	FAL_M&D 017	1853	NRO	Border Counties Railway (proposed North Tyne Section)
Falstone	FAL_M&D 018	1858	NRO	Border Counties Railway, proposed extension
Falstone	FAL_M&D 019	Early 19th C	NRO	Sketch plan of the boundary of Falstone Estate belonging to Thos. Robson Esq
Plashetts	FAL_M&D 020	Early 20th C	Ivan Downes (ID)	Reprinted booklet of early 20th century recollections about PLASHETTS pp 1-4
Plashetts	FAL_M&D 021	Early 20th C	ID	Reprinted booklet of early 20th century recollections about PLASHETTS pp 5-8
Plashetts	FAL_M&D 022	Early 20th C	ID	Reprinted booklet of early 20th century recollections about PLASHETTS pp 9-12
Plashetts	FAL_M&D 023	Early 20th C	ID	Reprinted booklet of early 20th century recollections about PLASHETTS pp 13-16
Falstone	FAL_M&D 024	1832 (1816)	Alnwick Estates (AE)	Thorneyburn Common Inclosure Award, 1832 copy by Thomas Bell of 1816 original [ref. O XXVI 4F]
Falstone	FAL_M&D 025	1832 (1816)	AE	Detail of Falstone village from Thorneyburn Common Inclosure

				Award, 1832 copy by Thomas Bell of 1816 original [ref. O XXVI 4F]
Falstone	FAL_M&D 026	Modern	Peter Ryder (PR)	Falstone Bastle, plan and sketch of original East doorway by Peter Ryder.
Falstone	FAL_M&D 027	c.1940	NCH	Fragments of cross shafts found at, or in the vicinity of Falstone

Falstone	FAL_M&D 028	1822	AA	Hroethberht's memorial stone found north of Falstone on Hawkehope Hill grounds
Falstone	FAL_M&D 029	1973	AA	Harbottle's interpretation of Armstrong's map, 1689 re. the settlement pattern of Upper North Tynedale
Falstone	FAL_M&D 030	1973	AA	Harbottle's interpretation of the settlement pattern of Upper North Tynedale
Falstone	FAL_M&D 031	1973	AA	Harbottle's interpretation of the settlement pattern of Upper North Tynedale

1.2 FALSTONE: Catalogue of historic photographs and images

Location	Code	Date	Source	Description
Falstone	FAL_HP 001_	c.1920s	Ernie Swailes (ES)	Black Cock PH c.1920
Falstone	FAL_HP 002_	c.1930s	ES	Black Cock PH c.1930
Falstone	FAL_HP 003_	c.1900	ES	Falstone Church c.1900
Falstone	FAL_HP 004_	1935	ES	Falstone Football club 1935
Falstone	FAL_HP 005_	c.1915	ES	Hawkehope Hill Pit c.1915
Falstone	FAL_HP 006_	c.1930s	ES	Plashetts Old Shaft c.1930
Falstone	FAL_HP 007_	c.1910	ES	Falstone Presbyterian church & shop c.1910
Falstone	FAL_HP 008_	c.1940	ES	Shop at railway sidings c.1940
Falstone	FAL_HP 009_	c.1920s	ES	Schoolhouse – photo by Collier c.1920
Falstone	FAL_HP 010_	c.1920s	ES	View of Smales Farm, Stannersburn c.1920
Stannersburn	FAL_HP 011_	c.1920s	ES	View of Stannersburn c.1920
Stannersburn	FAL_HP 012_	c.1910	ES	Stannersburn Smithy c.1910
Stannersburn	FAL_HP 013_	c.1930s	ES	Yarrow Corner c.1930
Falstone	FAL_HP 014	c.1920s	Newcastle Library (NL)	Falstone Station
Falstone	FAL_HP 015	1880	NL	Drawing of decorated stone, 1880
Falstone	FAL_HP 016	c.1920s	NL	Falstone Presbyterian church and shop
Falstone	FAL_HP 017	c.1920s	NL	Falstone Presbyterian church
Falstone	FAL_HP 018	c.1920s	NL	Falstone church and farm over railway
Falstone	FAL_HP 019	1940s	NL	Land girls creating rigs (nr. Kielder?), 1940s
Falstone	FAL_HP 020	1912	Caroline Waitt (CW)	Plashetts Rovers A.F.C. 1911-12
Falstone	FAL_HP 021	1909	Joan Forster (JF)	Shearing at Belling, 1909
Falstone	FAL_HP 022	c.1917	JF	Falstone Presbyterian church with schoolhouse in foreground, c.1917
Falstone	FAL_HP 023	c.1920s	JF	Hay stack and view towards Falstone Rectory from Stannersburn
Falstone	FAL_HP 024	1887	JF	Schoolchildren from Falstone School, 1887
Falstone	FAL_HP 025	c.1990	JF	Gravestone, Falstone churchyard c.1990
Falstone	FAL_HP 026	c.1920s	JF	View towards Hawkhope Hill, incl. Falstone Presbyterian church
Falstone	FAL_HP 027	1990	JF	Bill Forster and Jeff Dagg positioning a grind/millstone at Stannersburn, 1990
Falstone	FAL_HP 028	1915	JF	View of single storey housing at Mouseyhaugh, 1915
Falstone	FAL_HP 029	1913	JF	Smailes Farm, 1913
Falstone	FAL_HP 30	c.1950	Northumberland	Falstone railway station

			Records Office (NRO)	
Falstone	FAL_HP 31	c.1910	NRO	Hawkhope Hill Colliery
Falstone	FAL_HP 32	1912	NRO	General village scene
Falstone	FAL_HP 33	-	NRO	Unknown
Falstone	FAL_HP 34	-	NRO	Unknown
Falstone	FAL_HP 35	-	NRO	Unknown
Falstone	FAL_HP 36	c.1920	NRO	View of Falstone railway station
Falstone	FAL_HP 37	c.1920	NRO	View of Falstone village
Falstone	FAL_HP 38	c.1905	NRO	Plashetts Wood Row
Falstone	FAL_HP 39	c.1905	NRO	Plashetts Stable Row
Falstone	FAL_HP 40	1913	NRO	Falstone agricultural show
Falstone	FAL_HP 41	c.1910	NRO	Plashetts, Goks on coal waggons
Falstone	FAL_HP 42	c.1930	NRO	View of Plashetts village

APPENDIX 2: Catalogue of modern photographs

Village	Code	Date	Description
Falstone	Fal_MP 001	21/05/2004	Church of St Peter (interior), Church of St Peter
Falstone	Fal_MP 002	21/05/2004	Church of St Peter (interior), Church of St Peter
Falstone	Fal_MP 003	21/05/2004	War memorial, Church of St Peter
Falstone	Fal_MP 004	21/05/2004	Church of St Peter (interior), Church of St Peter
Falstone	Fal_MP 005	21/05/2004	Church of St Peter (interior), Church of St Peter
Falstone	Fal_MP 006	21/05/2004	Church of St Peter (interior), Church of St Peter
Falstone	Fal_MP 007	21/05/2004	Church of St Peter (interior), Church of St Peter
Falstone	Fal_MP 008	21/05/2004	Church of St Peter (interior), Church of St Peter
Falstone	Fal_MP 009	21/05/2004	Elizabeth Beate… headstone, Church of St Peter
Falstone	Fal_MP 010	21/05/2004	Elizabeth Beate… headstone Rev, Church of St Peter
Falstone	Fal_MP 011	21/05/2004	Rutherford headstone, Church of St Peter
Falstone	Fal_MP 012	21/05/2004	…..headstone (with interesting Rev), Church of St Peter
Falstone	Fal_MP 013	21/05/2004	Reverse of above, Church of St Peter
Falstone	Fal_MP 014	21/05/2004	Dagg headstone, Church of St Peter
Falstone	Fal_MP 015	21/05/2004	Church of St Peter (exterior), Church of St Peter
Falstone	Fal_MP 016	21/05/2004	Church of St Peter (exterior), Church of St Peter
Falstone	Fal_MP 017	21/05/2004	Church of St Peter (exterior), Church of St Peter
Falstone	Fal_MP 018	21/05/2004	Church of St Peter (exterior), Church of St Peter
Falstone	Fal_MP 019	21/05/2004	Church of St Peter (exterior), Church of St Peter
Falstone	Fal_MP 020	21/05/2004	Church of St Peter (exterior), Church of St Peter
Falstone	Fal_MP 021	21/05/2004	Old School House, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 022	21/05/2004	The Blackcock Inn, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 023	21/05/2004	Village looking NW, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 024	21/05/2004	Bry Cottage, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 025	21/05/2004	Bry Cottage, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 026	21/05/2004	Bry Cottage, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 027	21/05/2004	Bry Cottage, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 028	21/05/2004	Bry Cottage, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 029	21/05/2004	Church of St Peter (exterior), Church of St Peter
Falstone	Fal_MP 030	21/05/2004	Village looking SW, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 031	21/05/2004	The Old Manse, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 032	21/05/2004	Church of St Peter (exterior), Church of St Peter
Falstone	Fal_MP 033	21/05/2004	Falstone Farm and outbuildings, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 034	21/05/2004	Falstone Farm and outbuildings, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 035	21/05/2004	Falstone Farm and outbuildings, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 036	21/05/2004	Falstone Farm and outbuildings, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 037	21/05/2004	Falstone Farm and outbuildings, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 038	21/05/2004	Falstone Farm and outbuildings, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 039	21/05/2004	Falstone Farm and outbuildings, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 040	21/05/2004	Falstone Farm and outbuildings, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 041	21/05/2004	Falstone Farm and outbuildings, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 042	21/05/2004	The Old Station, SE of Village
Falstone	Fal_MP 043	21/05/2004	Church of St Peter (exterior), Church of St Peter

Falstone	Fal_MP 044	21/05/2004	Falstone Farm and outbuildings, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 045	21/05/2004	Falstone Farm and outbuildings, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 046	21/05/2004	Falstone Farm and outbuildings, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 047	21/05/2004	Falstone Farm and outbuildings, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 048	21/05/2004	Falstone Farm and outbuildings, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 049	21/05/2004	Falstone Farm and outbuildings, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 050	21/05/2004	Falstone Farm and outbuildings, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 051	21/05/2004	Drinking Fountain, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 052	21/05/2004	Drinking Fountain, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 053	21/05/2004	Breafoot Guesthouse, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 054	21/05/2004	United Reformed Church, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 055	21/05/2004	United Reformed Church, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 056	21/05/2004	United Reformed Church, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 057	21/05/2004	United Reformed Church, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 058	21/05/2004	Village looking SE, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 059	21/05/2004	United Reformed Church, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 060	21/05/2004	Village looking E, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 061	21/05/2004	Village looking E, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 062	21/05/2004	Village looking E, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 063	21/05/2004	The Old Station, SE of Village
Falstone	Fal_MP 064	21/05/2004	The Old Station, SE of Village
Falstone	Fal_MP 065	21/05/2004	United Reformed Church from Hawkhope Hill, North of Village
Falstone	Fal_MP 066	21/05/2004	Building platform/remains, Hawkhope Hill, North of Village
Falstone	Fal_MP 067	21/05/2004	Building platform/remains, Hawkhope Hill, North of Village
Falstone	Fal_MP 068	21/05/2004	Hawkhope supposed chapel site, NW of Village
Falstone	Fal_MP 069	18/06/2004	Elizabeth Beatesnow headstone, Church of St Peter
Falstone	Fal_MP 070	18/06/2004	Elizabeth Beatesnow headstone (reverse), Church of St Peter
Falstone	Fal_MP 071	18/06/2004	headstone, Church of St Peter
Falstone	Fal_MP 072	18/06/2004	Headstone (detail of Fal_MP 0710), Church of St Peter
Falstone	Fal_MP 073	18/06/2004	Goodfellow headstone, Church of St Peter
Falstone	Fal_MP 074	18/06/2004	Goodfellow headstone (reverse), Church of St Peter
Falstone	Fal_MP 075	18/06/2004	Routledge headstone, Church of St Peter
Falstone	Fal_MP 076	18/06/2004	Routledge headstone (reverse), Church of St Peter
Falstone	Fal_MP 077	18/06/2004	Routledge headstone (reverse), Church of St Peter
Falstone	Fal_MP 078	18/06/2004	Tindall (Turnbull?) headstone, Church of St Peter
Falstone	Fal_MP 079	18/06/2004	Tindall (Turnbull?) headstone (Rev), Church of St Peter
Falstone	Fal_MP 080	18/06/2004	Falstone cemetery, SSW of village
Falstone	Fal_MP 081	18/06/2004	Falstone cemetery, SSW of village
Falstone	Fal_MP 082	18/06/2004	Falstone cemetery, SSW of village
Falstone	Fal_MP 083	18/06/2004	Falstone bridge, SSW of village
Falstone	Fal_MP 084	18/06/2004	Falstone bridge, SSW of village
Falstone	Fal_MP 085	18/06/2004	Falstone bridge, SSW of village
Falstone	Fal_MP 086	18/06/2004	Falstone bridge, SSW of village

Falstone	Fal_MP 087	18/06/2004	Falstone bridge, SSW of village
Falstone	Fal_MP 088	18/06/2004	Bridge by village green, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 089	18/06/2004	Bridge by village green, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 090	18/06/2004	Bridge by village green, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 091	18/06/2004	Village looking NW, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 092	18/06/2004	Cross base? In Jubilee Park, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 093	18/06/2004	Cross base? In Jubilee Park, Village centre
Falstone	Fal_MP 094	18/06/2004	Falstone Rectory, South East of village
Falstone	Fal_MP 095	18/06/2004	Falstone Rectory, South East of village
Falstone	Fal_MP 096	18/06/2004	Falstone Rectory, South East of village
Falstone	Fal_MP 097	18/06/2004	Falstone Rectory, South East of village
Falstone	Fal_MP 098	18/06/2004	Falstone Rectory, South East of village
Falstone	Fal_MP 099	18/06/2004	Falstone Rectory, South East of village
Falstone	Fal_MP 100	18/06/2004	Falstone Rectory, South East of village
Falstone	Fal_MP 101	18/06/2004	Falstone Rectory, South East of village
Falstone	Fal_MP 102	18/06/2004	Falstone Rectory, South East of village
Falstone	Fal_MP 103	18/06/2004	Falstone Rectory, South East of village
Falstone	Fal_MP 104	18/06/2004	Falstone Rectory, South East of village
Falstone	Fal_MP 105	18/06/2004	Falstone Rectory, South East of village
Falstone	Fal_MP 106	18/06/2004	Coach house and stable near Falstone Rectory, South East of village
Falstone	Fal_MP 107	18/06/2004	Coach house and stable near Falstone Rectory, South East of village
Falstone	Fal_MP 108	18/06/2004	Coach house and stable near Falstone Rectory, South East of village
Falstone	Fal_MP 109	18/06/2004	Falstone Rectory, South East of village
Falstone	Fal_MP 110	18/06/2004	Coach house and stable near Falstone Rectory, South East of village
Falstone	Fal_MP 111	18/06/2004	Falstone Rectory, south East of village
Falstone	Fal_MP 112	18/06/2004	Falstone Rectory, South East of village
Falstone	Fal_MP 113	18/06/2004	Falstone Rectory ,South East of village
Falstone	Fal_MP 114	Dec 2003	Footbridge over Falstone burn, E of Falstone Farm
Falstone	Fal_MP 115	Dec 2003	Site of horse wheel adjoining threshing barn E of Falstone Farm, from S
Falstone	Fal_MP 116	Dec 2003	Falstone Farm bastle from S
Falstone	Fal_MP 117	Dec 2003	Falstone church from E
Falstone	Fal_MP 118	Dec 2003	View of Falstone from S (1 of 3)
Falstone	Fal_MP 119	Dec 2003	View of Falstone from S (2 of 3)
Falstone	Fal_MP 120	Dec 2003	View of Falstone from S (3 of 3)
Kielder	Fal_MP 121	Dec 2003	Low water level, Kielder reservoir
Stannersburn	Fal_MP 122	8/06/04	Millstone in Garden of Mrs Joan Forster, Stannersburn
Stannersburn	Fal_MP 123	8/06/04	Pig feeder (or millstone?), garden of Mrs Joan Forster, Stannersburn
Stannersburn	Fal_MP 124	8/06/04	Creeing troughs or similar, garden of Mrs Joan Forster, Stannersburn
Stannersburn	Fal_MP 125	8/06/04	Joan Forster, Stannersburn
Stannersbu	Fal_MP 126	8/06/04	Joan Forster, Stannersburn

rn			
Falstone	Fal_MP 127	11/06/04	Falstone mine site, 2.5km NW of Falstone, viewed from South
Falstone	Fal_MP 128	11/06/04	Coal wagons outside Falstone mine site, 2.5km NW of Falstone, viewed from South
Falstone	Fal_MP 129	11/06/04	Jim Eliot, former miner at Plashetts and Falstone mine
Falstone	Fal_MP 130	June 2003	View of Falstone from Stannersburn (1 of 2)
Falstone	Fal_MP 131	June 2003	View of Falstone from Stannersburn (2 of 2)
Falstone	Fal_MP 132	June 2003	Falstone Farm bastle, from S
Falstone	Fal_MP 133	June 2003	Site of horse wheel adjoining threshing barn E of Falstone Farm, from N
Falstone	Fal_MP 134	June 2003	Site of horse wheel adjoining threshing barn E of Falstone Farm, from N
Falstone	Fal_MP 135	June 2003	Kielder dam, N end
Falstone	Fal_MP 136	June 2003	Kielder dam, overspill channel, N end of dam
Falstone	Fal_MP 137	June 2003	Hawkhope farm from NW
Falstone	Fal_MP 138	June 2003	Hawkhope farm from NW
Falstone	Fal_MP 139	June 2003	Hawkhope farm and Kielder dam from E, with r&f on slopes S of farm
Falstone	Fal_MP 140	June 2003	Hawkhope Farm bastle, from S
Falstone	Fal_MP 141	June 2003	Surviving section of railway embankment and bridge between Hawkhope and Falstone, from S
Falstone	Fal_MP 142	June 2003	Falstone Old Schoolhouse undergoing extension and conversion works
Falstone	Fal_MP 143	June 2004	St Peter's church, North view
Falstone	Fal_MP 144	June 2004	St Peter's church, SE view
Falstone	Fal_MP 145	June 2004	St Peter's church, South view
Falstone	Fal_MP 146	June 2004	St Peter's church cemetary, headstone
Falstone	Fal_MP 147	June 2004	St Peter's church, interior looking East
Falstone	Fal_MP 148	June 2004	Falstone URC, East view
Falstone	Fal_MP 149	June 2004	Falstone URC, South view
Falstone	Fal_MP 150	June 2004	Falstone URC, SE view
Falstone	Fal_MP 151	June 2004	Falstone URC, North wall
Falstone	Fal_MP 152	June 2004	Falstone URC, 1807 datestone
Falstone	Fal_MP 153	June 2004	Falstone URC, datestone
Falstone	Fal_MP 154	June 2004	Falstone URC, tower from East side
Falstone	Fal_MP 155	June 2004	Falstone URC, tower from NE side
Falstone	Fal_MP 156	June 2004	Falstone URC, interior looking West
Falstone	Fal_MP 157	June 2004	Falstone URC, interior looking West
Falstone	Fal_MP 158	June 2004	Falstone Bastle, South side (1)
Falstone	Fal_MP 159	June 2004	Falstone Bastle, South side (2)
Falstone	Fal_MP 160	June 2004	Falstone Bastle, West end (1)
Falstone	Fal_MP 161	June 2004	Falstone Bastle, West end (2)
Falstone	Fal_MP 162	June 2004	Falstone Bastle, West end (3)
Falstone	Fal_MP 163	June 2004	Falstone Bastle, East doorway
Falstone	Fal_MP 164	June 2004	Falstone Bastle, drawbar tunnels
Falstone	Fal_MP 165	June 2004	Falstone Bastle, SE corner of the attic
Falstone	Fal_MP 166	June 2004	Falstone Bastle, West end of the attic.
Falstone	Fal_MP 167	June 2004	Falstone Bastle, doorway at the West end.

APPENDIX 3: Aerial Photographic Collections

Museum of Antiquities Aerial Photographic Collection, Newcastle-Upon-Tyne

4 fig NGR	Date Flown	Description	Arch. Interest?	Repository	Copyright	View
NT 7287	N/A	No Records Found.	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA

English Heritage National Monuments Record Collection

Specialist collection (oblique)

Individual Record

NGR Index	Accession No.	6 Fig NGR	Date Flown	Description	Frame	Repository	Copyright
NT 7287	N/A	N/A	N/A	No Records Found	N/A	N/A	N/A

Vertical coversearch (Vertical)

Sortie Record (5 sorties, 19 prints)

Sortie No.	Library No.	NGR ref Start	NGR Ref end	Date Flown	Description	Scale	Start Frame	End Frame	Cam Pos	Repository	Copyright	Copied
RAF/CPE/SCOT/348	859	NY 715867	NY 715881	4/16/1948	Unavailable	10000	3088	3090	RP	MOD	RAF	N
RAF/CPE/SCOT/348	859	NY 732866	NY 732880	4/16/1948	Unavailable	10000	4088	4090	RP	MOD	RAF	N
RAF/CPE/SCOT/368	883	NY 719873	NY 720878	4/26/1948	Unavailable	10000	3067	3068	RP	MOD	RAF	Y
RAF/CPE/SCOT/368	883	NY 732877	NY 732871	4/26/1948	Unavailable	10000	4026	4027	RP	MOD	RAF	N
MAL/76203	7340	NY 722875	NY 728872	5/8/1976	Unavailable	7000	6	7	F22	NMR	RES	Y
MAL/76040	7347	NY 723869	NY 719875	5/8/1976	Unavailable	3000	50	53	F22	NMR	RES	N
OS/74062	9701	NY 730876	NY 718876	5/15/1974	Unavailable	8000	35	37	F22	NMR	CRW	Y

Northumberland Sites and Monuments Record Collection

Archive search results

4 fig NGR	Date Flown	Description	Arch. Interest?	Repository	Copyright	View
NT 7287	N/A	No Records Found.	N/A	SMR	N/A	N/A

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Descriptions of National Monuments Record (NMR) photographs

NGR Index	Frame No.	6 Fig NGR	Date Flown	Description
RAF/CPE/SCOT/368	3067	NY 719873	4/26/1948	Prints ordered but not held by NMR
RAF/CPE/SCOT/368	3068	NY 719873	4/26/1948	Prints ordered but not held by NMR
MAL/76023	6	NY 722875	5/8/1976	Vertical. Note ridge and furrow (broad) to North of Falstone. Note also large earthwork and substantial ridge and furrow S of Yarrow.
MAL/76023	7	NY 722875	5/8/1976	Vertical. Note ridge and furrow (broad) to North of Falstone. Fell slope show faint traces of N/S aligned ridge and furrow cultivation. Former course of river visible at oxbow as cropmark.
OS/74062	35	NY 730876	5/15/1974	Vertical. Note ridge and furrow (broad) to North of Falstone. Fell slope east of Falstone bleached out in photocopy, but narrow ridge and furrow, possibly cord rig is visible to E at extreme right of shot
OS/74062	36	NY 730876	5/15/1974	Vertical. Good shot of Falstone village and river. Note narrow ridge and furrow at bottom of frame S of river, and broad ridge and furrow N of Falstone, upper centre of frame.
OS/74062	37	NY 730876	5/15/1974	As above, view further W.

RAF/CPE/SCOT/368 prints not held by NMR

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Tim Gates Village Atlas Aerial Photographic Survey, August 2003

Film No. HV/03/A

Frame No.	Date Flown	6 Fig NGR	Site Name	Held by	Copyright	Description
1	7/13/2003	NT 723 875	Falstone	NNPA	TMG	
2	7/13/2003	NT 723 875	Falstone	NNPA	TMG	
3	7/13/2003	NT 723 875	Falstone	NNPA	TMG	
4	7/13/2003	NT 723 875	Falstone	NNPA	TMG	
5	7/13/2003	NT 723 875	Falstone	NNPA	TMG	W end of village. Pronounced cultivation lynchets/broad ridge and furrow nr. Yarrow though damaged by ploughing.
6	7/13/2003	NT 723 875	Falstone	NNPA	TMG	W end of village. Pronounced cultivation lynchets/broad ridge and furrow nr. Yarrow though damaged by ploughing.
7	7/13/2003	NT 723 875	Falstone	NNPA	TMG	Shows Hawkhope and bastle farmstead (still in use). 3 areas of straight, narrow ridge and furrow visible SE, S and W of Farm. Also shows 3 small enclosures/structures perhaps stells or shielings., on N bank of river E of Weir. Something visible in bottom corner of plate, possibly quarrying.
8	7/13/2003	NT 723 875	Falstone	NNPA	TMG	From Hawkhope looking towards village. ridge and furrow at S appears to overlie 1 or 2 lynchets. Linear marks north of Falstone may be broad ridge and furrow or more likely hay-mowing pattern.
9	7/13/2003	NT 723 875	Falstone	NNPA	TMG	Hawkhope farm. Ridge and furrow visible E of village.
10	7/13/2003	NT 723 875	Falstone	NNPA	TMG	Ridge and furrow visble NW of village.
11	7/13/2003	NT 723 875	Falstone	NNPA	TMG	
12	7/13/2003	NT 723 875	Falstone	NNPA	TMG	Falstone, showing ridge and furrow; linear bank and ditch lower left may be the edge of the floodplain, to N of village.
13	7/13/2003	NT 723 875	Falstone	NNPA	TMG	Falstone, showing ridge and furrow; linear bank and ditch lower left may be the edge of the floodplain, to N of village.
14	7/13/2003	NT 723 875	Falstone	NNPA	TMG	Falstone village centre. Note feature complex visible to lower right of frame (North)
15	7/13/2003	NT 723 875	Falstone	NNPA	TMG	Note ridge and furrow on S side of river. 3 roughly circular features top centre may be stells or shielings
16	7/13/2003	NT 723 875	Falstone	NNPA	TMG	
17	7/13/2003	NT 723 875	Falstone	NNPA	TMG	
18	7/13/2003	NT 723 875	Falstone	NNPA	TMG	
19	7/13/2003	NT 723 875	Falstone	NNPA	TMG	
20	7/13/2003	NT 723 875	Falstone	NNPA	TMG	
21	7/13/2003	NT 723 875	Falstone	NNPA	TMG	Good view to S of Falstone
22	7/13/2003	NT 723 875	Falstone	NNPA	TMG	

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Tim Gates Village Atlas Aerial Photographic Survey, August 2003

Film No. HV/03/A

Frame No.	Date Flown	6 Fig NGR	Site Name	Held by	Copyright	Description
23	7/13/2003	NT 723 875	Falstone	NNPA	TMG	
24	7/13/2003	NT 723 875	Falstone	NNPA	TMG	
25	7/13/2003	NT 723 875	Falstone	NNPA	TMG	

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APPENDIX 4: Northumberland Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)

The following contains details of archaeological sites, monuments, and listed buildings in Falstone township listed in the Northumberland County Council Sites and Monuments Record. Catalogue numbers relate to site distribution plans reproduced in this volume.

Catalogue No.	**SMR No.**	**Period**
1	6963	POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name	**Listing/scheduling**	**Type**
Hawkhope Farmhouse	Listed Grade II	Bastle

Description
Hawkhope Farmhouse and Hawkhope Lodge incorporate a bastle house. The bastle measures c.12.7m by 7.6m externally. Its walls are 1.4m-1.5m thick and constructed of heavy roughly coursed rubble, with galleting; the quoins are large and roughly shaped. The house is of two storeys and attics; the bastle masonry appears to extend to the full height of the walls, although the gable copings and moulded kneelers appear to be of 18th century date, as may the stepped and corniced chimney stack on the west gable. There is an 18th century outshut at the rear, and a later extension of both house and outshut to the west; the 19th century Hawkhope Lodge adjoins the east end. This is an unusually substantial bastle, both in its wall thicknesses and in its height; unfortunately few original features are exposed, although pointing and plaster may obscure some. The farmhouse has been empty and derelict for some years; whilst there is a major crack in the north wall, this does not appear recent and the overall structural condition does not seem too bad. The house merits repair and a measured survey

Catalogue No.	**SMR No.**	**Period**
2	6964	POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name	**Listing/scheduling**	**Type**
Shilling Pot	None	Earthwork, Bastle

Description
The remains of a rectangular stone-walled building now visible as turf-covered footings 0.3m maximum height and 11m east/west by 8m between wall centres. No other definite features are discernible. The remains are surrounded by rig and furrow cultivation and about 120m to the north west are a series of cultivation terraces. Situated on an isolated ridge these buildings are now too indistinct for precise interpretation but it is most probable that they are the remains of a defended farm-stead with 'A' probably the main building (almost certainly a bastle rather than a peel tower) as it is the more prominent and situated on the highest point on the ridge.

Catalogue No.	**SMR No.**	**Period**
3	6965	EARLY MEDIEVAL
Site Name	**Listing/scheduling**	**Type**
Chapel at Falstone	None	Chapel, Inscribed Stone

Description
Little is known of the pre-Reformation chapel at Falstone and its site is uncertain. In 1541 there is mention of a chapel at 'Fawe Stone' being used for private masses. Armstrongs' map of 1769 marks 'ruins' near Hawkhope on the left bank of the Tyne a short distance above Falstone. By the early 19th century these ruins had been reduced to a stony bank in the centre of a one acre field; it may be that this is the site of the early chapel. An inscribed stone was discovered in 1813 from this site. The stone bears a runic inscription and is dated by various authorities to the 7th to 11th centuries AD

Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
4	6966	ROMAN
Site Name	**Listing/scheduling**	**Type**
Coins Found	None	

Description
About 1850 when digging a grave to the south of the present church at Falstone a gold coin of Magnentius was found. The coin which was formerly in the collection of Mr Foster, Vicar of Falstone, is now (1891) in the possession of Mr R Spence, Member of the Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle. (NY 72428740) Gold coin found in 1843 in digging a grave about 10 yards south east of the south east angle of the present (1867) church. Mr Corbet, Keeper of Coins for the Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle, states that the present whereabouts of this coin is not known.

Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
5	6967	POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name	**Listing/scheduling**	**Type**
Falstone Farm	Listed Grade II	Bastle

Description
NY 725875 Farmhouse incorporating bastle. Bastle 11m x 7.05m externally with walls c1.4m thick of massive rubble, roughly coursed in parts, with megalithic roughly-shaped quoins. Two-storeyed but unusually tall. South elevation shows late 17th or early 18th century window, formerly of two lights, to right of 19th century porch; above is 18th century stair window on right and early 19th century first floor window with traces of original window to right of it. To right is 18th century extension with inserted late 18th/early 19th century sash windows. West elevation shows probable blocked basement slit a little north of centre, and two 20th century windows. Interior: basement has lofty barrel vault; east part cut away when mid-18th century stair inserted. Square-headed byre door in centre east end (inside 18th century extension) has roll-moulded surround and panel on lintel inscribed 'ABCDEFG1604HK'. First floor room has two stone cupboards at south west corner and 18th century fireplace. Small attic above landing on stairs shows curved recess in south east corner of bastle, with blocked loop on east, suggesting an original stair position (cf Woodhouses); also corbel on east wall for attic floor, and blocked loop in attic. Later phases of house and associated farmbuildings (some ruinous) are all of interest; full survey desirable. Pieces of an important 8th/9th century cross shaft have been found built into the farmhouse and its garden wall.

Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
6	6968	EARLY MEDIEVAL
Site Name	**Listing/scheduling**	**Type**
Pre-Conquest cross shaft	None	Cross

Description
Cross-shaft, in three pieces composed of several smaller joining fragments. Now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne, accession no 1978.24. The largest piece (b) was dug up in the churchyard in May 1885. Fragment 'a' found the same month built into a wall of an adjoining farmhouse; fragment 'c' found in garden wall of farm. A fourth stone was mentioned as found in the churchyard, now missing. Measure, a) 0.37m x 0.26m x 0.13m deep; b) 0.445m x 0.317m x 0.165m deep; c) 0.185m x 0.195m x 0.190m deep. Very worn condition.

Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
7,8	6969	MEDIEVAL
Site Name	**Listing/scheduling**	**Type**
Cultivation terraces west of Falstone	None	Cultivation Terraces

Description
(Area NY 72358768) Cultivation terraces west of Falstone village. (Siting approx due to small scale of map). No traces of cultivation terraces were found despite an extensive perambulation of the area. Approximately 800 metres north west of Falstone marks the commencement of a large afforested area which forms a part of Kielder Forest (property of the Forestry Commission). Any terraces within that area would probably have been destroyed. It is possible that this is a reference to the small area of cultivation terraces at NY 715873. The area is west of Falstone and can be clearly seen from there

Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
9	6976	POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name	**Listing/scheduling**	**Type**
Starsley pele	None	?Tower House

Description
NY 70178825 Starsley. Remains of a four-roomed stone building with slight traces of enclosures to the north and south. Surveyed by Society of Antiquities, Newcastle Upon Tyne. No dating evidence. The dense afforestation surrounding this site has now been cleared revealing a steading, which appears to have been principally a two-roomed building (2 and 3 on plan) measuring 13.2m by 6.0m with walls now 2.0m high maximum, with smaller, slighter annexes to the west and east (1 and 2). The wall thicknesses vary between 0.8m and 1.1m and although not of modern origin, the building does not appear to have been erected as a defensive structure. This site now falls within the limits of the Kielder Reservoir Scheme (now under construction) due for completion early 1980's and is due for demolition in the near future. Site Presumably now demolished

Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
10	6977	POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name	**Listing/scheduling**	**Type**
Gordon's Walls	None	Bastle?

Description
A steading with an associated garth, the walls of which stand to a height of 2m, set in dense afforestation. The whole has a recent appearance, and the 16th century mention probably applies to the adjacent pele. The remains of the former steading are now utilised as a picnic site east of Kielder Dam. It consists of a linear range of buildings with an irregular enclosure dropping down the north slope. The western part of the range incorporates the remains of an earlier building which may have been a bastle. The best preserved section is the west end, a metre thick and standing 1.5m high, constructed of large roughly squared blocks. Some lower courses of the south wall survive and the lower part of the north eastern angle quoin, incorporated in a later field wall. This thick walled building has measured c.9m by 6m externally; its size, site and the character of its masonry make it difficult to interpret as anything other than a bastle.

Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
11	6978	POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name	**Listing/scheduling**	**Type**
Stone House	None	Bastle

Description
NY 70078823. Stone House. Remains of a 16th century bastle house and outbuilding, re-occupied and rebuilt in ? mid 19th century, excavated in 1972.

Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
12,13	6979	POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name	**Listing/scheduling**	**Type**
Yarrow, Deserted Medieval Village	None	Deserted Settlement

Description
Yarrow: deserted medieval village NY 714 874. There is no trace of a deserted medieval village at Yarrow.

Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
14	6980	POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name	**Listing/scheduling**	**Type**
Hawkhope	None	Deserted Settlement

Description
Hawkhope: deserted medieval village NY 714882. No trace of deserted medieval village at Hawkhope.

Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
15	6981	POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name	**Listing/scheduling**	**Type**
Church of St Peter	None	Church

Description
Damaged by fire in 1891. Interior, porch and window tracery are part of restoration by Plummer and Burrell. The remainder is original, of 1824-5, by John and Benjamin Green. Built after a public subscription, modelled almost entirely on Seward's churches at Wark and Greystead.

Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
16	6983	POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name	**Listing/scheduling**	**Type**
Hawkhope limekiln	None	Limekiln

Description
Limekiln in poor condition and collapsing. Kiln difficult to locate; three draw arches. One collapsed pot, possibly two originally. A large quantity of coal lies around the kiln.

Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
17	6984	POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name	**Listing/scheduling**	**Type**
Hawkhope Moor limekiln	None	Limekiln

Description
Limekiln in state of collapse. Two draw arches, pointed profile and corbelled. Two pots. Rear wall of arch squared off.

Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
18	6985	POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name	**Listing/scheduling**	**Type**
Falstone limekiln	None	Limekiln

Description
Kiln (disused).No sign of kiln, heavily forested.

Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
19	6986	UNKNOWN
Site Name	**Listing/scheduling**	**Type**
Yarrow Moor, stone buildings (site of)	None	

Description
Two small stone buildings in scatter of six. i) formed corner of a larger enclosure, walls of parallel stones with spaces filled with rubble, soil and iron slag; construction like a Romano-British site; outside it was a fragment of a bun-shaped quern. ii) freestanding building; clay pipe stems and post-medieval pottery found in top soil. Two different phases suggested. Flooded by Kielder Reservoir.

Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
20	6987	POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name	**Listing/scheduling**	**Type**
Falstone Bridge	Listed Grade II	Bridge

Description
Falstone Bridge. Grade II listed building. 1843 by Henry Welch.

Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
21	6988	POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name	**Listing/scheduling**	**Type**
United Reformed Church, Falstone	Listed Grade II	Church

Description
United Reformed Church, Falstone. Grade II listed building. Formerly Presbyterian. Built in 1807, restored and tower added in 1876. Inscription over tower doorway 'FALSTONE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 1707, 1807 1876'. Presbyterian, now United Reformed Church. Falstone and Kielder congregations were formerly known as 'North Tyne' and may have originated in the late 17th century. The interior was refitted in 1876.

Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
22	13476	POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name	**Listing/scheduling**	**Type**
Drinking Fountain, Falstone	Listed Grade II	Drinking Fountain

Description
The drinking fountain was built in 1897 for Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.

Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
23	13477	POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name	**Listing/scheduling**	**Type**
Routledge gravestone c.15 yards west of Church of St Peter, Falstone	Listed Grade II	Gravestone

Description
An 18th century gravestone to John Routledge, dated 1730.

Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
24	13478	POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name	**Listing/scheduling**	**Type**
Goodfellow gravestone c.10 yards SW of Church of St Peter, Falstone	Listed Grade II	Gravestone

Description
An 18th century gravestone to Hector Goodfellow, carved with the date 1722.

Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
25	13479	POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name	**Listing/scheduling**	**Type**
Gravestone of Elizabeth B... c.15 yards south of church of St Peter, Falstone	Listed Grade II	Gravestone

Description
An 18th century gravestone to Elizabeth B.., carved with the date 1727. There are elaborate carvings on the reverse side with
an angel, skeleton and woman with a bunch of flowers. (1)

Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
26	13480	POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name	**Listing/scheduling**	**Type**
Rutherford gravestone c.10 yards south-east of church of St Peter, Falstone	Listed Grade II	Gravestone

Description
An 18th century gravestone to Mary Rutherford, dating to the 1720s. It is carved with a scroll, rustic angel, wings, crossed bones, skull, spade and bible.

Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
27	13481	POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name	**Listing/scheduling**	**Type**
Tindall gravestone c.15 yards south-east of Church of St Peter, Falstone	Listed Grade II	Gravestone

Description
An 18th century gravestone to the wife of James Tindall, carved with the date 1746. It is carved with Ionic pilasters and the figure of an angel.

Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
28	13482	POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name	**Listing/scheduling**	**Type**
Farmbuildings attached to left of Hawkhope Farmhouse	Listed Grade II	Farmbuildings

Description
18th or early 19th century farmbuildings, arranged in a U-plan.

Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
29	13483	POST MEDIEVAL

Site Name	Listing/scheduling	Type
Falstone Rectory	Listed Grade II	Vicarage

Description
The rectory was built in about 1818 by H H Seward for the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital.

Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
30	13484	POST MEDIEVAL

Site Name	Listing/scheduling	Type
Coach house and stable c.20 yards east of Falstone Rectory	Listed Grade II	Coach house

Description
A 19th century coach house and stable, built in about 1818.

APPENDIX 5: List of Historic Buildings

A summary of buildings described by John Grundy in Falstone Township (*Grundy 1988*), with catalogue numbers referring to the distribution plans included in this volume.

Catalogue No.	**Grundy ID**	**Name**:	**Date**:	**Grade**:	**Materials**:	**Grid Ref.**
31	FAL 1	The Blackcock PH Falstone Village	Mid C19	III	Random rubble with rock-faced dressings and quoins. WS roof	372300 587400

Summary:
2 storeys, 3 bays. Doorway between 2nd and 3rd bays has late C20 lean-to porch. Rock faced dressings and 16-pane sashes. Gabled roof with flat coping and banded end stacks.
Importance: An attractive building of unusually conservative design
Present status: Fal_MP 022

Catalogue No.	**Grundy ID**	**Name**:	**Date**:	**Grade**:	**Materials**:	**Grid Ref.**
32	FAL 2	Briar cottage and Rose Cottage, Falstone Village	Mid C19	IV	Coursed, roughly dressed stone. WS roof.	372300 587400

Summary:
Two single storey 3 bay cottages with boarded doors. Rose cottage has 4-pane Yorkshire sashes. Briar cottage has 6-pane sash windows typical of c. 1860
Importance: attractive but of no great historical or architectural importance
Present status: Fal_MP 024-028

Catalogue No.	**Grundy ID**	**Name**:	**Date**:	**Grade**:	**Materials**:	**Grid Ref.**
33	FAL 3	Bridge by village green Falstone Village	Early C19	III	Roughly-dressed stone	372300 587400

Summary:
Small, low, segmental arch and low, plain parapets. Plain but appropriate
Importance: attractive and of local importance
Present status: Fal_MP 088-090

Catalogue No.	**Grundy ID**	**Name**:	**Date**:	**Grade**:	**Materials**:	**Grid Ref.**
15	FAL 4	Church of St. Peter, Falstone Village	1824, restored 1892	III	SS ashlar w/ graduated Lakeland slate roof.	372300 587400

Summary:
Designed, on an ancient site, by John Green. Paid for partly by the commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, and partly by subscription. The porch and chancel were added, and the whole extensively restored after a fire in 1892, by Plummer and Burrel. West Tower, nave, chancel, south porch and north vestry castellated west tower with bellstage of 2 lancets on each side. The window openings are of 1824, the plate tracery of 1892. The interior all of 1892. Good Decorated screens on either side of the chancel arch.
Importance: attractive and of local importance
Present status: Fal_MP 001-008, 015-020

Catalogue No.	Grundy ID	Name:	Date:	Grade:	Materials:	Grid Ref.
23-27	FAL 5	Gravestones in St. Peter's churchyard	various	_	_	372300 587400

Summary:
Many Attractive gravestones in churchyard, some exceptional not only in the park but in the county, the best are the following:-
1. John Routledge, 1703. c.15 yards south-west of church. With swags framing a high relief, well-carved figure of a woman
2. Hector Goodfellow, 1722, c. 10 yards south-west of church; has a beautiful high relief carving of 2 girls holding hands.
3. Elizabeth B…… ., 1727. c. 15 yards south of church. Carving of a skeleton and a woman holding a bunch of flowers
4. Mary Rutherford, c.1702. c. 10 yards south of church
5. Wife if James Tindall, 1746. c. 15 yards south-east of church

Importance: Important in park and county.
Present status: Fal_MP 009-014, 069-079

Catalogue No.	Grundy ID	Name:	Date:	Grade:	Materials:	Grid Ref.
29	FAL 6	Falstone Rectory	c. 1818	II	Ashlar with graduated Lakeland slate roof	372300 587400

Summary:
One of the rectories built by H.H. Seward for the Comissioners of Greenwich Hospital. It is identical to the others, like Thorneyburn, in perfect condition. The stable block to the right is also identical to the others, and also listed Grade II
Importance: Special interest Listed Grade II
Present status: Fal_MP 094-113

Catalogue No.	Grundy ID	Name:	Date:	Grade:	Materials:	Grid Ref.
20	FAL 7	Falstone Bridge, Falstone Village	c. 1843	II	Rock-faced stone	372300 587150

Summary:
Fine bridge of 3 broad segmental arches with bold voussoirs and rounded cutwaters. It is particularly interesting to have the building history recorded in panels set into each parapet. One cast-iron plate is inscribed HENRY WELCH-JOHN RIDLEY 1843. A stone on the other parapet is inscribed SURTEES and STEEL CONTRACTORS 1843.
Importance: Special interest Listed Grade II.
Present status: Fal_MP 083-087

Catalogue No.	Grundy ID	Name:	Date:	Grade:	Materials:	Grid Ref.
34	FAL 8	Falstone cemetery, Falstone Village	late C19	IV	Ashlar with iron gates and railings	372300 587000

Summary:
An attractive entrance with short, low, serpentine walls topped by very pretty railings. The gates are similar w/ large gatepiers
Importance: Attractive and noteworthy but not of special architectural/historical significance
Present status: Fal_MP 080-082

Catalogue No.	Grundy ID	Name:	Date:	Grade:	Materials:	Grid Ref.
5	FAL 9	Falstone Farmhouse, Falstone Village	Probably 1604, mid C18 and early C19	II	older section has random rubble with a boulder plinth. Later section Ashlar	372300 587400

Summary:
Section to left is a bastlehouse with a C19 porch. To the right of the porch a C17 window was turned into a door in the C18. The second storey was added in the mid C18. To the right a an early C16 bay has a 16-pane sash on the ground floor and 12-pane sashes above.It is most attractive and beautifully situated. Inside the bastle is vaulted on the ground floor. Part of the vault was removed to insert a typical mid-C18 staircase with turned balusters and a heavily moulded handrail. The original ground floor bastle door is also inside. It has a roll-moulded surround and the lintel is inscribed, in a wild and illiterate manner with letters and the date ABCDEFG 1604 HK. The walls are C. 5ft thick.
Importance: On of the most interesting vernacular buildings within the park
Present status: Fal_MP 033-050

Catalogue No.	Grundy ID	Name:	Date:	Grade:	Materials:	Grid Ref.
36	FAL 10	Farmbuildings at Falstone Farm, Falstone Village	Early - mid C19	III	Coursed stone w/ dressings. WS roof	372300 587400

Summary:
A good U-plan group. To the rear a 2-storey byre and shelter shed w/ a granary above. The shelter shed has 3 segmental arches and there are outside stone steps to the granary. On either side there are single-storey ranges of byres and stables. The range to the right ends in a pigsty with henhouse above
Importance: a well-preserved and attractive group of local significance
Present status: Fal_MP 033-050

Catalogue No.	Grundy ID	Name:	Date:	Grade:	Materials:	Grid Ref.
35	FAL 11	Falstone forestry commission office Falstone village	Probably c. 1860	IV	Rock-faced stone, WS roof	372600 587300

Summary:
Former station master's house and station, in restrained Tudor style. Linked by a recent shingled single-storey section. It is simple and quite effective.
Importance: Attractive and noteworthy but not of special architectural/historical significance
Present status: Fal_MP 042, 063-064

Catalogue No.	Grundy ID	Name:	Date:	Grade:	Materials:	Grid Ref.
37	FAL 12	Falstone Old School	c. 1870	III	Random SS rubble with dressings	372300 587400

Summary:
A simple and strong design. One tall storey, 4 bays. Porch in 3rd bay. Tall, round-headed windows with radiating glazing bars. Gabled roof with corniced end stacks. C20 additon to left. Not of interest.
Importance: A simple, strong design of local significance
Present status: Fal_MP 142

Catalogue No.	Grundy ID	Name:	Date:	Grade:	Materials:	Grid Ref.
22	FAL 13	Jubilee drinking fountain Falstone village	1897	II	Cast-iron fountain set into ashlar wall	372300 587400

Summary:
The wall is 6ft high, gabled and inscribed ERECTED BY SUBSCRIPTION. Set into it is an elaborate cast-iron drinking fountain with a fluted oval bowl and a profile medallion of Queen Victoria. It is inscribed 1837 VR 1897.
Importance: An extremely attractive survival. Special interest Listed Grade II.
Present status: Fal_MP 051-052

Catalogue No.	Grundy ID	Name:	Date:	Grade:	Materials:	Grid Ref.
21	FAL 14	United reformed church Falstone village	1807, restored 1876	II	Course stone with Ashlar dressings WS roof	372300 587400

Summary:
Formerly a Scottish Presbyterian but now a United Reformed Church. A tall, single-storey 4 bay church with an E tower. The 2 centre windows of 1807 are broad and round-headed with keystones and impost blocks. Between them an oval datestone of 1807. The outer windows are narrower and were inserted in 1876.The tower is most distinctive. It was added in 1876 and has a pyramidal roof and quite original openings.
Importance: Special interest Listed Grade II.
Present status:Fal_MP 054-057

APPENDIX 6: Public Records Office (PRO) catalogue

A catalogue of documents held in the PRO collection relating to Falstone.

PRO REFERENCE	TITLE/SCOPE & CONTENT	COVERING DATES	NO. OF DOCUMENTS
OS	***Records of the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain***		15
OS 34/367	*Falstone*	*1860*	
OS 34/368	*Falstone*	*1860*	
OS 26/7723	*Northumberland: Falstone*	*1858*	
OS 26/12796	*Northumberland: Falstone*	*1856*	
OS 26/7731	*Northumberland: Falstone*	*1858*	
OS 26/7678	*Northumberland: Falstone*	*1858*	
OS 26/7692	*Northumberland: Falstone*	*1858*	
OS 26/12797	*Northumberland: Falstone*	*1856*	
OS 26/7694	*Northumberland: Falstone*	*1858*	
OS 27/3884	*Northumberland: Falstone (Det)*	*1859*	
OS 27/4141	*Northumberland: Falstone*	*1859*	
OS 27/4142	*Northumberland: Falstone*	*1859*	
OS 27/4143	*Northumberland: Falstone*	*1859*	
OS 27/4114	*Northumberland: Falstone (Det)*	*1859*	
OS 29/203	*Falstone, Northumberland*	*1859*	
AN	***Records created or inherited by the British Transport Commission, the British Railways Board, and related bodies***		5
AN 23/7/3	*Series II Falstone colliery sidings etc.,*		
AN 23/7/4	*Series II Falstone colliery sidings etc.,: new works*		
AN 23/7/5	*Series II Falstone station: locking*	*1922*	
AN 23/7/6	*Series II Falstone station: (LNER)*		
AN 23/29/5	*Series III Falstone*	*Undated*	
HO	***Records created or inherited by the Home Office, Ministry of Home Security, and related bodies***		4
HO 45/10640/205648	*BURIALS: Falstone Cemetery, Bellingham Rural District Council.*	*1911*	
HO 107/838	*PARISH: Falstone, TOWNSHIP: Plawskets, Wellhaugh HAMLET: Falstone*	*1841*	
HO 107/2417	*Registration District: 557. BELLINGHAM Registration Sub-District: 1 Bellingham ff.1-145 Parish: Falstone Hamlet: Wellhaugh*	*1851*	
HO 107/2417	*Registration District: 557. BELLINGHAM Registration Sub-District: 1 Bellingham ff.1-145 Parish: Falstone Hamlet: Plasket & Tynehead*	*1851*	
ED	***Records created or inherited by the Department of Education and Science, and of related bodies***		4
ED 21/37252	*Falstone Council School*	*1920-1933*	
ED 21/58944	*Plashetts Falstone Council School*	*1936*	
ED 21/13775	*Falstone Council School - former Falstone School*	*1894-1915*	

ED 235/72/23	*A residential experience for first school pupils at Falstone Outdoor Education Centre, Northumberland*	*1988 Jan 01-1988 Dec 31*	
RG	***Records of the General Register Office, Government Social Survey Department, and Office of Population Censuses and Surveys***		2
RG 9/3868	*Parish: Falstone Hamlet: Wellhaugh Hamlet: Plashetts & Tynehead*	*1861*	
RG 13/4829	*Registration Sub-District: Bellingham Civil Parish, Township or Place: Bellingham Byrness Charlton Chirdon Falstone Otterburn Plashetts and Tynehead Rochester Ward Smalesmouth Thorneyburn Troughend Wellhaugh West Tarset*	*1901*	
BT	***Records of the Board of Trade and of successor and related bodies***		2
BT 31/8637/62974	*No. of Company: 62974; Falstone Steam Shipping Co. Ltd.*	*1899*	
BT 31/18397/97421	*No. of Company: 97421; Falstone Coal Company Ltd.*	*1908*	
ADM	***Records of the Admiralty, Naval Forces, Royal Marines, Coastguard, and related bodies***		2
ADM 76/86	*Dilston; Dilston, Hexham and Thornburgh sale; [Ellingham Rig - see Wark;] Falstone; Featherstonehaugh; Fourstones Colliery; Glororum Quarry, etc.; Grey Mare Hill Colliery; Greystead; Grindon Common; and Grindon Sheel.*		
ADM 169/527	*PROPERTY AND ESTATES: General - Agricultural Societies, Associations, etc. (500): Falstone Rectory, Northumberland. Greenwich Hospital donation of £25 towards repairs*	*1926*	
WO	***Records created or inherited by the War Office, Armed Forces, Judge Advocate General, and related bodies***		1
WO 121/72/128	*THOMAS FARRELL Born FALSTON, Westmeath Served in 1st Foot Regiment Discharged aged 27 after 9 years of service*	*1804*	
PC	***Records of the Privy Council and other records collected by the Privy Council Office***		1
PC 1/2590	*Northumb: Blyth, Bywell, Falstone, Hayden Bridge, Humshaugh, Kirkwhelpington, Ponteland, Slaley and Stannington*	*1858*	
MT	***Records created or inherited by the Transport Departments and of related bodies, and of the London Passenger Transport Board***		1
MT 6/24/47	*North British Railway: Falstone to Kielder*	*1861*	
MAF	***Records created or inherited by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Departments, and of related bodies***		1

MAF 285/67	*Shilburnhaugh Farm, Falstone, Northumb: dedication of land to Northumb County Council for installation of cattle grids*	*1962-1963*	
AVIA	***Records created or inherited by the Ministry of Aviation and successors, the Air Registration Board, and related bodies***		1
AVIA 5/37	*Type: Varsity T1 (WL-640); Location: Nr Falstone; Report No.: S2895*	*1957 Sept*	

APPENDIX 7: Northumberland Records Office (NRO) catalogue

A catalogue listing documents relating to Falstone held in the NRO collection

NRO cat. No.	***Details***	***Where***
(H) QRD.11	School, 1909	Morpeth
(A) ZSW.201,634,640	School, 1826-1855	NRO
(A) ZSW.629/30	Falstone Church, 1821-5	NRO
(A) ZSW.637-639	Falstone bridge construction, 1821-5	NRO
(D) ZAN Bell 57/7,9-12, 44	Plans etc.	NRO
(L) Microf. 681-2	Registers, 1742-1959	NRO
(A) NRO. 605/10	Various deeds and papers, incl. re Stannersburn road, 1844;	NRO
	Falstone Presbyterian church, 1733 and 1738	
(SR) NRO 638/4	Index to Presbyterian migrants, 1795-1860	Morpeth
(J) NRO.980/20, 89-91	Falstone cemetery records, 1910-1971	Morpeth
(J) PC. 23/1	Election nominations for Falstone parish councillors, 1964	Morpeth
(G) NRO.997	Papers of Thomas Robson of Falstone, 1769-1866	NRO
(?)NRO.1759/1	Falstone parish churchyard monumental inscriptions, pre 1851	NRO
(L) M.268	Microfilm of Falstone Presbyterian church baptism register, 1803-1978	NRO
(A) ZNI.4	Account book of Thomas Robson of Falstone, 1791-1850	NRO
(A) NRO.322/B.37,40,44	Papers re Falstone inc. school and burial ground, 1905-1912	NRO
(G)NRO.2232/2/27	Sketch of Falstone church, 1880.	NRO
(C) EP. 54/82	The Chapelry and Parish of Falstone	Morpeth
(H) CES.124	Falstone County First School logbooks 1897-1981	Morpeth
(A) NRO.1888/34/1-10	Falstone Coal Company records, 1908-17	NRO
(H) CES 124	Falstone School admission registers, 1874-1980	Morpeth
(C) EP.82	Falstone parish records, 1742-1938	Morpeth
(B) NRO.578/70/71	Plans of Falstone colliey working and abandonment plans	NRO
(B) NRO.725/C54/1/88	Corresp. Re Falstone Royalty, 1906-18	NRO
(D) ZAN M22/63	Notes etc re. tombstone in Falstone Churchyard, C20	NRO
(G) NRO.2803/24	Postcard of Anglo-Saxon stone from Falstone	NRO
(H) NC.3/35	Police order book, 1883-1887	NRO
(C) UR/P.20/1-6	Records of Falstone + Kielder U.R.C 1883-1985	Morpeth
(C) UR/P.20/5+6	Sketch plans of alterations to Falstone Presbyterian Church, 1902-3	NRO
(G) NRO 4327/19	Records of Closed Women's Institutes, Falstone 1928-1929	NRO
(SR) NRO 3807/5	Mounmental Inscriptions of Falstone Presbyterian Church, C20	Morpeth
(A) NRO 486/1/8	An act for making a railway from the Newcastle-Carlisle railway nr Hexham to Belling Falstone parish to be called the border Counties Railway 1854	NRO
(G) NRO 392	North Tyne Magazine, covers Falstone 1901-1954	NRO
(G) NRO 4689/7	Deeds and papers of the Spearman family of Eachwick, 1885-1940. Parties include George Hedley, farmer, of Whickhope Falstone.	NRO
(G) NRO.5214	Pedigree and genealogical notes for the Robson family of Edmundbyers, Falstone, Hexhamshire, Muggleswick, Newcastle Pennsylvania, USA and NSW, Australia.	NRO
(G) NRO 4702	Pedigree of Batie of Falstone, of Scott of Falstone, of Telfer of Falstone	NRO

(H) NRO 4090/A/81	Falstone County Primary School. Governors Minutes, 1966-83	Morpeth
NRO 2616/75	Papers incl inspection of St Peter's Church, 1985	Morpeth