

Northumberland National Park Authority



# Historic Village Atlas 13:

## Kilham



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Heritage Lottery Fund



The Archaeological Practice Ltd.  
Newcastle upon Tyne

# KILHAM, NORTHUMBERLAND

## AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL STUDY OF A BORDER TOWNSHIP

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Compiled by:  
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## PART 1

### INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

## 1. BACKGROUND, AIMS & METHODS

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The Northumberland National Park Historic Village Atlas Project is a collaborative project between the National Park Authority and local communities,<sup>1</sup> 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 (1820-1840), 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John Grundy's impressive work on the buildings of the National Park completed as recently as 1988 has been rendered out of date by the conservation, renovation, adaptation and, in some cases, demolition of many buildings covered in his report.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.
- 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.

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<sup>1</sup> See the Acknowledgments section of the Synthesis volume for a list of institutions and individuals that have provided assistance in various ways.

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- 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 ecclesiastical 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

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### 2.1 Location and topography

The village of Kilham is situated in the Glendale in north Northumberland, on the northern edge of the Northumberland National Park (see figures 1 and 2). The village lies on the south side of the river valley about 8km south of the border with Scotland near Coldstream, and about 10km northwest of the market town of Wooler. Today Kilham comprises a small group of dwellings located to the southwest of the Bowmont Water, along a small track that joins the road running from Wooler (in the east) towards Kirk Yetholm (in the west). To the south the village is overlooked by the northern limits of the Cheviot Hills and Kilham Hill, while to the north lie the less formidable heights of Housedon, Homilton and Wester Hills.

### 2.2 Area of Study

The area of study adopted is represented by the 19<sup>th</sup> century township of Kilham, one of 15 townships incorporated in the huge, 38,000 acre ecclesiastical parish of Kirknewton (see figures 3-4). The parish embraced the bulk of the north Cheviot massif and a substantial proportion of what is now the Northumberland National Park. Kilham township itself contained 2871 acres and comprised two main components (NCH XI (1922), 158-69). The valley of the Kilham Burn occupies the south side of Glendale with Kilham at the mouth of the valley and the farm of Longknowe higher up. Opposite Kilham, on the north side of the dale, lies Thornington with adjacent hills on the north side of the dale. The modern civil parish covers a much wider area embracing the former townships of Howtel, Paston and Coldsmouth and Thompson's Walls. The development of parochial and township structures is discussed more fully in the next section and in the historical synthesis contained in Part 3.



**Fig. 1:** Location of Kilham in Northumberland



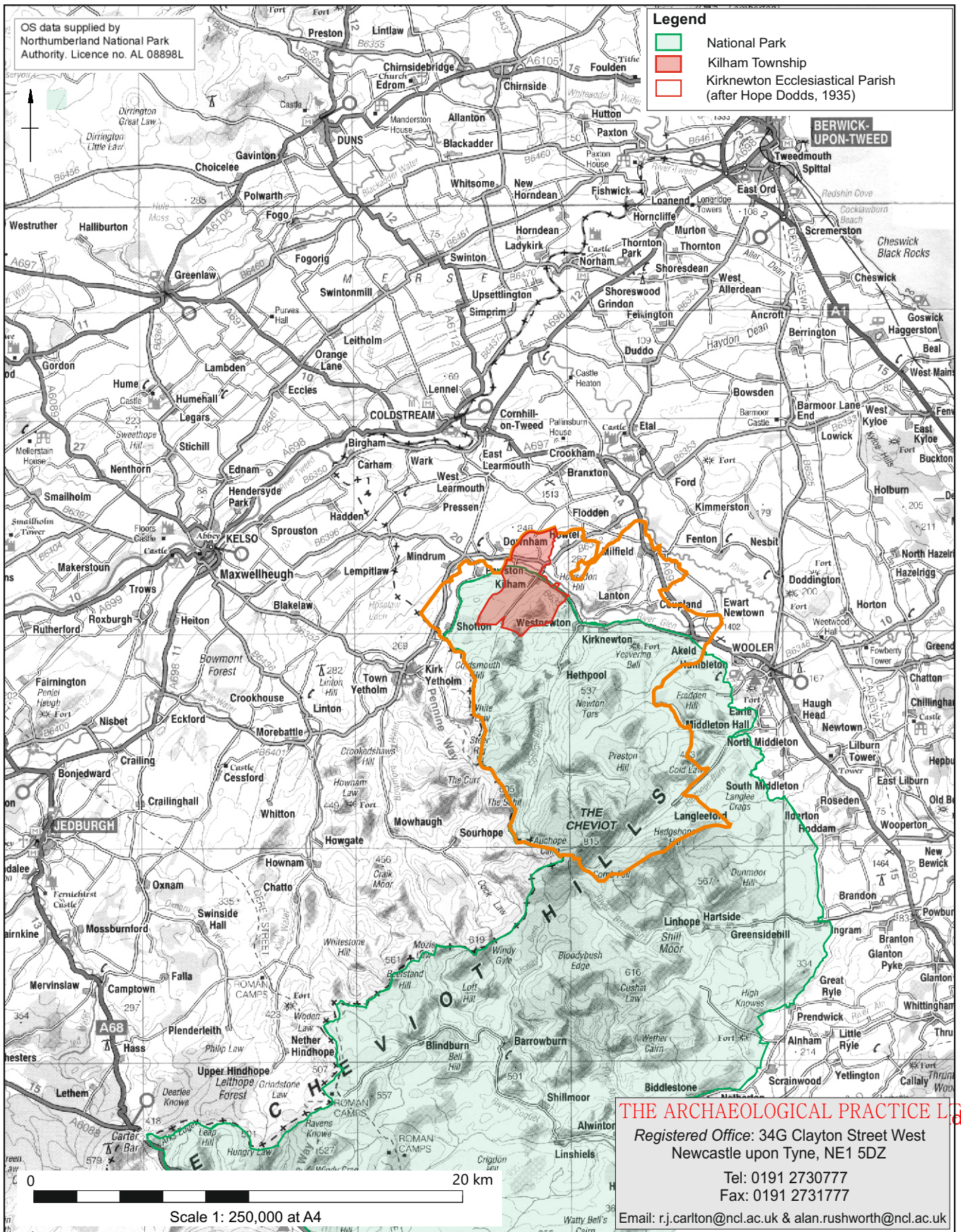
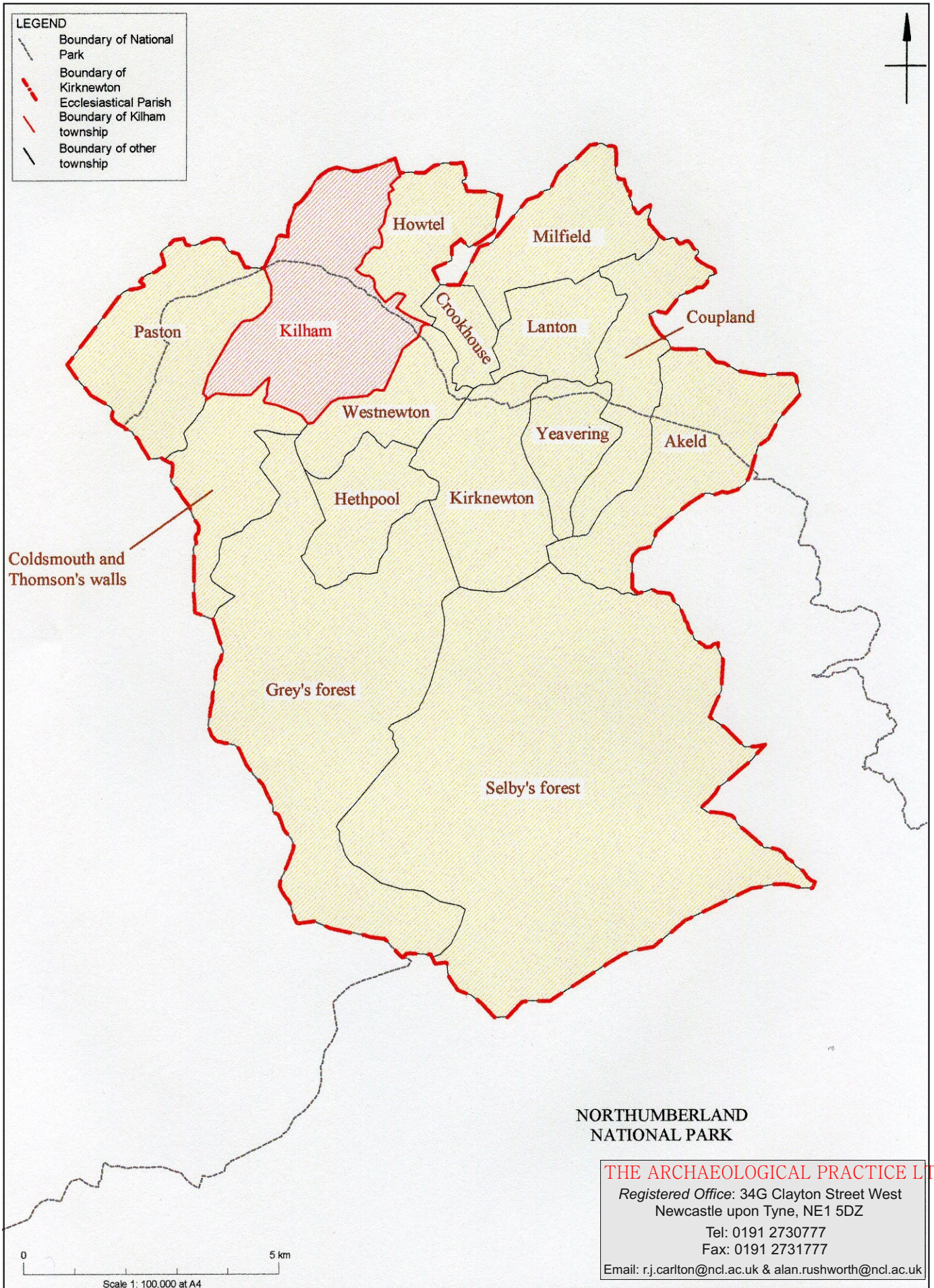


Fig. 2: Location of Kilham Township, Northumberland National Park





**Fig. 3:** Map showing the location of Kilham Township in relation to the surrounding parishes



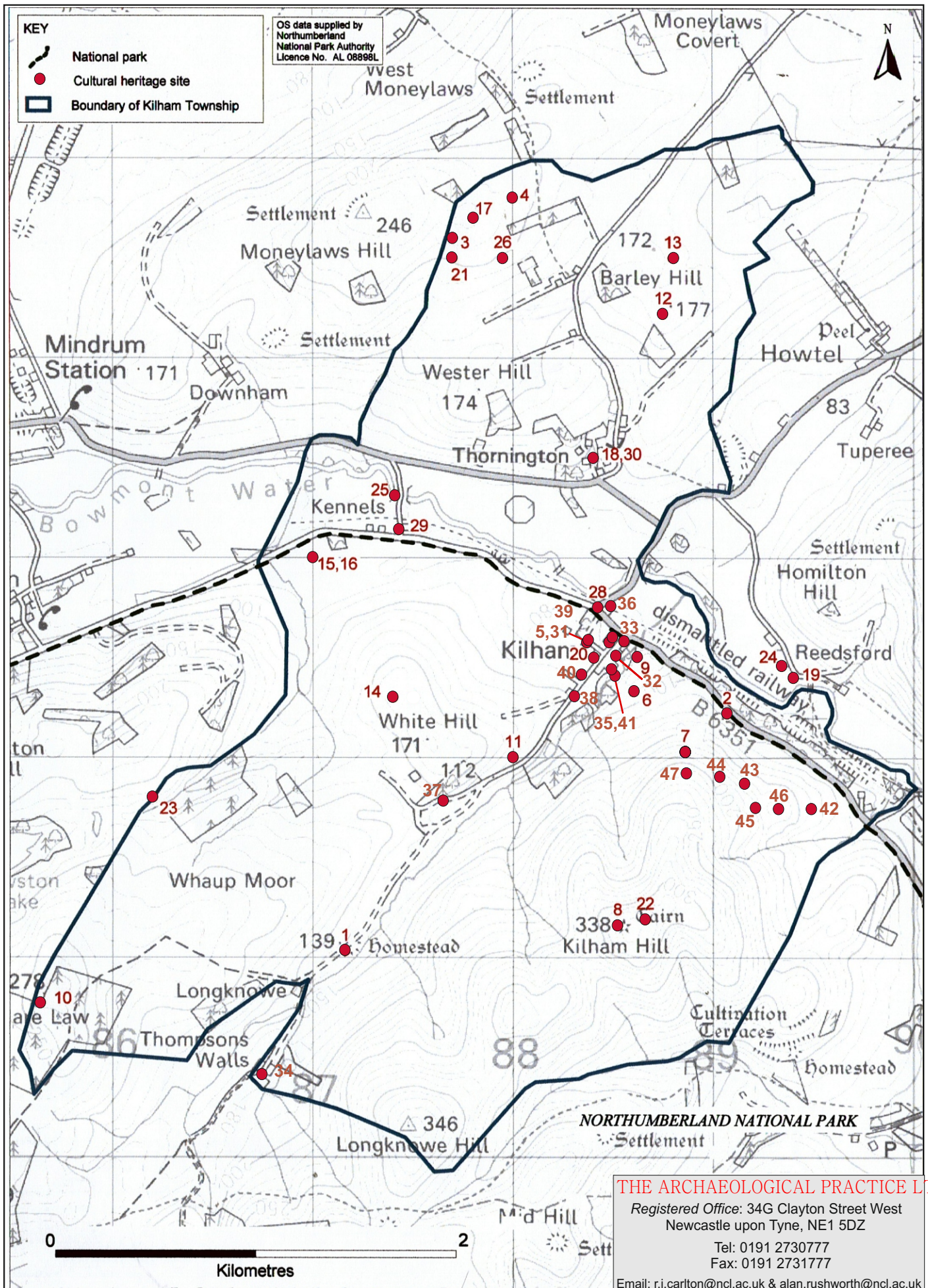
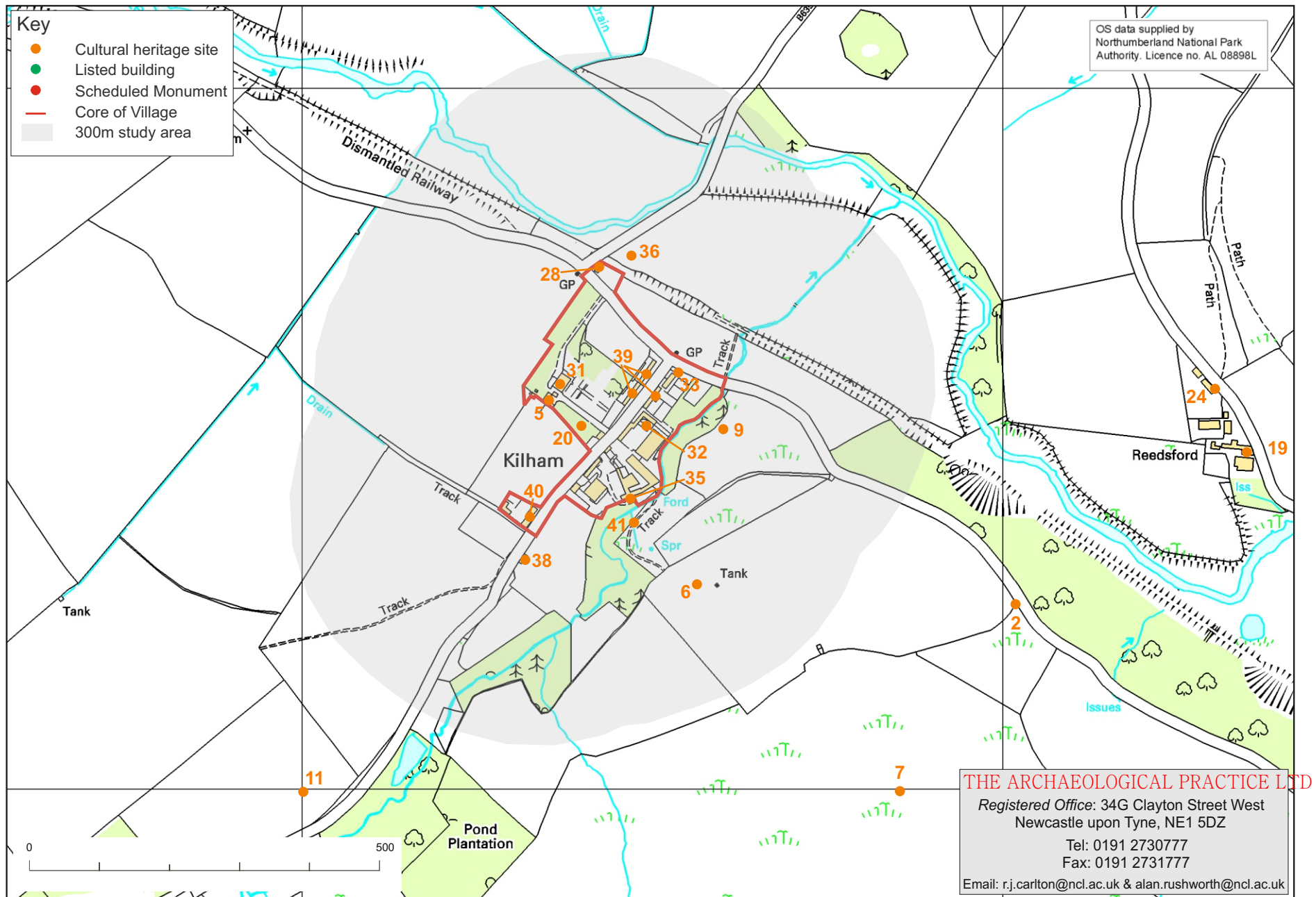
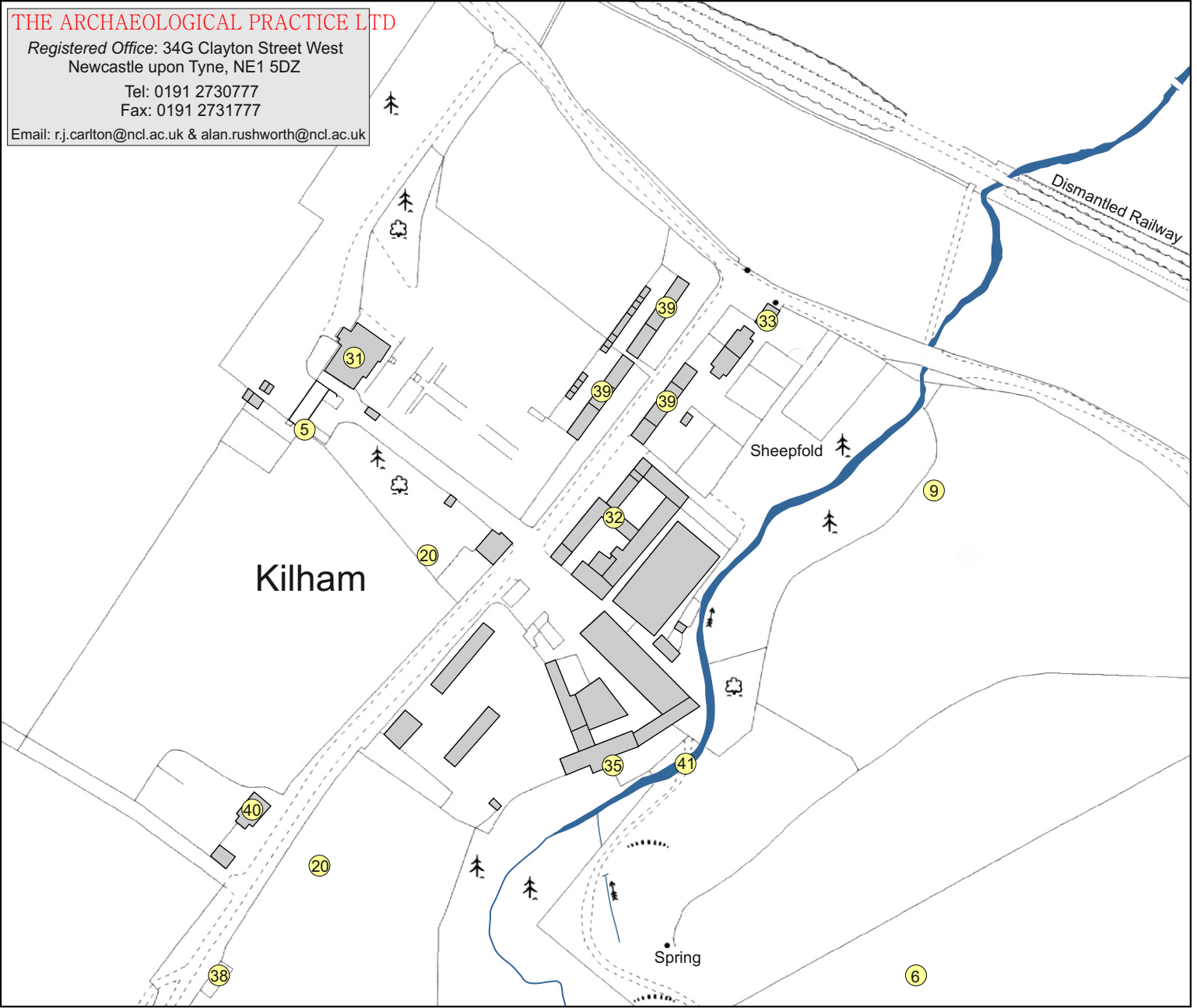


Fig. 4: Cultural Heritage Sites in Kilham Township (Keyed to Table 1 and Appendix 4).





**Fig. 5:** Cultural Heritage sites in the vicinity of Kilham 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 Kilham Village Core (Catalogue numbers keyed to Table 1 & Appendix 4)**

### 3. TERRITORIAL UNITS AND SETTLEMENT TYPES

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#### 3.1 Parishes and Townships, Baronies and Manors

To understand the history of a particular village settlement, like Kilham, 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, both external and internal and their corresponding religious spheres – religious, economic and administrative, and estate management.

**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, Elsdon in Redesdale and Kirknewton in Glendale being amongst the largest parishes in the country. Others, such as Alnham or Ingram were not in the same class as Kirknewton or Simonburn, but, in common with almost all the upland parishes, it embraced several of the civil township communities or *vills*, including that centred on Alnham village itself. 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 Kilham, Akeld, Falstone, Harbottle 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 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> 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 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> century, since these ecclesiastical corporations strenuously defended their legal and economic rights (Lomas 1996, 111, 116-7; Dixon 1985 I). 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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):

“If a person should build a single edifice in the fields, there will not be a *vill*, 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. Consequently it 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). 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).<sup>2</sup> 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). 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 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 13<sup>th</sup> century, the term was restricted to the administrative units and no longer applied to the basic territorial townships (1978, 66-7).

**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 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> 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 \* 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 these post-medieval poor law township, and hence of the modern civil parish, was a reasonable one since functionally they

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<sup>2</sup> 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).

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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 13<sup>th</sup> 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)<sup>3</sup>. 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 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, 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).<sup>4</sup> Some of these townships may have been based on earlier territorial units, but others have rather artificial names – West Tasset 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

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<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.



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. Simonburn, Elsdon, 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.

### 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-19<sup>th</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, accompanying a gradual reduction in the number of tenancies. Thus, even where 18<sup>th</sup>–century mapping does survive for a particular village, it may actually under-represent the extent of the earlier, medieval and 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> 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<sup>5</sup>), 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.

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<sup>5</sup> 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.

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## PART 2

### SOURCES OF EVIDENCE

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## 4. LOCATION OF EVIDENCE

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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 research 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 inquisitions post mortem (IPMs), 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 10, 11, 17 & 18) - but more importantly the tithe (c. 1840) (figs. 22 & 23) and enclosure maps and Ordnance Survey editions (figs. 24-28), 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, including information from the Volume XI of the Northumberland County History (NCH XI (1922)) and from P.J. Dixon's unpublished PhD thesis on medieval settlement in north Northumberland (Dixon 1985). The County History volume, in particular, summarises the important evidence provided by the unpublished Cartulary of Kirkham Priory (*Kirkham Cartulary*), reproducing some of the texts. This contains very detailed information regarding monastic landholding and wider settlement patterns in the township.

Other published sources include: Inquisitions Post Mortem (IPMs), the Lay Subsidy Roll for 1296 (Fraser 1968), Bowes and Ellerker's Border survey of 1541 (reproduced in Bates 1891), the latter providing a clear understanding of the role of well-populated townships in securing Border defence and importance of conveniently located fortifications in maintaining that population by providing a refuge for the tenantry in times of trouble.

#### **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 provided 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.<sup>6</sup>

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 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 individual Historic Atlas 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.

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<sup>6</sup> 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.



**Fig. 7:** Aerial photograph of Kilham marking selected features of potential interest (see also Fig. 8) and the main areas considered to display significant archaeological sensitivity (see Fig. 60).

This oblique view of the village shows most of the features marked on Figure 8 along with additional features over the railway line to the east of the village. The most important feature in this area is the likely site of a corn mill marked on an early 18th century map of the village. The suspected remains of a leat can still be seen in this area. The earthwork remains of ridge & furrow cultivation features are also marked in an adjacent field.



<p><i>The Archaeological Practice Ltd.</i></p> <p><b>NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004</b></p> <p>on behalf of:</p> <p><i>The Northumberland National Park Authority</i></p>	<p><b>KEY</b></p> <p>— boundary wall</p> <p>..... linear earthwork</p> <p>— cropmark</p> <p>cropmarks</p> <p>features</p> <p>ridge &amp; furrow</p> <p>earthworks</p> <p>earthworks</p> <p>Known site</p>
<p>Location: <b>KILHAM</b></p> <p>© Tim Gates 2003; AP ref. HV/03/F 05</p>	



**Fig. 8:** Aerial view of Kilham marking features of potential interest.

The modern village, divided by the E-W road (A) to Thompson's Walls, is entirely west of the surviving remains of the Border Counties Railway line (B). The eastern side of the village is made up of terraced and other cottages. Further to the west on the north side of the road is Kilham House and gardens, with Kilham farm on the south side. The former farm mill, probably the oldest surviving building in the farm complex, is visible next to the burn at the south-east edge of the village. West of the mill on the south side of the road are a number of earthwork features and masonry remains attesting to the former presence of buildings in that area and indicating the extent of its recent shrinkage. Few remains of the medieval or early modern village are visible on the north side of the road, particularly around the present Kilham House from where, on the basis of historic map evidence, a line of buildings are thought to have extended east and west. However, some patches of disturbed ground west of Kilham House may indicate activity in this area. Most or all of the boundary earthworks/walls indicated are likely to be relatively modern in origin. The site of a likely prehistoric enclosure (C), with earthen and drystone banks prominent, is visible above the banks of the burn south of the village.



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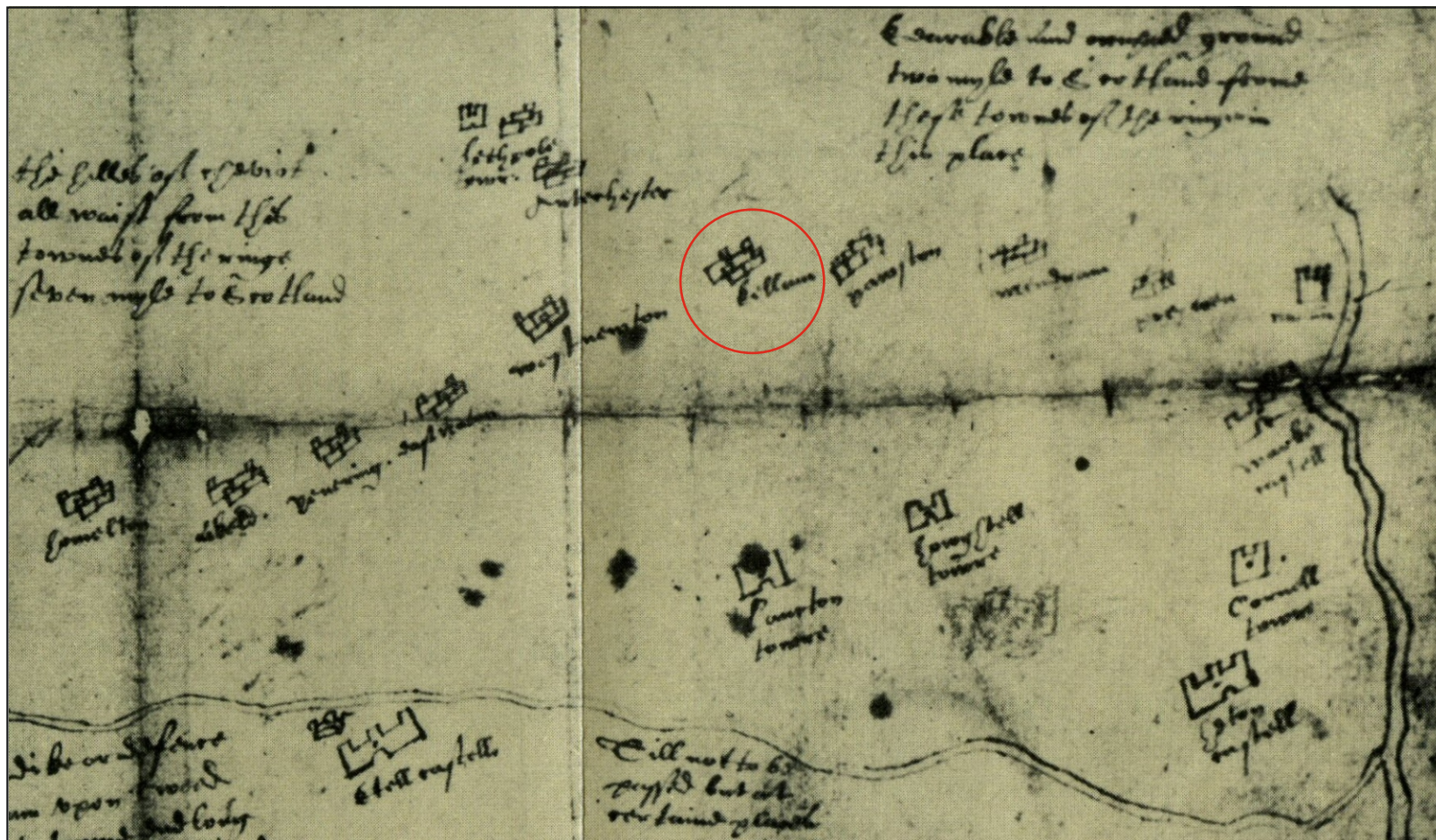


Fig. 9: Extract from Christopher Dacre's Plat of 1584 showing the line of a proposed frontier dyke - the position of Kilham is circled



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KILHAM



Fig. 10: 'Killam' shown on the Mercator map of 1595 (NRO ZAN M16-B21 (p. 250))



Fig. 11: 'Killam' shown on Speed's map of 1610 (NRO ZAN M16-B21 (p. 242))



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Fig. 12: 'Killam' shown on the Jansson map of 1646  
(NRO ZAN M16-B21 (p. 242))

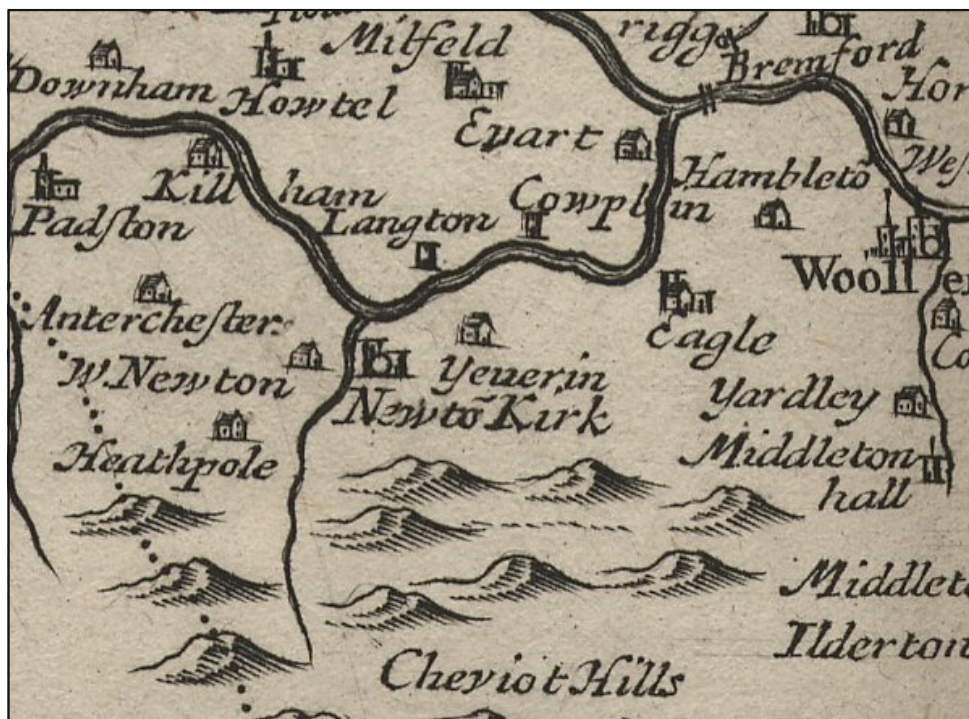


Fig. 13: 'Killham' shown on the Morden map of 1695  
(NRO ZAN M16-B21 (p. 252))



NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:  
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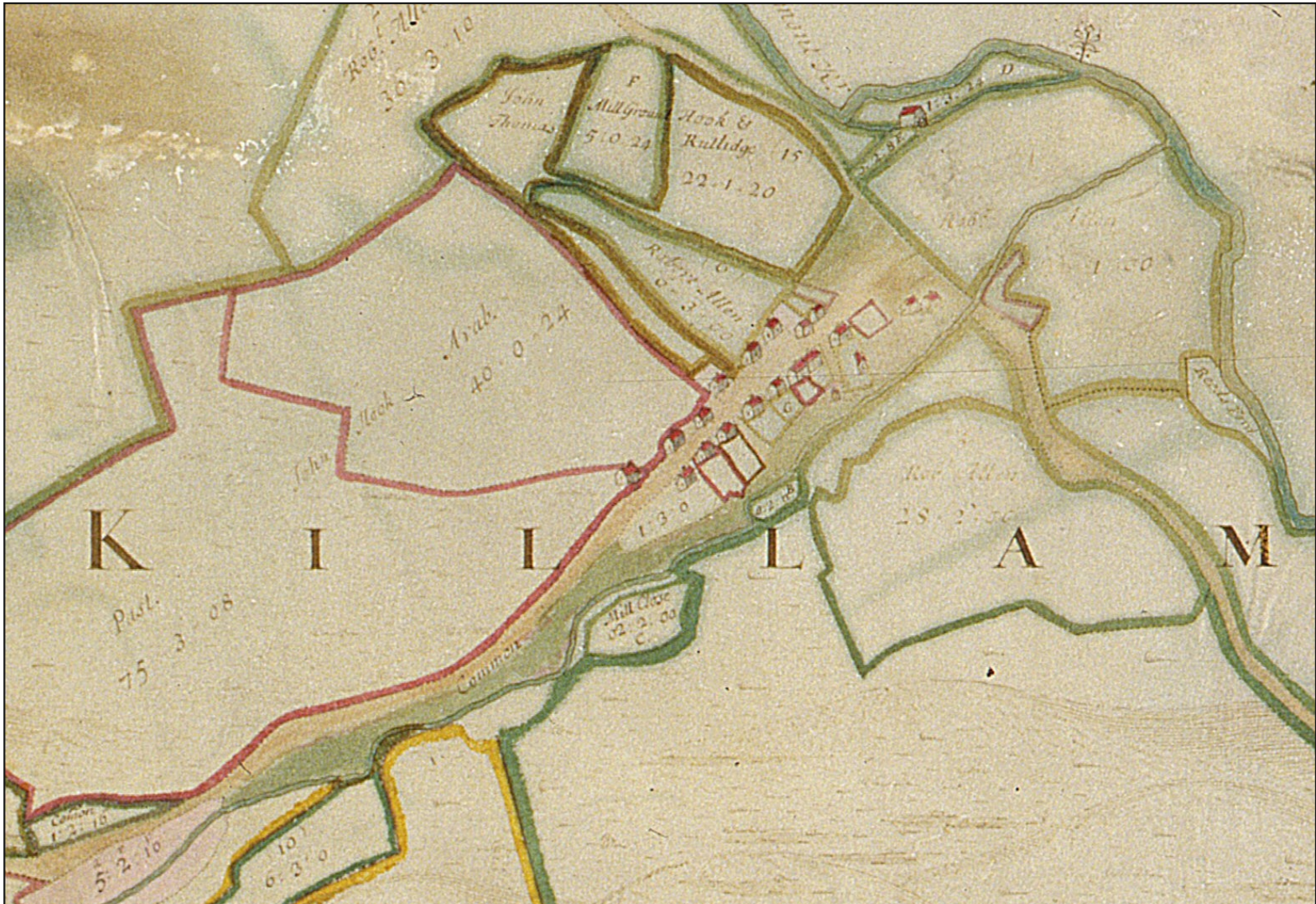


Fig. 14: Plan of Kilham, 1711 (KIL\_M&D 007)



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**Fig. 15:** Kilham shown on the Kitchin map of 1750  
(NRO ZAN M16-B21 (p. 247))



**Fig. 16:** Kilham shown on the Horsley and Cay map of 1753  
(NRO ZAN M16-B21 (p. 249))



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KILHAM

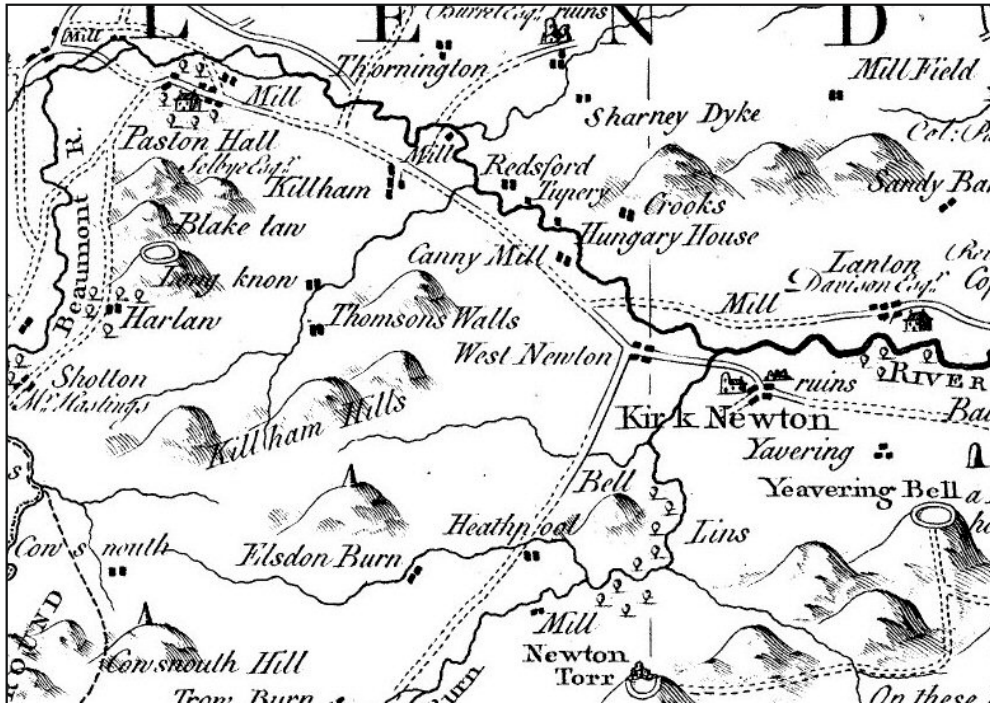


Fig. 17: 'Killham' shown on the Armstrong map of 1769

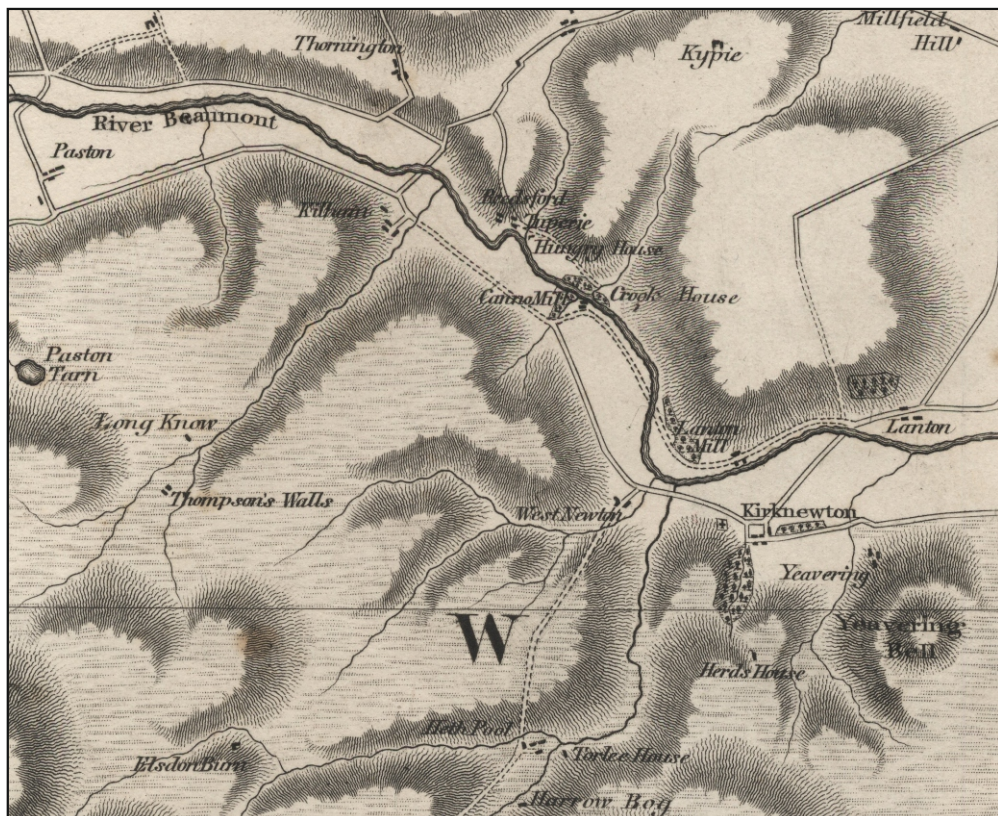


Fig. 18: Killham shown on the Fryer map of 1820



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KILHAM



Fig. 19: Estate Plan of Thompson's Walls, 1800 (KIL\_M&D 25)



NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:  
KILHAM

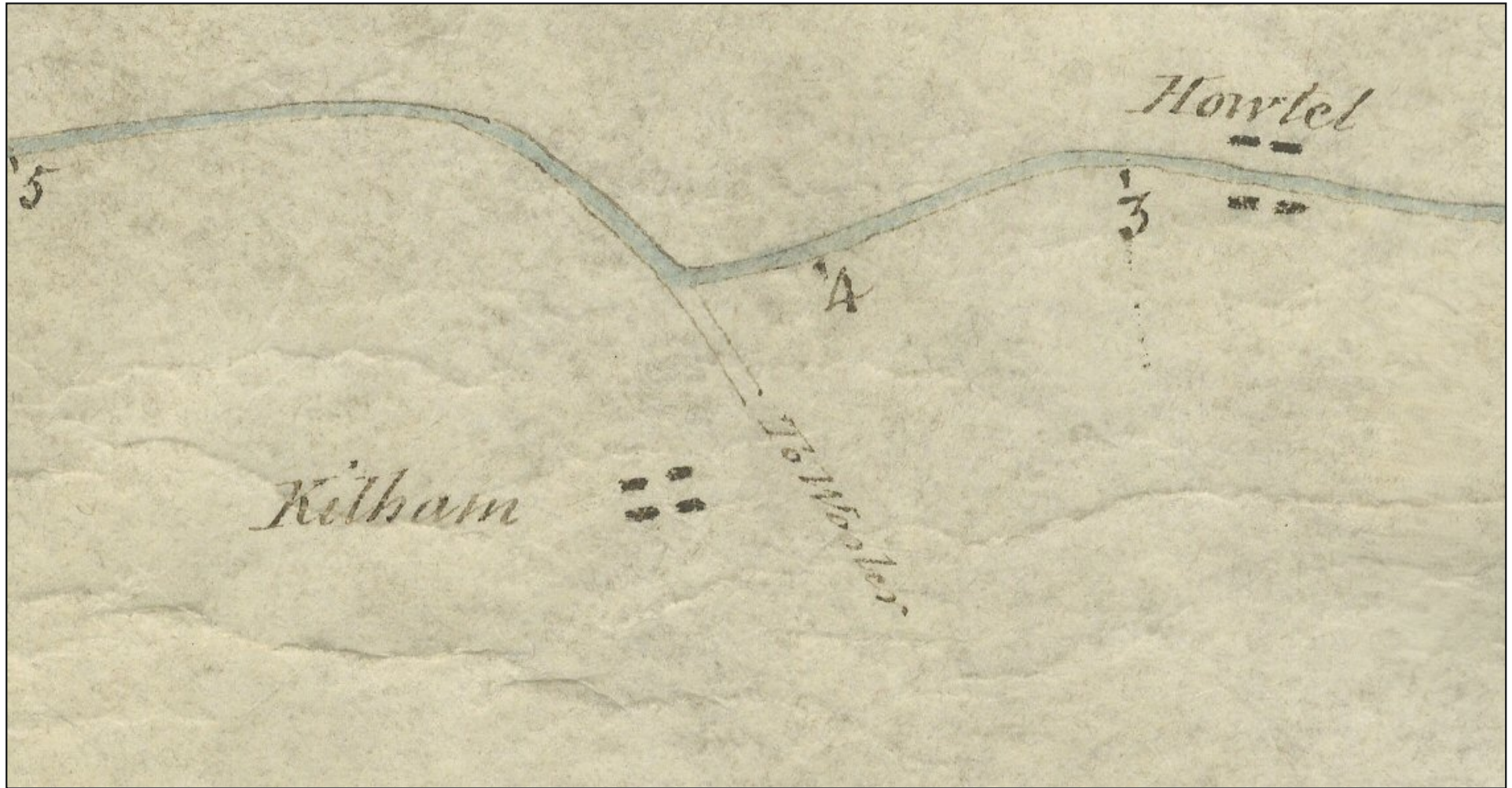


Fig. 20: Plan relating to the turnpike road near Kilham, 1812 (KIL\_M&D 018)



NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:  
KILHAM

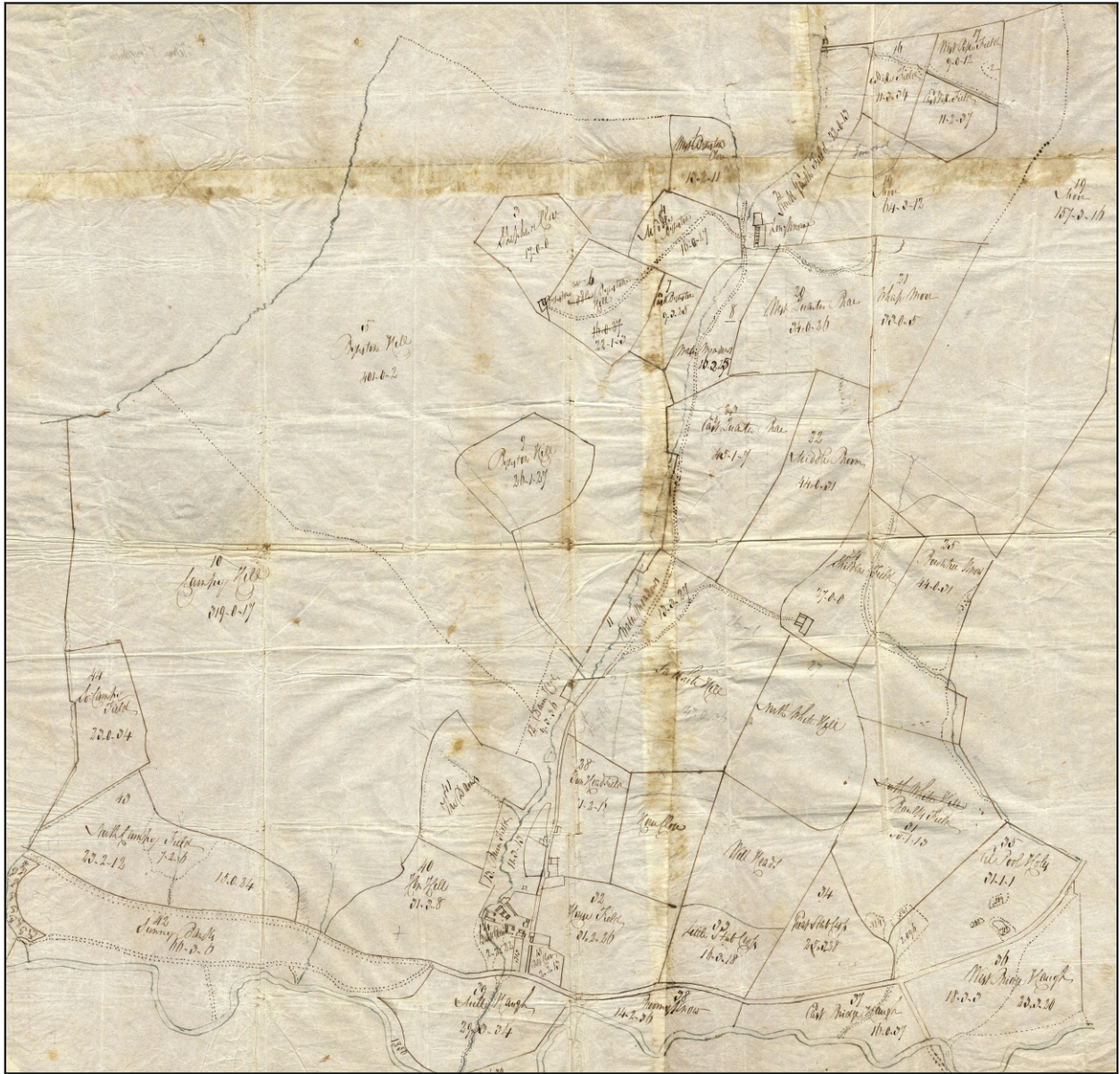


Fig. 21: Estate plan of Kilham, early 19th Century (KIL\_M&D 006)



NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:  
KILHAM

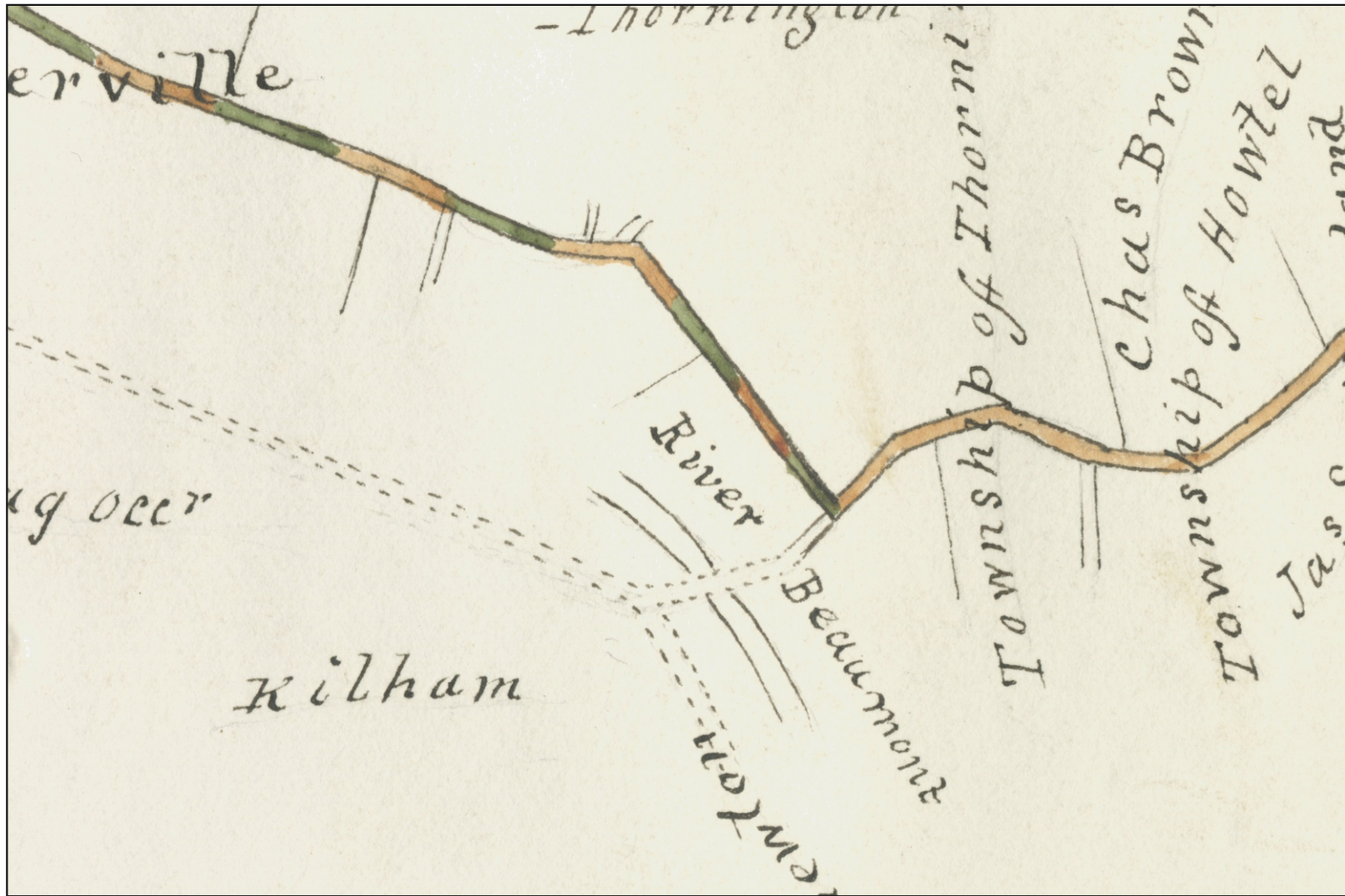


Fig. 22: Plan relating to the 'township road' near Kilham, 1834 (KIL\_M&D 019)

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**Fig. 23:** Tithe plan relating to Kilham, October 24th 1842 (KIL\_M&D 002)



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Now I, Thomas Duncan of Alnwick in the County of Northumberland Land Surveyor having been duly appointed value to apportion the Total Sum awarded to be paid by way of Rentcharge in lieu of Tithes amongst the several Lands of the said Township of Kilham. Do hereby apportion the Rentcharge as follows.

Gross Rentcharge payable to the Titheowners in lieu of Tithes for the Township of Kilham in the parish of Kirknewton in the County of Northumberland, One hundred and fourteen pounds viz

To the vicar of Kirknewton	59. ---
To Hugh Percy Gairson Esquire Impropriator	55. ---
	£. 114. ---

in Imperial Bushels and Decimal Parts of an Imperial Bushel of Wheat, Barley and Oats, viz

	Price per Bushel. -	Bushels and Decimal Parts.
Wheat	7. 0 1/2	108. 34926
Barley	5. 11 1/2	192. 00000
Oats	2. 9	276. 36364

Landowner.	Occupiers.	Numbers referring to the plan	Name and Description of Lands and Premises	State of Cultivation	Quantities in - Statute Measure.	Amount of Rentcharge apportioned upon the several Lands and to whom payable.								
						To the vicar of Kirknewton.			To Hugh Percy Gairson Esquire					
						L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.			
Augustus Earl of Tankerville	Hugh Doag	1	Kilham Farm		1300				} 52					
	Do	2	Kilham Banks		66									
	Do	3	Loughnow Farm		643						44	2		
	John Hunt	4	Thornington Farm		798				} 27					
		5	Roads, River and Waste		45						10	18		
					2855				59			55		

Thos. Duncan  
Surveyor

Fig. 24: Tithe Award relating to Kilham, October 24th 1842 (KIL\_M&D 004)



NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:  
KILHAM



Fig. 25: First Edition Ordnance Survey map of Kilham, 1860 (6" scale) (KIL\_M&D 008)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:  
KILHAM

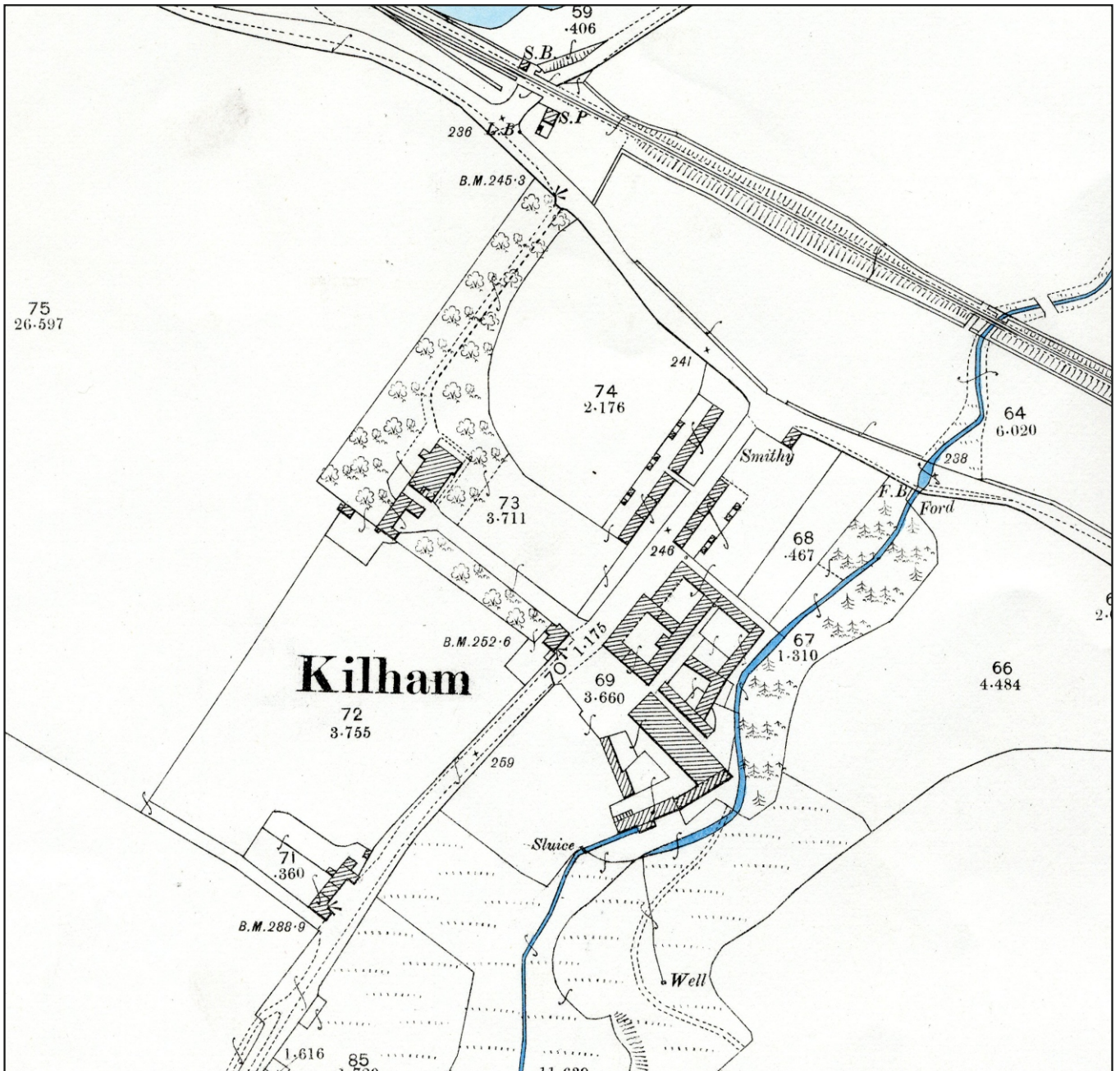


Fig. 26: Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of Kilham, 1897 (25" scale) (KIL\_M&D 009)



NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:  
KILHAM



Fig. 27: Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of Kilham, 1897 (6" scale) (KIL\_M&D 011)



NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:  
KILHAM

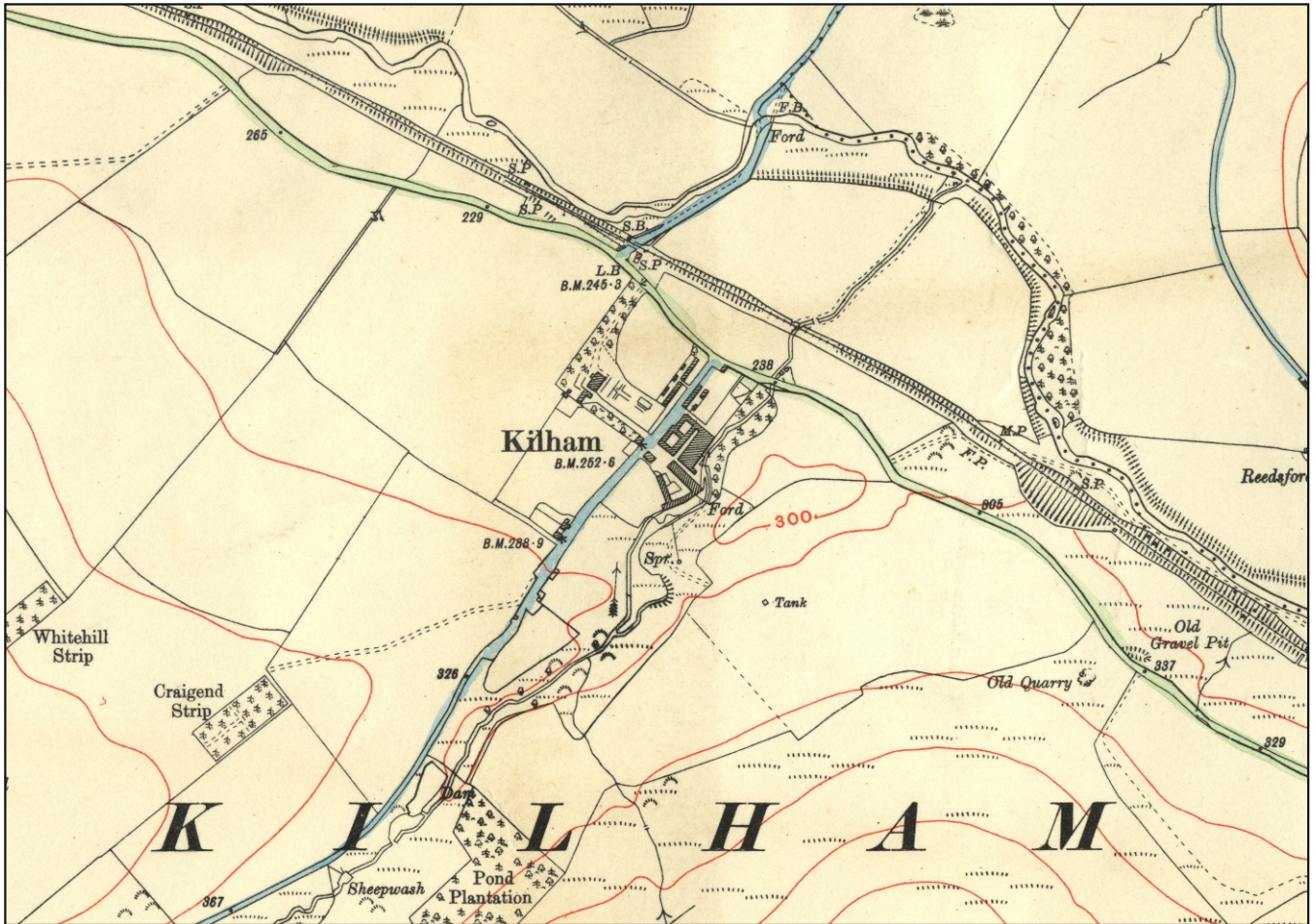


Fig. 28: Third Edition Ordnance Survey map of Kilham, 1920 (6" scale) (KIL\_M&D 012)



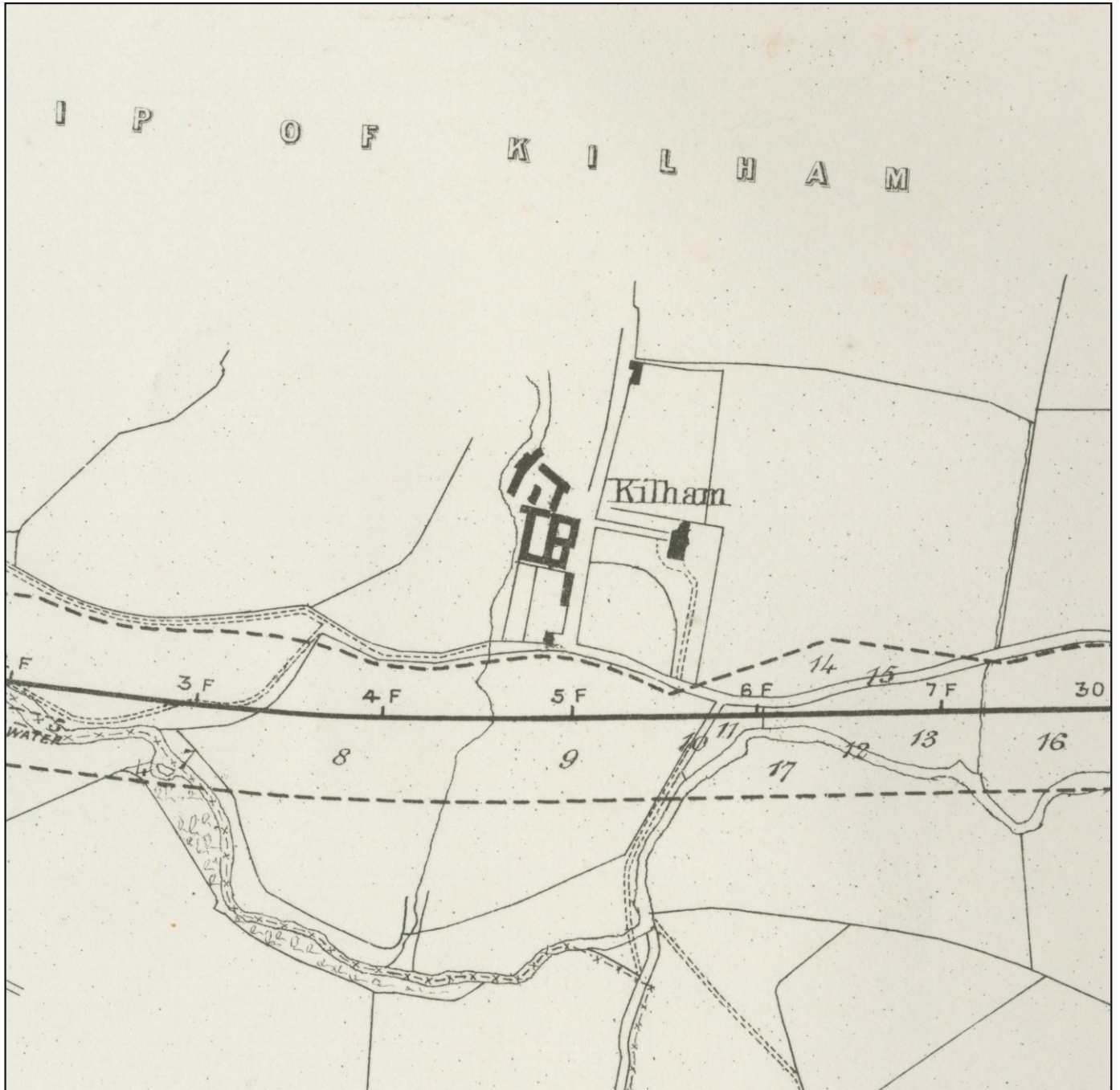
NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:  
KILHAM



Fig. 29: Third Edition Ordnance Survey map of Kilham, 1920 (25" scale) (KIL\_M&D 013)



NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:  
KILHAM



**Fig. 30:** Plan of the NER Alnwick to Cornhill branch line, showing Kilham, 1881 (KIL\_M&D 021)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:  
KILHAM



**Fig. 31:** Estate Plan of Thompson's Walls, from a Sale Catalogue of 1913 (KIL\_M&D 26)



NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:  
KILHAM



**Fig. 32:** A detail from the Estate Plan of Thomson's Walls featured in the 1913 Sale Catalogue showing Kilham, (KIL\_M&D 026)



NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:  
KILHAM

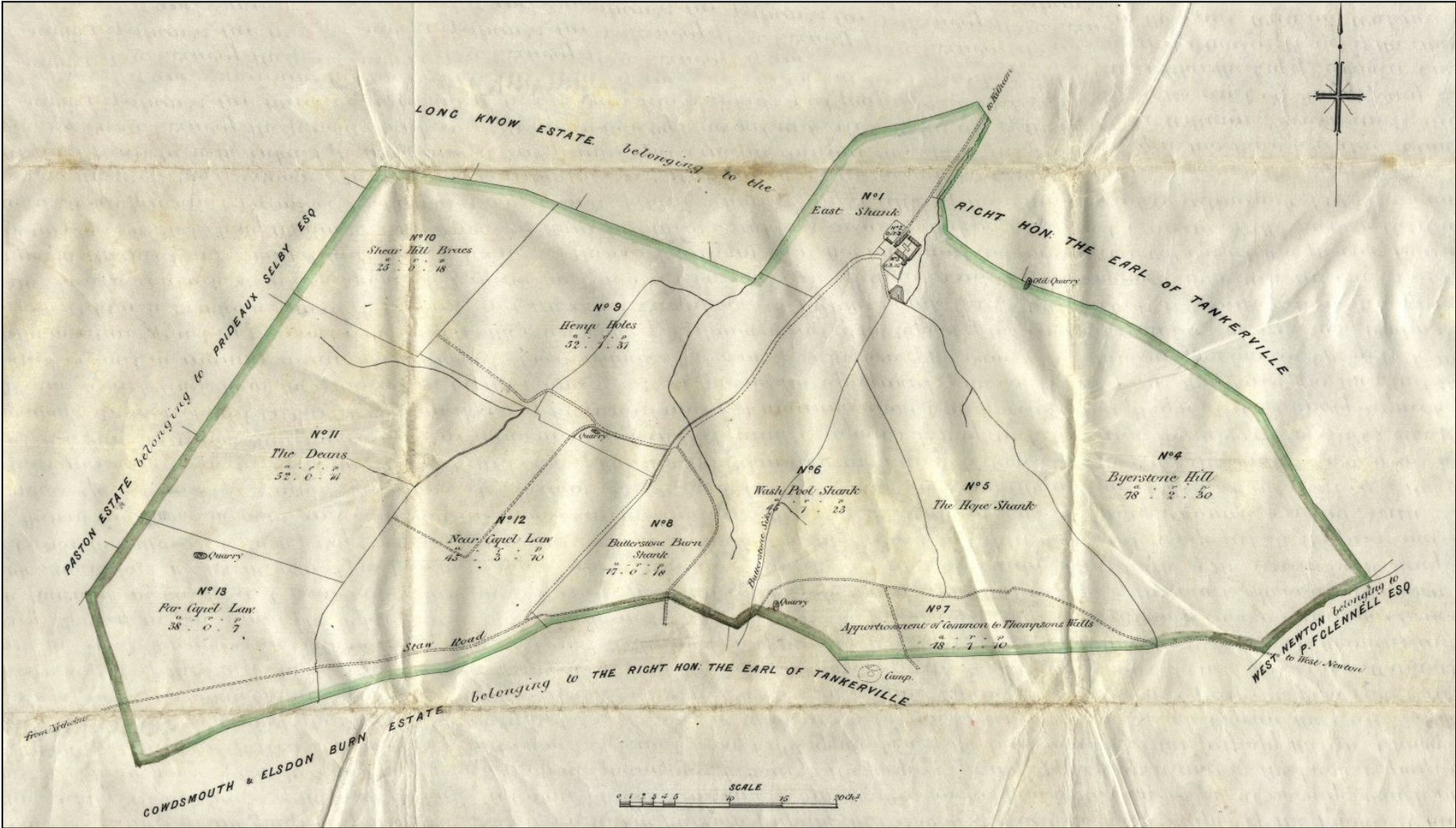


Fig. 33: Estate plan of Thompson's Walls, 1919 (KIL\_M&D 027)



NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:  
KILHAM

7

*Hicknewton Parish (Continued)*

*Kilham Constabulary*

<i>Mr Robert Allen</i>	<i>Farmer</i>
<i>James Middleton</i>	} <i>Tennants</i> }
<i>Robert Angley</i>	
<i>Walter Hobson</i>	<i>Smith</i>
<i>John Pearcey</i>	<i>Land</i>
<i>Thomas Trumell</i>	<i>Taylor</i>
<i>John Harberson</i>	} <i>Shepherds</i> }
<i>Sanders Semorin</i>	
<i>James Curry</i>	
<i>John Bell</i>	<i>Taylor</i>
<i>William Ferguson</i>	<i>Hind</i>
<i>David Henderson</i>	<i>Miller</i>
<i>Mr James Hall</i>	<i>Farmer</i>
<i>William Habbell</i>	<i>Servant</i>
<i>Andrew Hobson</i>	} <i>Hinds</i> }
<i>John Kerr</i>	
<i>Henry Rutherford</i>	<i>Barnman</i>
<i>Ralph Teoly</i>	} <i>Shepherds</i> }
<i>Richard Douglas</i>	
<i>Andrew Gray</i>	
<i>Mark Gray</i>	<i>William Lame, petty Constable</i>

*Ford Parish*

*Ford Constabulary*

<i>John Hall</i>	<i>Gentleman</i>
<i>Robert Fish</i>	} <i>Husbandmen</i> }
<i>Thomas Hope</i>	
<i>Oliver Lamb</i>	} <i>Hinds</i> }
<i>James Scott</i>	
<i>George Oliver</i>	<i>Barnman</i>
<i>Ralph Smith</i>	<i>Hind</i>
<i>Aaron Smith</i>	<i>Infirm</i>
<i>Mr James Hall</i>	<i>Gentleman</i>
<i>John Davison</i>	} <i>Husbandmen</i> }
<i>James Rutherford</i>	
<i>Thomas Rutherford</i>	} <i>Hinds</i> }
<i>Roger Bolton</i>	
<i>William Bolton</i>	<i>Hind</i>

} *of Ford Hill*

} *of Ford West Field*

Fig. 34: Militia list for the Glendale ward covering Kilham, 1762 (KIL\_M&D 005)

# NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004: KILHAM

KIRKNEWTON (Parish.)	POPULATION.					Annual Value. £.
	1801.	1811.	1821.			
	Persons.	Persons.	Houses.	Families.	Persons.	
Akeld..... Twp.	153	164	27	27	167	1436
Coldsouth & Thomp- son Walls..... } Twp.	32	49	7	7	44	545
Coupland ..... Twp.	70	101	16	16	98	589
Crookhouse ..... Twp.	14	12	2	2	18	250
Grey's Forest ..... Twp.	58	49	7	7	54	1654
Heathpool ..... Twp.	38	46	6	6	42	680
Howtell ..... Twp.	186	130	37	40	190	1230
Kilham ..... Twp.	206	252	40	43	246	2314
Kirknewton ..... Twp.	55	74	13	13	83	1030
Lanton ..... Twp.	81	60	14	14	69	850
Milfield ..... Twp.	193	168	48	50	259	1335
Newton West ..... Twp.	60	68	15	15	95	1200
Pawston ..... Twp.	135	180	31	31	209	2190
Selby's Forest ..... Twp.	57	60	8	8	63	1169
Yeavinging ..... Twp.	68	59	12	12	64	1625
Total.....	1406	1472	283	291	1701	18,097

KILHAM, a village and township,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles WNW. of Wooller, on the north side of the *Kilham hills*.

KIRKNEWTON PARISH DIRECTORY.		
** Marked 1, reside in Akeld; 2, Howtell; 3, Kilham; 4, Kirknewton; 5, Milfield; 6, West Newton; and 7, Pawston; the remainder where specified.		
7 Aitkin Alexander, gardener	4 Forster Jas. Collingwood, Esq.	3 Short David, mole catcher
2 Brown Chpr. vict. Letters	Glass John, corn miller,	3 Tate Alex. blacksmith
1 Chambers Margaret, vict. Black Bull	<i>Coupland</i>	4 Wood Rev. John A. curate
5 Chisholm Rt. shoemaker	5 Hardy James, tailor	5 Young David, millwright
5 Clark Ralph, blacksmith	3 Harris John, blacksmith	7 Young Simon, joiner
5 Clark Thomas, grocer and draper	5 Lowry Ralph, baker and flour dealer	5 Younger Thomas, joiner
1 Colville John, joiner	5 Lowry William, vict. Red Lion	FARMERS.
5 Craggs Thomas, weaver	6 Mable Wm. corn miller, <i>Cano mill</i>	6 Borthwick John
5 Cranston Adam, schoolmaster	Rea Mr. James, <i>Yeavinging</i>	2 Brown James
Crosier John, corn miller, <i>Lanton</i>	4 Robinson Rev. Christopher, vicar	5 Burn Jeffrey
Culley Matthew, Esq. <i>Coupland Castle</i>	4 Robinson James, weaver	5 Grey John, <i>Milfield hill</i>
5 Davison Thomas, tailor	4 Robinson John Johnstone, schoolmaster and parish clerk	5 Grey John
5 Davison William, tailor	6 Ross John, blacksmith	Henderson Wm. <i>Longleeford</i>
3 Dixon George, joiner		2 Hook Thomas, <i>Tupree</i>
		3 Hunt John, <i>Thormington</i>
		Rea John, <i>Yeavinging</i>
		Reed William, <i>Heathpool</i>
		1 Rutherford Henry, <i>Broom house</i>
		7 Thompson Adam

Fig. 35: Text relating to Kilham from the Parson and White Trade Directory, 1827 (KIL\_M&D 014-016)



# NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004: KILHAM

**LOT 10.**  
**THE FARM**  
KNOWN AS  
**“KILHAM”**  
*WITH FISHING RIGHTS ON THE RIVER BOWMONT*  
SITUATE IN THE PARISH OF KIRKNEWTON, EQUI-DISTANT ABOUT 2 MILES FROM  
MINDRUM AND KIRKNEWTON STATIONS ON THE ALNWICK AND CORNHILL BRANCH OF  
THE NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY.

**THE FARM RESIDENCE**  
CONTAINS  
THREE SITTING ROOMS, SIX PRINCIPAL BED ROOMS, TWO SECONDARY BED ROOMS, BATH  
ROOM AND W.C., TWO KITCHENS, TWO PANTRIES, ONE DAIRY, WASH HOUSE, COAL HOUSE,  
STICK HOUSE, &c.  
WITH  
**GARDEN.**

**THE FARM HOMESTEAD**  
INCLUDES  
THREE STABLES, EIGHT FEEDING BOXES, THREE BYRES, SEVEN FEEDING FOLDS, ONE CART  
SHED, ONE IMPLEMENT SHED, TWO GRANARIES, FOUR BARNs, AND  
**TWELVE COTTAGES,**  
THE WHOLE EXTENDING TO AN AREA OF ABOUT  
**2,009 ACRES**  
OF  
**ARABLE, PASTURE, AND HILL GRAZING LAND**  
AS SET OUT ON THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE AND SHOWN ON THE ACCOMPANYING PLAN  
(COLOURED YELLOW) NO. 10.

ORDNANCE NOS.	DESCRIPTION.	ACREAGE DEC.	ORDNANCE NOS.	DESCRIPTION.	ACREAGE DEC.
46	Pasture	8.210	123	Arable	39.479
47	Pasture (part Arable)	32.354	113	Pasture	17.583
61	Pasture	5.501	121	Arable	18.624
62	Arable	22.727	128	Covert	10.245
48	Arable	8.256	127	Arable	14.099
50	Pasture	5.173	126	Arable	11.714
54	Pasture	5.353	125	Arable	9.971
88	(part of) Pasture	27.236	65	Road	2.600
101	Arable	15.620	103	Road	.585
98	Arable	30.346	96	Road	1.634
99	Arable	22.999	106	Road	1.104
100	Pasture and 6 Acres Plantation	425.409	59	River Bank, &c.	.406
117	Pasture	318.570	63	River Bank, &c.	1.600
116	Pasture	26.492	91	River Bank, &c.	.504
117a	Pasture	21.916	92	(part of) River Bank, &c.	10.600
115	Arable	10.042	120	Buildings	.575
114	Arable	8.698	69	Buildings	3.660
118	Pasture	7.433	74	Pasture	2.176
119	Arable	13.228	64	Arable	6.020
77	Arable	52.549	68	Gardens	.467
51	Arable	25.750	67	Buildings	1.310
52	Arable	17.021	66	Pasture	4.484
76	Arable	32.377	72	Pasture	3.755
75	Arable	26.597	70	Road	1.175
82	Arable	19.072	53	Road	6.856
83	Arable	21.741	71	Cottages	.360
79	Arable (part Plantation)	41.751	84	Cottages	1.616
80	Arable (part Plantation)	45.942	85	Pasture	1.720
87	Arable	27.703	86	Pasture	11.639
104	Arable	13.721	105	Mill Pond	.400
107	Arable	12.946	73	Farm House, Cottages, &c.	3.711
109	Arable	8.703	49	Arable	34.411
108	Pasture	13.534	90	Foreshore	.056
78	Arable	48.179	93	River	.154
110	Arable	28.056	95	(Part of) River	.060
111	Arable	44.663	60	Croft	.429
112	Arable	44.738			
122	Pasture	209.372			
124	Arable and 5 acres Plantation	33.579			
				Total Acres	2,009.699

**HOLDINGS AND TERMS OF TENANCIES.**  
THE FARM is let on an Annual Tenancy, <sup>for three years from the 15<sup>th</sup> May 1913</sup> terminating at a May Term, to Mr. Thomas Stewart, at the Rental of £1,131 13s.  
THE SPORTING over part of the Farm (about 1,500 Acres) is let <sup>under the same Agreement</sup> to the tenant for the season, at the Rental of £45.  
~~THE SPORTING over the remainder of the Farm is let, with other lands, to Mr. R. W. Armstrong, for the season, and the Rental for this Lot has been apportioned at £10.~~

[CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.]

(13)

Fig. 36: Auction catalogue relating to the sale of Kilham Farm, 1913  
(KIL\_M&D 022)



## FARMING IN THE GLENDALE VALLEY.

### A District Where Corn Has Gone Out Of Cultivation.



General view of Kilham, Captain Goodson's stock farm among the Cheviots.

## ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AT KILHAM.

**B**EAUTIFUL GLENDALE VALLEY, winding pleasantly below the Cheviots, is showing less of its rich red soil every year. The valley has been going steadily out of cultivation. As much as 50 per cent. of tillage has gone back to grass in the course of half-a-dozen years on some of the hill farms.

The plough is no longer the exclusive implement of prosperity. It pays better to grow meat instead of wheat.

In realising this, Glendale has simply repeated and confirmed the experience of other agricultural districts of Northumberland and Durham, but in making the cross-over from ploughland to grass, from corn-growing to meat production, it has also discovered that the change can most profitably be effected by introducing pedigree cattle instead of breeding mongrel crosses.

#### Motto Worth Framing.

"It costs no more to keep a good one than a bad one."

That remark deserves to be framed as the motto of Glendale. It was uttered by Captain Alfred Goodson, in the course of a chat I had with him at his Kilham stock farm among the Cheviots, seven or eight miles north of Wooler, which is the capital of Glendale.

The farm is at the foot of Kilham Hill, 1,150 ft. above sea level. To reach it I travelled through a country romantic and renowned in the turbulent history of the Border: a country in which the ancient Britons cultivated their scanty crops; in which, as at Hambleton Hill, may still be discerned traces of hut circles, sheep or cattle folds, and burial mounds.

Here in later days were waves of

#### Black Cattle.

Arable farming has been displaced extensively now by live stock, and there are few farmers at Glendale who cannot be bothered to keep a bull. Their herds I noticed as I travelled along the valley from Wooler to Kilham, and it was a pleasure to observe that instead of the mongrel herds that at one time were common, the farmers now are grading up with Aberdeen-Angus cattle, which have a great record in beef production. The Aberdeen-Angus is essentially a grader, and the improvement in the Glendale stock is very noticeable since it was introduced there six or seven years ago, and

ing Kilham since the war. It is a big stock farm, in hard country.

"They have to be hardy stock to stand it," the Captain observed.

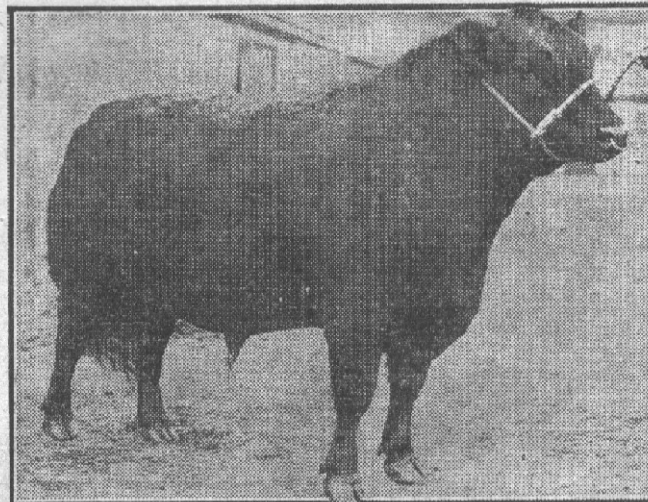
It was on that account that he turned his attention to the Aberdeen-Angus breed, and started his pedigree herd in 1924. The principal purchases were from Dundas Castle, the English Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Association sale at Peterborough, and from the herd at Connage, belonging to Mr.

weighs 13 stone. He is a picture: he has style and character almost like a blood horse.

"Carries himself like a gentleman," Herdsman Milne admiringly commended the new sire of Glendale as he groomed him for photographic processes.

He is a bull of fine flesh, beautiful black coat, great quarters, full of style and bred character.

"He will be the sire of this year's crop



Kythle—a county champion, unbeaten. It possesses all the distinctive characteristics of its race, and will be sire of this year's crop of calves at Kilham.

Maconachie—a well-known expert who is judging this year at Smithfield.

The first stock bull at Kilham was Baron Bourdon, bred at Harviestoun Castle—famous for one of the biggest herds in the country. Last season was practically the first that Captain Goodson started showing, and the results were highly satisfactory; first and reserve champion at the County Show at Alnwick, four firsts and two seconds at Wooler, including first and champion, and first at Kelso. The herd consists of 19 females two calves, various young stock and, in addition to the pedigree stock, about 80 cross Aberdeen-Angus cows are running on the hills.

The principal stock bull now is Kythle of Dunira, bred by Mr. W. Glehrst Macbeth. He was purchased at the Perth Show and Sales this year. His dam, Kobe, was first

of calves—among whom," Captain Goodson prophesied, "there should be a few new champions."

It is a source of great satisfaction to the head of Kilham that, since the introduction of the Aberdeen-Angus, farmers all along the dale are breeding cattle of their own instead of buying stores.

Mr. Aynstie Watson, secretary of the English Aberdeen-Angus Association, was the first to start them. He had a very good herd at Mindrum, and moved it down, for the good of the breed in that area, to Whorlton, Barnard Castle. Mr. Watson and Capt. Goodson, it may be considered, started the good cattle going in Glendale, and Mr. Adam Taylor started a herd some years ago on the coast.

"What induced you to go in for Aberdeen-Angus?"

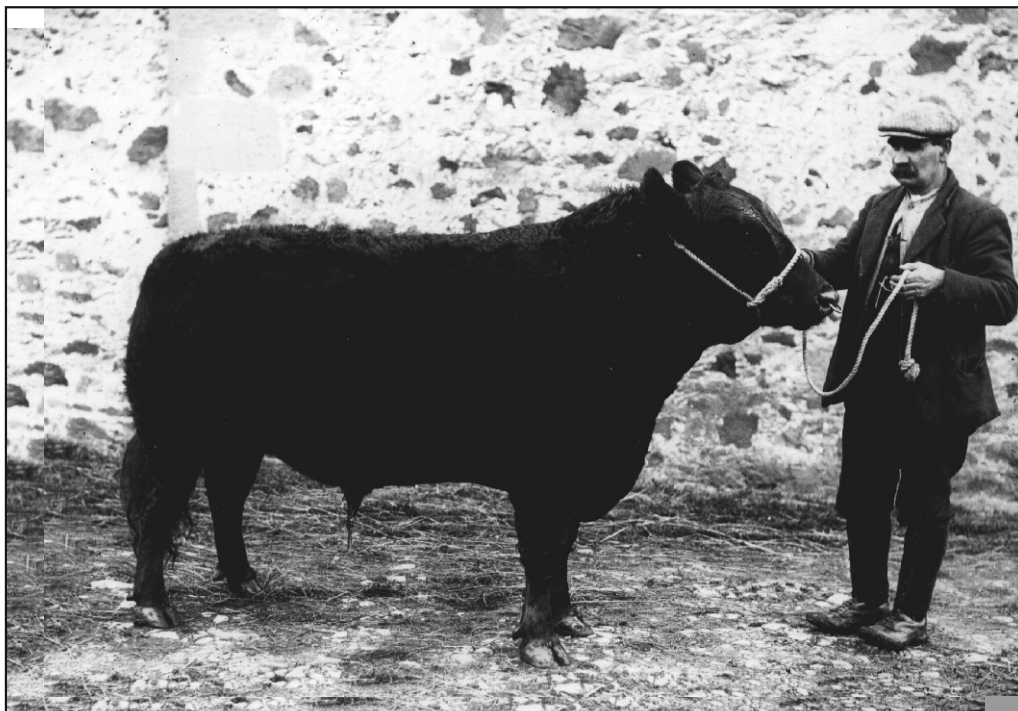
Fig. 37: Newspaper cutting re. Farming at Kilham, specifically the development of the Kilham herd and reduction in the amount of arable farming practiced locally (KIL\_M&D 001), c.1929



NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:  
KILHAM



*Fig. 38: A bondager with one of the Kilham herd, c.1928 (KIL\_HP 005)*



*Fig. 39: Stockman with one of the Kilham herd, c.1928 (KIL\_HP 008)*

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:  
KILHAM



**Fig. 40:** Netting grayling in the river Bowmont, Kilham, 1950s (KIL\_HP 017)



**Fig. 41:** Silage-making, c.1930s (KIL\_HP 013)



NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:  
KILHAM



**Fig. 42:** *Kilham Farm House, 1913 (from auction catalogue) (KIL\_HP 022)*



**Fig. 43:** *View of Kilham from the South-West, c.1929 (KIL\_HP 023): showing the farm mill with raised leat for over-shot water wheel, and a cluster of haystacks just upstream*



NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:  
KILHAM



**Fig. 44:** Kilham railway siding, c.1920s (KIL\_HP 003)



**Fig. 45:** View of the railway line at Kilham, with a pony & trap on the road and Housden Hill in the background, c.1900 (KIL\_HP 004)



NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:  
KILHAM



**Fig. 46:** *Thornington House gardens, 1913, with Kilham village below Kilham Hill in the background (KIL\_HP 024)*



NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:  
KILHAM



*Fig. 47: Remains of oven, Kilham farmstead (KIL\_MP 005)*



*Fig. 48: Blocked windows in farmbuilding, Kilham Farm (KIL\_MP 013)*



NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:  
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*Fig. 49: Kilham farmstead (KIL\_MP 024)*



*Fig. 50: Threshing barn, Kilham Farm (KIL\_MP 024)*



NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:  
KILHAM



**Fig. 51:** Kilham Farm mill (KIL\_MP 035)



**Fig. 52:** Earth & stone bank south of Kilham farm (KIL\_MP 044)



NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:  
KILHAM



**Fig. 53:** Kilham Smithy (KIL\_MP 055)



**Fig. 54:** Kilham farm piggeries (KIL\_MP 062)



NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:  
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**Fig. 55:** Start of mill race (KIL\_MP 083)



**Fig. 56:** Farm millpond (KIL\_MP 084)



NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:  
KILHAM



*Fig. 57: Enclosure on Kilham Hill (KIL\_MP 115)*



*Fig. 58: View of Kilham from Kilham Hill (KIL\_MP 120)*

PART 3  
SYNTHESIS  
&  
ANALYSIS



## 5. GAZETTEER OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES

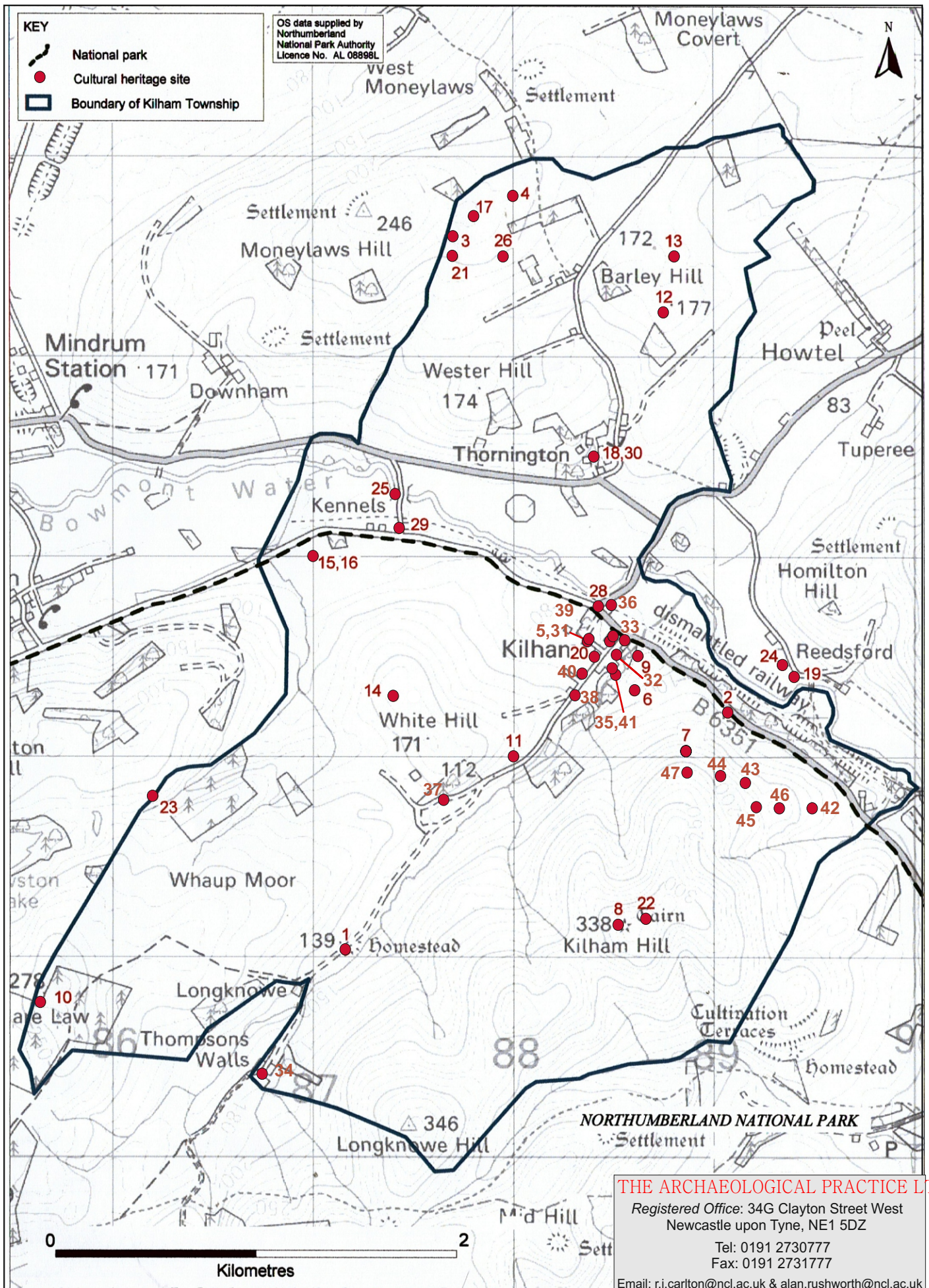
A summary site gazetteer is set out below. Fuller descriptions are provided in Appendix 4 and complete entries for those sites listed in the Northumberland Sites and Monuments Record (NSMR) may be consulted by contacting the Conservation Team at County Hall, Morpeth. The gazetteer sites are all located 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 56 and 57, whilst the village core sites are marked on the archaeological sensitivity plan in Part 4 (fig. 58). For further ease of identifiability the site catalogue numbers are placed between square brackets when cited in the report text. Thus catalogue number 5, Kilham tower or bastle house, would normally appear as [5], 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	SMR No.	Period	Site Name	Grid Ref.	Status
1	849	ROMAN	Roman period native farmstead 320m north east of Longknowe	NT 387160 631030	SAM
2	853	UNKNOWN	Surface quarrying	NT 389070 632220	
3	859	MEDIEVAL	North Coldside, shield	NT 388000 634800	
4	859	MEDIEVAL	North Coldside, shield	NT 388000 634800	
5	860	POST MEDIEVAL	Kilham peel tower	NT 388550 632580	
6	861	POST MEDIEVAL	Chapel Field, possible site of a chapel	NT 388600 632330	
7	862	UNKNOWN	Possible site of a camp	NT 388860 632030	
8	863	BRONZE AGE	Kilham Hill, cairn	NT 388520 631160	
9	864	UNKNOWN	Han Hill, possible camp but probably natural feature	NT 388620 632500	
10	869	UNKNOWN	Hare Law, oval enclosure	NT 385640 630770	
11	875	BRONZE AGE	Rapier blade found in 19th century	NT 388000 632000	
12	876	IRON AGE	Cropmarks of settlement	NT 388750 634220	
13	878	LATER PREHISTORIC	Cropmarks of pit alignments, palisade slots and enclosure	NT 388800 634500	
14	880	UNKNOWN	Cropmarks of defended settlement	NT 387400 632300	
15	881	UNKNOWN	Cropmarks of ring ditch, palisade and rectilinear enclosure	NT 387000 633000	
16	881	UNKNOWN	Cropmarks of ring ditch, palisade and rectilinear enclosure	NT 387000 633000	
17	882	UNKNOWN	Cropmarks of rectangular enclosure and pit alignment	NT 387800 634700	
18	883	MEDIEVAL	Thornington deserted medieval village	NT 388400 633500	
19	884	MEDIEVAL	Reedsford deserted medieval village	NT 389400 632400	
20	887	MEDIEVAL	Killum, deserted medieval village	NT 388400 632500	
21	890	UNKNOWN	Monylaws Covert 2 - ?enclosure-cropmarks	NT 387700 634500	
22	891	UNKNOWN	Kilham Hill - fort	NT 388660 631190	
23	897	MESOLITHIC	Pawston Hill, mesolithic artifacts	NT 386200 631800	
24	899	POST MEDIEVAL	Dovecote at Reedsford Farm	NT 389340 632460	Grade II
25	900	POST MEDIEVAL	Langham Bridge	NT 387410 633310	Grade II
26	906	UNKNOWN	Cropmark of pit alignment	NT 387950 634500	
27	909	UNKNOWN	Cropmark enclosure	NT 387500 632300	
28	911	POST MEDIEVAL	Kilham Crossing Keeper's House	NT 388420 632750	
29	912	POST MEDIEVAL	Langham Bridge Crossing Keeper's House	NT 387430 633140	
30	917	UNKNOWN	Water Mill, Thornington	NT 388400 633500	
31		POST MEDIEVAL	Kilham Farm	NT 388420 632530	
32		POST MEDIEVAL	Farmbuildings at Kilham Farm	NT 388420 632530	
33		POST MEDIEVAL	Blacksmith's forge at Kilham Farm	NT 388420 632530	

34		POST MEDIEVAL	Thompson's Walls	NT 38865 63245	
35		POST MEDIEVAL	Farm mill	NT 38865 63245	
36		MEDIEVAL	Site of Medieval mill	NT 38865 63275	
37		POST MEDIEVAL	Complex of terraces and channels possibly feeding Kilham mill pond	NT 38775 63175	
38		POST MEDIEVAL	Ruins of possible 2 <sup>nd</sup> black smiths and joiners shop	NT 38840 63240	
39		POST MEDIEVAL	Cottages at Kilham	NT 38850 63260	
40		POST MEDIEVAL	Old bakery, Kilham	NT 38840 63245	
41		POST MEDIEVAL	Ford crossing the burn to the south of Kilham	NT 38865 63240	
42			Bank and ditch and other poorly defined earthworks	NT 38940 63180	
43		(POST) MEDIEVAL	Agricultural terracing	NT 38925 63185	
44		(POST) MEDIEVAL	Stone rubble rectilinear structure/enclosure (ruin) possibly related to 43	NT 38905 63190	
45		POST MEDIEVAL	Farmstead, incl. remains of structure and enclosure	NT 38920 63180	
46		POST MEDIEVAL	Enclosure bank, possibly related to 45	NT 38885 63195	







## 6. HISTORICAL SYNTHESIS

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### 6.1 Introduction

#### 6.1.1 Standard works

NCH XI (1922), 158-69; Dixon 1985 II, 370-1.

#### 6.1.2 The Placename

Kilham is first attested in documentary sources in 1177 in the form, 'Killum', which is usually thought to derive from the Old English '*cylnum*' and signify the presence of kilns (Beckinsall 1992, 35). It retains this form throughout the medieval period and as late as the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

### 6.2 Prehistory

#### 6.2.1 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (500,000 BC – 5000 BC)

Research in the vicinity of Milfield village to the north did not produce diagnostic Late Upper Palaeolithic finds, and it seems likely that this area was not densely settled until the Late Mesolithic (Waddington 1999, 180-1). Around Kilham, artefacts of Mesolithic type are recorded by the Northumberland Sites and Monuments Record (NSMR) from Pawston Hill (Site Gazetteer catalogue no. [23],<sup>7</sup> NT 862318). Pawston Hill, in common with other upland areas in the Cheviots, would have been wooded throughout this period (*op. cit.*, 104 -6). Cheviot slopes such as this were probably occupied only seasonally, and these artefacts may have been discarded or lost by a hunting or foraging party. As the gravel terraces adjacent to the alluvial floodplain of the rivers Till and Glen are thought to have supported year round Mesolithic occupation, the scarcity of recorded Mesolithic finds in the Kilham area probably reflects the lack of detailed research, rather than genuine absence of occupation.

#### 6.2.2 Neolithic (c. 5000 BC – 2000 BC)

There are no recorded Neolithic sites within the Kilham study area, though the pit alignments at NT 888345 [Site 13] and NT 879345 [26] if correctly identified, may be of Neolithic date (cf Ewart Park; Higham 1986, 73). On the basis of work-undertaken close by, it seems likely that the area was at least semi-permanently settled by the end of the Neolithic (Waddington 1999).

#### 6.2.3 Bronze Age (2000 BC – 700 BC)

It is unfortunate that the rapier blade [11] found near to Bowmont Water, Kilham during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and now in the Edinburgh Museum, is not better provenanced (NT 880320 is approximate). Bronze weapons such as this are extremely rare, and are likely to have been very valuable, perhaps the exclusive preserve of an elite social class. Rapiers such as this one were in use approximately 1500-1000 BC, and are likely to have been suited only to combat between individuals (Higham 1986, 101). It is possible that this was accidentally lost, although bronze weapons are known to occur in rivers, lakes and bogs as votive deposits, and this may be one such example. However, without a precise location for this discovery, it is impossible to be certain.

The cairn on Kilham Hill [8, NT 885311] excavated in 1905 and concealing a cist (slab lined burial chamber) containing burnt bones is likely to be of Bronze Age date. Two other burial cairns are known from Coldsmouth hill, just to the north of the current study area. All three cairns are positioned prominently so as to overlook, or be seen from, many parts of the landscape, something that was

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<sup>7</sup> The gazetteer sites referred to in the text are all located on figures 4 and 59. Those in the immediate vicinity of the village and in the village core are also shown on figures 5 & 60 and 6 & 61, respectively. For ease of identifiability the site catalogue numbers are placed between square brackets in the report text; thus catalogue number 23 would normally appear as [23].



considered particularly important to Neolithic and Bronze Age societies. Several well-preserved settlements are known to exist in this area, mostly identified from aerial photographs, though these are very difficult to date, as all are unexcavated, and none are visible above ground. It is possible that the ring ditch, palisade and rectilinear enclosure at NT 870330 may have Bronze Age origins, though without excavation this cannot be confirmed.

#### **6.2.4 Iron Age (700 BC–AD 70)**

The boundaries of the current study exclude the prominent local hillforts of Bowmont Hill and Pawston Camp, though the defended settlement at White Hill [14, NT 874323] may be Iron Age in date. A fort is also recorded at Kilham Hill (NT 886311), though there are unfortunately no further details available for this record, and further examination is clearly needed. At Wester Hill, NT 879339, an enclosure is visible on a vertical aerial photograph (106G/UK.765 - 3/09/45, Frame 4019) held by the SMR, for which a first millennium BC date might be suggested. The great density of hillforts and hilltop enclosures is not unusual in this part of the Cheviots. Many of these so-called hill forts were not necessarily defensible or defended, and the small interior area of the majority of Cheviot hillforts suggests that they were not permanent settlements. Some hillforts may have served as defended farmsteads established by autonomous small groups (Oswald and McOmish 2002, 30). In fact, there is probably no single explanation for all so-called hillforts in the Cheviots. They are likely to have served as animal enclosures, market places, trading stations, defensive enclosures, community centres and places of worship.

It is clear that by the mid-first millennium, that a substantial, permanently settled population was well-established in the Cheviots and the Bowmont valley, as the construction of numerous hillforts would have required significant manpower. Iron Age peoples continued to live in much the same way as in the Bronze Age, on small farmsteads, in roundhouses with adjacent stockyards, perhaps enclosed by a substantial bank or ditch. The enclosure identified from cropmarks at Barley Hill [12, NT 887342] may be an Iron Age settlement of this type, though the site cannot be securely dated without excavation.

#### **6.2.5 Romano-British period and after**

Towards the end of the first millennium BC, pollen evidence suggests that all remaining upland forest had been cleared, and small-enclosed settlements or “homesteads” were established in increasing numbers on slopes and high moorland. Some of these new settlements seem to have been established within the ramparts of earlier hillforts, or overlying the defences, which in some cases were seen to have been abandoned for some time (Welfare 2002, 75). There are, unfortunately, very few well-dated first millennium BC settlement sites, and it is often not possible to determine without excavation whether an individual settlement belongs to the Bronze Age, Iron Age, or Roman period. In some cases, such as at Hetha Burn Head in the College valley, settlements seem to have continued in use throughout all of these periods. The well-preserved settlement 320m northeast of Longknowe (No. 1, NT 871310) is thought to be Romano-British in date, though a late pre-Roman Iron Age date is also possible.

This part of Northumberland lay beyond the Roman frontier for much of the period of occupation, and the influence of Roman culture is likely to have been slight and very indirect (Higham 1986, 224-6). Small enclosed homesteads such as these are likely to have continued to be used for several centuries and were perhaps only eventually abandoned in favour of lower-lying hamlets and villages, many of which are in existence today, during the Early Medieval period, following a political takeover by new warrior elites originally deriving from Northern Europe and Scandinavia.

### 6.3 Early Medieval Glendale

The significance of Glendale in the early medieval period needs little emphasis. Less than 5km downstream of Kilham, in the township of Yeavinger, lies the renowned site of *Ad Gefrin*, the Anglian palace complex. This ‘*villa regia*’ figures in Bede’s *Ecclesiastical History* as the centre of Bishop Paulinus’ mission to the Bernician kingdom, where the saint is said to have baptized the surrounding populace in the River Glen over 36 days in AD 627 (*HE* II, xiv). The site was the subject of magisterial excavation by Brian Hope-Taylor between 1952-1962 (Hope-Taylor 1977). Whilst archaeologists still debate the results of Hope-Taylor’s excavations and the conclusions he drew from them, the basic outline seems clear. The complex was a major royal centre in the Anglian kingdom of Bernicia, and later Northumbria, with administrative and ceremonial functions which involved the collection the renders provided by the surrounding peasant communities and redistributing them to key royal supporters and valued warriors. The complex contained a great defended or enclosed meeting place with adjacent halls and a timber-built ‘theatre’ or political arena.

Sitting right at the mouth of Glendale, *Ad Gefrin* was well-positioned to control population and resources over a wide area, not only Glendale itself - embracing the hills and valleys of the Cheviots to the south and west - but also a large tract of the Till flood plain to the east. The complex must have lain at the centre of a substantial royal estate embracing these areas, which O’Brien has recently labelled ‘Gefrinshire’ (O’Brien 2002).

The suggestion that this site may have originated in the 5<sup>th</sup> century and was associated with the British polities, which preceded the Anglian kingdoms of Bernicia and Northumbria, is more controversial (Hope-Taylor 1977, 209; Higham 1986, 247). However, on a more basic level, it is difficult to believe that it is a mere coincidence that this major complex sits at the foot of Yeavinger Bell, the site of the largest hillfort in Northumberland and where evidence for continued occupation in the Romano-British period has been identified. In other words, some continuity of political and territorial focus seems likely in north Northumberland, from the Iron Age through the Roman period and into the early medieval era, even as the social and political structures of those territorial communities were perhaps evolving from kinship-based clans or tribes into chiefdoms and ultimately small states. Yeavinger would thus represent an inland counterpart to the coastal stronghold of Bamburgh, where occupation spanning the same period is attested. Bamburgh remained a principal political centre for kings, ealdermen and earls in Northumbria throughout the early medieval period and continued to function as a royal castle thereafter. In contrast, as Bede tells us, under King Edwin’s successors *Ad Gefrin* was eventually replaced by a new, more enclosed site, *Maelmin*, situated 4km further north beside the Till near Milfield, and the archaeological evidence suggests that by *c.* AD 685 *Ad Gefrin* was completely abandoned.

The abandonment of *Ad Gefrin* might be connected with the grant by King Oswine to St Cuthbert of a large tract of land beside the River Bowmont, including 12 named vills, in *c.* AD 651, which is recorded by the *Historia de Sancto Cuthberto*, or ‘History of St Cuthbert’, a work probably compiled in the mid tenth century (*HSC*, par. 3 (Roll Series edn. i, 197); Craster 1954, 180; Barrow 1973, 32-5; Hart 1975, doc. 139; Morris 1977, 91; Higham 1986, 288-9; O’Brien 2002). Craster followed by Barrow and Morris suggested that this was one of the twelve estates which King Oswiu is said by Bede to have granted to the church in 655 (*HE* III, xxiv). Hart was more sceptical regarding the precise historical context, but agreed that the account was probably based some early record of the endowment of Melrose, the daughter house of Lindisfarne. The most readily identifiable of the 12 vills – Yetholm, Clifton, Shotton, Halterburn and Mindrum – all lie along the west flank of the Cheviots, but Barrow (1973, 34, n.133) has suggested that *Colwela* may represent ‘Colewell’, a lost township situated somewhere near Westnewton recorded in several documents between 1319 and *c.*1330 (NCH XI (1922), 152 Macdonald 1950, 112-5, nos. 12,18, 21); and that *Waquirtun* might be associated with ‘Wakerich’ which is encountered in 1631 in one of the Laing Charters (*Laing Charters*, no. 2090, 499 ) and evidently lay somewhere in Kirknewton parish. Wakeridge Cairn, which marks the boundary between Kirknewton, Yeavinger and Akeld townships on the eastern slope



of Newton Tors (NT 92702767), figures on maps from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey onwards. Similarly, one could further speculate that *Thornburnum* might represent Thornington, the hamlet just north of Kilham. Although the very tentative nature of these identifications must be acknowledged, if correct they would extend the limits of the land grant right along the Bowmont Water to its confluence with the College Burn. The alienation of so much adjacent territory to St Cuthbert's monasteries, either Melrose, or perhaps the mother house, Lindisfarne, would have meant that a royal estate centre at *Ad Gefrin* was no longer so well-situated and may have prompted a shift further north to *Maelmin*, which was better placed to control the remaining royal estates in the Milfield basin and the eastern Cheviot fringe<sup>8</sup>.

### 6.3.1 Shires and concept of the 'Multiple Estate'

Thus we can recognise the major royal estate centre in Glendale and make some attempt to plot the extent of subsequent land grants to the church. These 'multiple estates' or 'shires', as they are generally termed, are considered typical of this period, representing large administrative districts cum landholdings composed of many separate communities which all rendered the larger proportion of their surplus produce and labour to a single, central lord's hall or *caput*, instead of to their local manorial lord, as in the high medieval period from the 11<sup>th</sup>/12<sup>th</sup> centuries onwards.

Although there is much regarding the history and workings of such shires that remains contentious (*cf.* Kapelle 1979, 50-85), the individual rural communities, which must have made up such estates, are still more shadowy, particularly in the uplands. Little is known for certain of settlement patterns in the north Northumbrian uplands in the centuries following the collapse of Roman imperial authority. Nevertheless, it is likely that the enclosed farmsteads which were such a feature of rural settlement in the preceding Romano-British period, continued to be occupied well into the early medieval era, but diagnostic dating evidence is lacking and at present it is impossible to say when they were replaced by a different type of settlement or what form that settlement took and in what way it was distributed.

By the 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> centuries, when abundant documentary evidence becomes available again and archaeologically dateable pottery is found in significant quantities, communities were focussed in nucleated village settlements like Kilham. However the formation of these nucleated settlements may be relatively late. Brian Roberts (1972, 33-56; *cf.* Taylor 1983, 133-47) has argued that the regular row plans of many villages in County Durham and North Yorkshire were part of a reorganisation of rural settlement and landscape instituted by the Anglo-Norman lords in the late 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries, following the devastation wrought by the conquest of those areas. Dixon (1985, I) was more cautious with regard to the evidence for widespread replanning of the villages of north Northumberland and it is clear that the implantation of Anglo-Norman lordship occurred later there (not till the early 12<sup>th</sup> century) and in different, less violent, circumstances. Nevertheless such evidence as we possess does suggest that settlement in the northern part of the county from the 12<sup>th</sup> century onward was predominantly focussed on nucleated village communities with defined territories.

What form rural settlement took prior to that time, i.e. what constituted a *---tun* before 1100, remains unresolved. There may conceivably have been something of a retreat from the uplands from the later 7<sup>th</sup> or 8<sup>th</sup>-century onwards, perhaps affected by climatic deterioration, outbreaks of plague, widespread warfare and political upheaval following the Viking invasions – the same kind of factors which led to a similar retreat in the 14<sup>th</sup> century – with exploitation henceforth achieved by seasonal transhumant migration up to the highland pastures, as was pursued in parts of Northumberland in the medieval and early modern eras. In these circumstances permanent settlement may have moved off the Cheviot hilltops and slopes and become focussed on lower-lying sites to form township communities,

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<sup>8</sup> O'Brien has discussed in detail the evidence for these two multiple estates, which he labels 'Yetholmshire' and 'Gefrinshire' (2002, 53-6, 61-6). For the reasons outlined above 'Maelminshire' would seem to be a better title than Gefrinshire for the territorial unit analysed by O'Brien, since that territory would appear to represent the residual area left after Yetholmshire had been carved out of the original royal estate (which *could* perhaps be properly labelled Gefrinshire) and alienated to St Cuthbert's community at Lindisfarne or to one of the latter's daughter houses. More generally, this serves to emphasise that the history of these multiple estates was perhaps more fluid and linked to the context of specific events than has hitherto been acknowledged.

designated *villa* in Latin documents.

It is noteworthy that the Romano-British settlements scattered along Glendale or the Breamish Valley, tend to occupy elevated sites overlooking the valley bottom, often indeed overlying the ramparts of the earlier hillforts, whereas the medieval villages sit at the foot of the hillsides on valley terraces just above the land likely to be periodically flooded. In this the villages parallel the location of the Anglian palace complexes. Both types of community – settlement and village – were probably exploiting the same mixture of resources, but they doing so in different ways. The new township communities, whatever factors were responsible for their emergence, could have been based on village settlements, hamlets or groups of dispersed farmsteads. However aerial photography of Glendale or the Milfield Basin has not revealed substantial numbers of sites which might, even tentatively, be proposed as candidates for 8<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> century township settlements – aside from the major estate centres of *Ad Gefrin* and *Maelmin*, only the smaller complex at Thirlings (O'Brien & Miket 1991) and some sunken floored buildings (*grubenhäuser*) at New Bewick have been identified (Gates & O'Brien 1988), all of which could be slotted with the 5<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> century timeframe rather than later. In part, the problem is related to the difficulty in actually identifying these classes of site from the air. Even *grubenhäuser* are relatively hard to spot and rectangular halls constructed with posts set in individual postholes, rather than continuous construction slots, are almost invisible. More *grubenhäuser* sites may be in the process of identification as a result of the re-examination of existing coverage in the quest for other types of monument (T.G. Gates *pers. comm.*) and this in turn may lead to the identification of timber halls which are often associated with *grubenhäuser*, either on the same site or very close by.<sup>9</sup>

Nevertheless, it is tempting to assume that the most successful settlements of the early medieval era, which may have formed the original township centres, lay on the same sites as the later villages and are as a result masked by the modern settlements or by the remains of the medieval period (*cf.* Dixon 1985 I). If this was the case, such proto-village, township settlements would have been nucleated, forming either hamlets or villages, but then many of the Romano-British settlements on the hilltops contain numerous round houses and represent sizeable communities, corresponding to villages or hamlets in scale, so there may actually may have been relatively little change in that regard. Indeed, the very act of bounding the Romano-British settlements by an enclosure wall would have created a strong impetus to restrict the area occupied by such settlements, giving a misleading impression of their population size relative to the later villages. The suggested proto-villages might then, in turn, have been reorganised and formalised into regular village settlements by Anglo-Norman lords of the 12<sup>th</sup> century.

## 6.4 Township and Parish, Barony and Manor

Before examining the medieval village community of Kilham in detail, it is necessary to outline the various different territorial units within which it was incorporated, and which provided the framework for the development of the village. Each of these units related to a different aspect of the settlement's communal relations, both internal and external. More extensive definition and discussion of the different types of territorial unit and their development over time is contained in Section 1, above.

### 6.4.1 Kilham Township and Kirknewton Parish

The 19<sup>th</sup> century township of Kilham, formed the basic framework for the historical summary set out in volume XI of the Northumberland County History, edited by K. H. Vickers (NCH XI (1922), 158-69). It was one of 15 townships incorporated in the huge, 38,000 acre parish of Kirknewton, which embraced the bulk of the north Cheviot massif. Kilham township itself contained 2871 acres and comprised two main components. The valley of the Kilham Burn occupies the south side of Glendale with Kilham at the mouth of the valley and the farm of Longknowe higher up. Opposite Kilham, on the north side of the dale, lies Thornington with adjacent hills on the north side of the dale. The

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<sup>9</sup> The authors are grateful to Mr Tim Gates for discussing with them the problems currently faced in identifying early medieval sites through aerial photography.



modern civil parish covers a much wider area embracing the former townships of Howtel, Paston and Coldsmouth and Thompson's Walls.

#### **6.4.2 The Barony of Wark and Manor of Kilham**

Kilham formed one of the constituent manors of the barony of Wark-on-Tweed which was held by the Ros (or Roos) lineage in the 13<sup>th</sup> century (*Liber Feodorum* II, 1120, see below, *Selected Sources and Surveys* no. 1). The lordship was established by Henry I (1100-35), who was responsible for setting up the great majority of Anglo-Norman baronies in Northumberland, and granted to Walter l'Espec, one of his principal agents of government in the North (Kapelle 1979, 198-9, 207, 287).

In 1242, much of the barony was held by Robert de Ros, brother of William de Ros, the baron of Wark. The manor of 'Killum' was in turn subinfeudated to a local family, the lord of the manor being one Michael of Kilham in the mid-late 13<sup>th</sup> century. However even at its zenith this family did not possess the entire township. A number of other landholders, both lay and ecclesiastical, as well as free tenants, are documented legal documents and monastic cartularies, Kirkham Priory being a particularly substantial landholder from the 13<sup>th</sup> century onwards.

The manorial lordship passed through various hands eventually coming into the possession of the Greys of Chillingham by the 15<sup>th</sup> century. In 1541 there were twenty-six husbandlands "well plenyshed", but no tower or barmkin, a deficiency which the border commissioners, Sir Robert Bowes and Sir Ralph Ellerker, urged strongly should be remedied (Bates 1891, 31; see below, *Selected Sources and Surveys* no. 3). The Grays eventually consolidated ownership of the entire township through additional purchases, acquiring the former Kirkham Priory holdings from John Strother in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, for example.

### **6.5 The components of the medieval settlement**

The clearest evidence for the form of the village in the medieval period is provided by the map of 'Kilham and Longknow' dated 1712 contained in the survey of the Estate of Charles Bennet, Lord Ossulton, who was created Earl of Tankerville in 1714 (NRO .4206). Although there are obviously problems in using an early 18<sup>th</sup> century map to elucidate details of settlement three or four hundred years previously, when used in conjunction with other source material, it can yield interesting results and at least allows us to strip away the more recent accretions.

#### **6.5.1 The village layout**

The 1712 map shows a village of two rows of dwellings and toft enclosures following the same NE-SW alignment as the present village. A total of 19 buildings are depicted, plus a watermill on a separate site to the north, beside the Bowmont Water and three buildings at Longknowe Farm to the southwest. The street appears to widen gradually as it approaches the junction with the Kirknewton-Paston road, to create a broader open area, if not a green, at the northern end of the village and giving the settlement a wedge-shaped plan. The east row probably followed much the same line as the present cottages on that side of the village, but the west row was set back from the present street frontage, and was perhaps on the same line as the present Kilham House [31]. A thick-walled building that stood adjacent to the farmhouse and was demolished a few years ago (M Goodson, pers. comm.), may have represented the last surviving structure of the early 18<sup>th</sup> century village depicted in the Tankerville estate map. At the north end of the village, the layout of the village appears less regular, with three of the tenements belonging the west row, one of which lacked a building, having apparently encroached forward onto the broad street or green. Some complexity in the layout of the tenements is also evident at the north end of the east row. The present farmyard is probably represented by an open area, which forms a break in the east row. This open area or yard broadens out towards the south as it approaches the burn just like the oldest part of the farmyard. None of the current farm buildings are visible however, not even the building adjacent and parallel to the burn, which appears to be oldest structure in the present farm complex. There is no indication of the chapel or the bastle house, which are recorded by the antiquarian sources. The bastle house (see below) was

perhaps the final incarnation of the manorial complex, or ‘capital messuage’, which Micheal of Kilham and his various successors must surely have possessed. One would expect this to have been located in or adjacent to the village and it may be represent by one of the building tenements shown on the map, but not otherwise distinguished.

The village appears to stretch slightly further along the road to Longknowe than the current farm hamlet, and this is confirmed by the earthworks of former garths and cottages on the east side of the road, in the field just to the south of the farm complex and associated cottages. Dixon noted that these did not appear to be of great antiquity since some of the ruined walls are mortared (1985, II, 371), but they could represent the final phase in a long succession of village tenements in that location. Indeed it is possible that some shrinkage might already have taken place before the 1712 map was surveyed. The border commissioners, Bowes and Ellerker, noted that Kilham township contained 26 ‘well plenyshed’ husbandlands 1541 (Bates 1891, 31), whereas the 1580 survey of Border Service recorded only twenty tenants of Mr Gray there (*CBP* I, 14-19). Even the 1541 figure might represent something of a decline on the late 13<sup>th</sup> century extent, given the prolonged insecurity, climatic deterioration, disease and economic recession of the late medieval period (see below *Population*).

### 6.5.2 Mills

A watermill is shown to the north of the village, located beside the Bowmont Water and fed by a parallel leet [36]. This is certainly the mill documented in the hands of Lord Grey in mid-late 17<sup>th</sup> century documentary sources (*cf.* Hodgson 1820, 278; NCH XI (1922), 163). It had apparently originally belonged to Kirkham Priory and after the dissolution was eventually sold by the crown, along with all the priory’s holdings in Kilham, to William Strother of Kirknewton in 1553. It was subsequently purchased, with the rest of these lands, by Sir Ralph Grey in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century (NCH XI (1922), 166).

At least two mills are mentioned in the medieval sources. One was alienated to Nicholas of Kilham by his father Michael lord of the manor in the mid-late 13<sup>th</sup> century, along with the lands called Newhalow, Elfordhalow, the Floros etc. in Kilham. The Northumberland County History suggests this was the same mill as the one later held by Kirkham Priory (NCH XI (1922), 160, 166 n.7). However another possible mill site can be identified on the 1712 map, providing an alternative candidate for location of Nicholas’ mill. The map shows a small field or paddock labelled ‘Mill Close’ at the south end of the village on the opposite side of the burn. No buildings are depicted within the close, but the name could preserve the location of a long abandoned medieval mill. The position is certainly appropriate for a watermill, right beside the burn, which was later used to power the farm mill a little to the north.<sup>10</sup>

In addition ‘a mill in Kilham and Paston’ is recorded in the 14<sup>th</sup> century (NCH XI (1922), 161, 168). Possession of the mill was shared, and various transactions relating to the buying, selling or lease for a specific term of years of quarter shares in the mill are documented. The tenant at this time was William Heron (NCH XI (1922), 168). This mill presumably served both townships and may have lain on or near the boundary between the two, at Langhamhaugh or thereabouts. A mill ‘in Kilham and Shotton’, of which Robert de Roos of Wark held a third in 1290 (see below) is also documented (NCH XI (1922), 160), although it is more difficult to determine where this might have been located since these two townships were not contiguous along the Bowmont, as Paston and Kilham were, and only bounded one another at all on their upland margins and there only to a limited extent.

### 6.5.3 The Chapel

There is clear evidence for the existence of a chapel at Kilham during the medieval period [6]. Michael of Kilham is mentioned in the cartulary of Kirkham Priory as having a private chapel with an endowment of its own (*Kirkham Cartulary*, fo. 86; *cf.* NCH XI (1922), 160) and in 1379 Sir William de Daltoun is listed as chaplain of ‘Killum’ in one of the Laing Charters (*Laing Charters*, no. 63;

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<sup>10</sup> Mill Ground, a field shown on the 1712 map, located on the south side of the Kilham-Paston road to the west of the watermill and NW of the village, was presumably simply a parcel of ground set aside for miller’s use as there are no watercourses there and it does not appear sufficiently elevated or exposed for a windmill.



Macdonald 1950, 123 no. 42). The Kilham glebe land, with a yearly value of £10, listed among the property of Lord Grey in 1682, might represent Michael's original endowment. The chapel itself had probably fallen out of use by that stage. The antiquary John Warburton noted the existence of a ruined chapel at Kilham in 1715. The chapel is traditionally located in Chapel Field [9] on the hillside south east of the village. Nothing is shown in that area on the 1712 map and neither a ruined monument nor a distinct chapel are marked on Armstrong's map (fig. 17). As a derelict ruin the chapel's remains might not have been considered worth depicting on the estate map, although Warburton's comments would suggest something was still visible at that time. However identification of the chapel site with Chapel Field' was already established by the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. While surveying ancient monuments for the Duke of Northumberland in the 1850s, Henry MacLauchlan noted 'the faint traces of the foundation of a chapel' in this area, where 'some bones were lately disinterred', and records the field was called Chapel Field (MacLauchlan 1867, 35).

#### 6.5.4 Dispersed settlement

The Tankerville estate map reveals there was already a farmstead higher up the valley at Longknowes, where it marks by three buildings, at the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. There is no evidence for the existence of this farmstead during the medieval period, but does serve to emphasise that the nucleated village did not constitute the only settlement in the township. There were also a number of farmsteads or small hamlets. The clearest evidence is provided by the grant, recorded in the Kirkham Cartulary, of two tofts and twelve bovates of land by Henry Manners and his wife to Kirkham Priory in the early 13<sup>th</sup> century (Bod. Lib. MS Fairfax 7 fo. 85; NCH XI (1922), 163-4; Dixon 1985, II, 371). One of these tofts was said to lie on the south side of the Bowmont Water at the western end of the vill between the river and the road to Scotland, which would place it at Langhamhaugh. No settlement is shown there on the 18<sup>th</sup>-century maps. The second toft lay hard by the road from Kirknewton to Carham and was very likely situated at the modern hamlet of Thornington [18], beside the current B6352, as suggested in the County History (NCH XI (1922), 163). Identifying the 'road from Kirknewton to Carham' with the course of the B6352 on the north side of the Bowmont, makes sense as that road must be different from 'the road to Scotland', which evidently lay on the south side of the river and can only be represented by the present Kilham-Langham-Paston road.

#### 6.5.5 Extent of settlement and cultivation

The pattern of settlement depicted in the 1712 the map can be amplified with the aid of certain medieval documents. Particularly enlightening is a dispute over the dower due to Idonea, widow of Michael of Killum the former lord of the manor, which provides a detailed breakdown of the major property holders in the vill in 1290 (cited in NCH XI (1922), 160). Idonea sued as many as eleven defendants, eight of whom held property in the township, property which her husband presumably alienated to them.

Holder	Messuages	Land & rents
John of Killum (eldest son of Michael of Killum)	37 messuages	3 carucates & 48 bovates 30 acres meadow 100 acres wood
Nicholas son of Michael of K.	1 message 1 toft	57 acres land 4 acres pasture
William son of Michael of K.	4 messuages	6 bovates & 8 acres land 3 acres pasture 2s 6d rent in Kilham & Paston
Robert son of Michael of K.	-	6 marks of rent in Kilham
Prior of Kirkham	-	9.5 acres land 4 acres pasture 20s rent
Thomas Baxter	1 message	2 bovates land 0.5 acre meadow
Thomas Archer	1 message 1 toft	3 acres land

Robert Roos of Wark	3 messuages	66 acres land third part of a mill in Kilham & Shotton
<b>Total</b>	47 messuages 2 tofts	

It follows that the landholdings and building plots (messuages) listed below represent a substantial proportion of the township's cultivable land and dwellings, since Michael of Killum was clearly lord of the manor and the largest single landholder in the vill in the late 13<sup>th</sup> century. However they were by no means the only proprietors and some of those listed here may have held other land in the township which they had not acquired from Michael and was not therefore liable for inclusion that third of her husband's holdings which Idonea could expect to be granted for her lifetime, as her widows entitlement. This last point is particularly clear in the case of the Kirkham Priory which is known have held substantial holdings and grazing rights in the township (*cf.* NCH XI (1922), 163-6). Even so the figures recorded are sizeable. A total of 47 messuages (building plots) and c?????. The ploughland amounts to 3 carucates, 56 bovates<sup>11</sup> and 143.5 acres. A bovate is usually 12-15 acres, two bovates representing a fairly standard allotment for an unfree bondage tenant on Northumbrian manors, whilst a carucate was generally c. 100-120 acres (equivalent to 8 bovates). On the basis of the lower end of these figures we can conservatively calculate the arable land on Michaels manor at 1115.5 acres. The totals for meadow, pasture and wood were much lower at 30.5 acres, 8 acres and 100 acres respectively. There were also rents, presumably from various free tenants.

### 6.5.6 Population

The evidence for the population levels and tenurial development of the township has been collated by the County History and by Dixon (1985, II, 370-1). Some impression of the scale of the settlement and population has already been provided by the 1290 law suit which listed a total of 47 messuages, or building plots, in the vill, though this certainly underestimates the full total. A few years later, in 1296, when the vill was assessed for the Lay Subsidy (a tax of one eleventh of the value of all non-essential moveable goods, levied to finance the campaigns of Edward I in Scotland), there were eleven taxpayers with sufficient wealth to be eligible (Fraser 1968, no. 290). In 1377, however, 109 adults were accounted for in the Poll Tax return (PRO E179/158/31) and this probably gives us a clearer picture of the adult population. This may be compared with the twenty-six "well plenyshed" husbandlands, recorded by the border commissioners, Sir Robert Bowes and Sir Ralph Ellerker, in 1541 (Bates 1891, 31), and the twenty tenants of Mr Gray reported by the 1580 survey of Border Service (*CBP* I, 14-19). Together these figures suggest that there may have been a decline in population during 16<sup>th</sup> century, as might be expected given the chronic insecurity experienced by the border communities during that period. However, the 1712 estate map, which shows 19 buildings in the village plus the mill and Longknowes Farm, and which excludes Thornton from its view though part of the township, implies that population levels had subsequently stabilised at around their late 16<sup>th</sup>-century levels with relatively little change in the intervening period.

### 6.5.7 Kirkham Priory's lands

The canons of Kirkham Priory, in the Vale of Pickering, received substantial grants of land from Michael of Kilham, and other landowners in the township during the 13th century, in addition to the two tofts already noted, all of which meticulously recorded in the priory's cartulary (charter book). The separate grants are set out in detail in the Northumberland County History (NCH XI (1922), 163-6, citing *Kirkham Cartulary* (Bod. Lib. MS Fairfax 7), fols. 85-8). The parcels were generally relatively small – 10 acres here, 8 acres there - but often included substantial grazing rights attached. Thus Michael of Kilham gave 10 acres of land in the place called Coteside (Coldside (?), east of Moneylaws Hill) with permission to build a sheepfold there, and pasture for 300 sheep. The grant of two tofts and 12 bovates discussed previously also came with sufficient pasturage for 1000 sheep and

<sup>11</sup> The figure of 48 bovates of ploughland attributed to John of Killum, along with a further 3 carucates, is problematic since it represents several additional carucates. One would expect the full number of carucates to have been given with only the residual acreage calculated in terms of bovates. Could the figure of 48 (xlviil or iil) represent an error, either in the original document or in the NCH transcription?



their lambs from their birth till midsummer, and in a legal dispute over pasturage rights in 1269, it was stated that the priory had 1000 sheep feeding on the 'great moor' of Kilham (*Northumb. Assize R.* 176). Other religious corporations, namely Melrose Abbey and the leper hospital of St Thomas the Martyr at Bolton in Whittingham Vale, also acquired land in Kilham, but on nothing like the same scale as Kirkham Priory, which evidently benefited early on from the patronage of the barons of Wark, the latter being the original founders of the priory which lay close to their Yorkshire estates.

The Kirkham Cartulary contains a great deal of detailed information, not only about the extent and location of the priory's holdings, but also regarding the way the institution was managing its land and, in particular, the livestock it maintained there. This detail includes the construction of sheepfolds and ponds, the enclosure of its various holdings by walls or ditches and the grazing of stock on different pastures at different times of the year. Unfortunately, for the most part the locations named in the cartulary are not immediately identifiable with any current place names, however more prolonged and systematic study, involving detailed scrutiny of all the available estate maps and their attached schedules might begin to yield positive and highly significant results which could then be validated by field examination.

## 6.6 Border warfare

As a result of its proximity to the border, the township suffered repeatedly from Scottish incursions during the late medieval period and right up to the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. These are summarised in volume XI of the Northumberland County History (NCH XI (1922), 168-9). Thus, as the County History notes, no valuation of Kilham's lands in the 15<sup>th</sup> century failed to reveal a state of waste and destruction. One such raid, in April 1597, evolved into virtually a full-scale pitched battle, as Sir Robert Carey, Warden of the March, related in a report to the Privy Council (*CBP* ii, 441):

On the 14<sup>th</sup> instant, at night, four Scotsmen broke up a poor man's door at Kilham on this march, taking his cattle. The town followed, rescued the goods, sore hurt three of the Scots, and brought them back prisoners. The fourth Scot raised his country meanwhile, and at daybreak 40 horse and foot attacked Kilham, but being resisted by the town, who behaved themselves very honestly, they were driven off and two more were taken prisoners. Whereon the Scots raised Tyvidale (Teviotdale), being near at hand, and to the number of 160 horse and foot came back by seven in the morning, and not only rescued all the prisoners but slew a man, left seven for dead and hurt very sore a great many others.

The need to fortify Kilham to alleviate such chronic insecurity was explicitly stated to in the survey of the Northumberland's border defences, conducted by Sir Robert Bowes and Sir Ralph Ellerker in the autumn of 1541 (see below *Selected Sources and Surveys* no.3; cf. Bates 1891, 31; Hodgson 1828, 183). It was expressly reiterated later in their report in an important passage which explains in clear terms why the fortified border townships and villages were so strategically significant (Cotton MS. Calig., B vii, fo. 636; cf. Bates 1891, 35-6; Hodgson 1828, 187-8):

This part of Glendale lying upon the west side of the river of Till is a very good, plenteous and fertile country and will bear and sustain a great number of men with living able to maintain horse and harness (a full set of military equipment) for the defence of the borders there. Every husband land a man if they be not too highly rented.

Albeit because there is not in this said part of Glendale towers and fortresses sufficient to relieve all the inhabitants thereof with their horses in time of war nor yet barmkins for the safeguard of their cattle, so (as) soon as there is any appearance or suspicion of war the most part of the inhabitants thereof do withdraw themselves with their goods inwards to other fortresses for their defence and leaves the said border by west the said river of Till almost desolate and waste and if war continues long those tenants provide them(selves) of other

farms. And so it is a long season after the end of every such war before that frontier and border can again be peopled and replenished.

For the remedy whereof we think is most necessary, first, that the king's majesty's said castle of Wark (on Tweed) be repaired . . . .

Also that a new tower and barmkin be made at Kilham and that the townships be so assigned unto such fortresses and barmkins as they with their goods may be relieved in time of necessity and to be so apportioned and rated that at least forty persons or more be assigned to every fortress, for, as we think, the more men that be together in any fortress, so that it may conveniently contain them with their goods, the more stronger shall be the defence thereof.

Critical to border defence was the maintenance of a numerous and well-armed population along the frontier, its value demonstrated by the stout, though ultimately fruitless, communal defence mounted by the villagers of Kilham in 1596 (see above). The construction of towers, barmkins and other fortifications was primarily a means to achieve that by enabling the tenant farmers to remain in place and withstand assault during periodic Scottish incursions.

### 6.6.1 Kilham stronghold [5]

Towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Bates (1891, 53-4) reported that a 'strong house' had recently been destroyed at Kilham. Bates' comments imply that he himself had not seen the structure, but it was reported to closely resemble, on a smaller scale, the bastle house at Doddington. This probably represents the same structure which the surveyor Henry MacLauchlan refers to as 'a Pele tower'. The ruins of this structure had been taken down a few years before MacLauchlan wrote, although the foundation stones still remained at that stage (MacLauchlan 1867, 35). His description suggests the building stood on the towards the north end of the village. The Doddington bastle house has itself suffered partial collapse since Bates wrote, but was sufficiently well-recorded to preserve a clear understanding of its original appearance (Knowles 1899; cf. NCH XIV (1935) 155-9; Cathcart King 1983, 358). Doddington was a substantial three-storey building, oblong in plan with a stair-turret projecting midway along one of the long sides, which were also furnished with crenelated parapets. Strong houses of this kind perhaps first emerged in the early 16<sup>th</sup> century and were beginning to replace the tower as the gentry's fortified dwelling of choice towards the end of the century (cf. Pevsner *et al.* 2002, 63-4).

It has been suggested that the construction of this fortified dwelling was a response to Bowes and Ellerker's recommendation (Bates 1891, 53), although the evidence is not altogether conclusive. The common assumption that the stronghold was built prior to 1584, rests on the fact that 'Kellum' figures, along with neighbouring townships such as Westnewton, Kirknewton, and Akeld, on the 'plat or carte' produced in that year by Christopher Dacre to show the line of his proposed defensive ditch along 'the plenished ring of the borders' (Bates 1891, 53; NCH XI (1922), 169; Long 1967, 128). However Dacre's plan does not actually depict or identify any fortification at Kilham. The explanatory document which Dacre attached to the 'plat or carte' indicates that the map was intended to show the particular castles and towers which the Border Commissioners had recommended be repaired, the general areas where four new fortresses should be established and, thirdly, 'by what *towns and places* the new devised dike or defence is to go, which is to pass through the said East and Middle Marches along the plenished ring of the borders . . .' Dacre uses two distinct symbols on the plat. One clearly represents a crenelated tower (expanded and elaborated in the case of the larger castles) whilst the other, composed of one or two rows of houses, is probably intended to signify a well-populated ('plenished') village settlement. Kilham falls in the latter category. There is no indication either in his accompanying letter, the explanatory document or the captions on the actual plan that all the sites shown were meant to represent fortifications. Indeed it is explicitly stated that some represented 'towns and places' (i.e. village townships). In all but a couple of cases (Carham and Ingram) the tower sites are specifically labelled as such, e.g. 'Wooler towre', 'Bittelsden towre' or whatever. Conversely none of the settlement symbols is labelled a tower (although settlements are



sometimes shown alongside the towers). Instead the name of the township is simply given. This does not necessarily imply that there were no fortifications in these 'towns' in 1584 - we know that there were in the cases of Alnham, Kirknewton and Akeld for instance - but it does mean that the appearance of one of these settlements on the plat cannot be used as evidence for the existence of such a fortification.

Thus the stronghouse at Kilham could have been built late in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, or even in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, rather than the years following the 1541 survey, as might have been assumed. The example at Doddington, which the Kilham stronghouse was said to resemble, is shown by a datestone to have been built as late as 1584. The Kilham stronghouse could quite conceivably be roughly contemporary and form part of a continual process of residential fortification along the border, rather than a specific response to an official directive.

## 6.7 Later history

The later history of the Kilham village and township, covering its transformation from the regular two-row village of the late-medieval/early modern era into its present form is traceable in maps, trade directories and photographs. The documentary evidence relating to the 18<sup>th</sup> century is summarised Dixon (1985, II, 370-1).

The rate book of 1663 shows the whole township of Thornton (Thornington) and Kilham including Kilham mill was held by Lord Grey with a rental of £396 (Hodgson 1820, 278). In 1682 the property is described as (NCH XI (1922), 163):

- ❖ Kilham worth yearly £101
- ❖ Kilham glebe - £10
- ❖ Kilham tenements - £13
- ❖ Kilham mill - £20
- ❖ Lands and tenements called Kilham Hill - £22
- ❖ Tithes of corn in Kilham - £25

In 1701 all this passed to Charles Bennet, Baron Ossulton who had married Mary, the daughter and heiress of Ford, Lord Grey of Wark, in 1695, and was later created Earl of Tankerville in 1714. Kilham remained in Tankerville hands until 1913 when the farm of Kilham, comprising 2009 acres, was sold to Sir Alfred Goodson of Manchester. The mansion at Thornington was also sold off at the same time.

The form of the village at the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century was depicted in detail by the Tankerville estate map of 1712 (NRO.4206 fo.13), discussed above, and was described by the herald and antiquary, John Warburton, as 'a large village' with 'a chapel in ruins' at roughly the same time (Hodgson 1916, 11). In 1718, a court Roll of Wark Manor listed a single tenant at Thornington and four at 'Killum', plus five cottagers (NCRO ZBM 3). Armstrong's map (fig. 17) was inevitably less detailed, but suggests little change. The village is shown on a north-south axis on the south side of the Wooler-Yetholm road, and a hamlet at Thornington across the river Bowmont to the north. The mill is still located beside the Glen but slightly downstream of the position shown on the 1712 map, opposite the confluence with the Howtell Burn. However the difference is relatively slight and may simply reflect a degree of imprecision of Armstrong's cartography rather than an actual shift in the mill's position. The 1762 militia list records David Henderson as the miller. No later map marks this corn mill. Longknowe Farm, which had also figured on the 1712 Tankerville estate map, is marked to the south west of the village with another farm, 'Thomsons Walls' located a little further south, in the neighbouring township of the same name. The nearest gentry residence depicted was that of the Selbys, to the west, at Paston Hall.

By the time the title map (fig. 22) was drawn up in 1840 the farm complex on the east side of the street was beginning to take shape, although the farmhouse itself had not yet been built. The street had been narrowed to its present width with a row of cottages lining the west side. The 1<sup>st</sup> edition of the Ordnance Survey shows the farmhouse set back on the west side. A small dam upstream of the village is shown on the title map and presumably fed the mill attached to the farm, which had replaced the old mill next to the Bowmont Water by this stage. Increasingly from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and certainly by the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, Kilham's social and economic centre of gravity was provided by a single integrated farm complex. By the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Kilham essentially comprised a large farm with farmhouse, and rows of cottages for the farm's workforce (*cf.* Barnwell & Giles 1997, 89-90, 93). A few other structures such as a smithy and a post office only marginally impinge on this unified picture.

The development of neighbouring Thompson's Walls farm and township can be traced in maps and documents held in the Goodson family archives. The township was derived from the medieval vill of Antechester (*cf.* Dixon 1985). The earliest map in the Goodson archive, dated to 1800, covers the entire Thompson's Walls estate and shows a coherent farm complex laid out around a square courtyard. The map provides a full record of the field names at that time, one of which ('Hemp Holes') provides evidence of hemp and flax cultivation, which is corroborated by oral testimony regarding more recent activity on that farm.

### 6.7.1 19<sup>th</sup>-century population

The census figures suggest that the population of Kilham was already beginning to decline from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards. A total of 206 inhabitants were recorded in the township of Kilham in 1801. This fluctuated over the next 40 years reaching a maximum of 279 in 1841. Thereafter numbers began to decline and had dropped to 113 by the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

#### *Bondagers*

A significant, if transient element in the population of the Border villages during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries were the female outworkers, or 'bondagers', who were employed to labour in the fields of the region's agricultural estates. The use of such female bondagers as agricultural labourers was especially prevalent in south-east Scotland and extended into north Northumberland. The system is recorded in the Scottish Borders as early as 1656, when it is documented that a hind was bound to provide a woman whose labour at harvest paid the rent of his house, and to be on call as a day labourer whenever required (Fenton 1976). In the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century the rate for such labour was about 10d a day. The bondager's work was regarded as paying the rent of the cottage in which the hind's family lived and it was the hind's responsibility to supply this labour, either in the shape of female relatives able to do the work or, if necessary, by engaging one or two women or girls to 'live in'. As well as making a major contribution to the local agricultural economy these women were noteworthy for their distinctive costume, which has been the subject of detailed study (Thompson 1977). By the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the Bondage System had finally fallen into disuse, although the term bondager persisted till the end of the First World War.

#### **Farm mills**

(including information supplied by the North East Mills Group)

Site Name:	<i>Kilham Mill</i>
Grid Reference:	NT885325
First recorded	C13
Last recorded	1900

There had been at least one corn mill at Kilham from the 13<sup>th</sup> century onwards. Indeed there is evidence for three or four distinct structures though they were not all necessarily working at the same time (see above). However the later farm mill at Kilham probably did not occupy the same site as any of these. The farm mill is thought to have had a waterwheel of about 20ft diameter, made of iron. This is said to have been in use until about 1900 and was broken up for scrap in the 1970s (Griffith 1974).



Site Name:	<i>Thompson's Walls</i>
Grid Reference:	NT867304
First recorded	1860
Last recorded	1950?

A small dam fed by a long race is clearly shown behind the farm building on Ordnance Survey maps from the 1860s through to the 1950s. This is assumed to have been a small farm mill.

### 6.7.2 Transport and Communications

In addition to the adoption of new agricultural techniques facilitated by the construction of coherently planned farm complexes, steady improvements to the area's transport infrastructure also contributed to the prosperity of farming in Glendale's estates during the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The main routes from Wooler northward to Coldstream and westward through Kirknewton and Kilham towards the Scottish border had been converted into turnpikes by the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The branch route from the Coldstream road, just north of Milfield, to the border via Flodden, Howtell, Kilham, Langham and Shotton was added to the network as part of the Ford and Lowick Turnpike in 1812 (NRO QRUp 7), with the deviation via Thornington and Langham Bridge being included in 1834 (NRO QRUp 30). The turnpike trusts were gradually wound up in the face of competition from the railways during the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century. However it was not until 1887 that a branch line serving the small communities of Glendale, operated by the North Eastern Railway (NER), was finally opened, although a number of other schemes intended to serve north and central Northumberland had been put forward previously, all of which were designed to traverse either Glendale or the Milfield Plain. Indeed the origins of the railway owed more to the commercial rivalry of Victorian railway companies than it did to the needs of this sparsely populated, rural part of Northumberland.

#### The Alnwick and Cornhill Railway

Various schemes were promoted in the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century for a railway line through either Glendale or the Milfield Plain and thence through central Northumberland, to enable the Edinburgh-based North British Railway (NBR) to gain direct access to the lucrative traffic of industrial Tyneside. Thus in 1860s the Northumberland Central Railway (NCR) was proposed to run between a junction with NBR's Wansbeck Railway at Scots Gap, via Rothbury and Wooler culminating in a junction with the North Eastern Railway's Tweedmouth-Kelso branch at Cornhill. North of Wooler the railway was projected to cross the Milfield Plain, following the course of the River Till rather than the Glen and the Bowmont like the later Alnwick-Cornhill branch. In the final event, however, only the section between Rothbury and Scots Gap was constructed (Warn 1975, 29-31; Jenkins 1991, 9-26; Sewell 1992, 82-5; Mackichan 1998, 39ff). Another scheme, labelled, with only a modicum of originality, the Central Northumberland Railway, was promoted in 1881, perhaps with tacit NBR support. This was projected to run from Newcastle to Scotsgap via Ponteland, thence over the NCR to Rothbury continuing to Wooler and on to a junction with the Kelso line at Sprouston (QRU p152; Warn 1975, 41, 43; Jenkins 1991, 45-6; Mackichan 1998, 129-54). The threat posed by the Central Northumberland Railway finally spurred the powerful North Eastern Railway (NER), somewhat reluctantly, to promote a branch line of its own between Alnwick, Wooler and Cornhill to block this particular line of commercial attack. In this the company was strongly supported by the tradespeople of Alnwick who were concerned at the potential loss of business if the farmers of Wooler and north Northumberland had a direct raillink to the rival market and shops in Rothbury. Both schemes were presented to Parliament in 1881 and it was the NER route which gained approval with the Alnwick and Cornhill Act passed on 19<sup>th</sup> May 1882.

The new single-track line finally opened on 5<sup>th</sup> September 1887, having cost £272,266 15s 3d to construct. North of Wooler, it ran alongside the Glen and then the Bowmont, turning north as it emerged from the narrow valley to reach a junction with the Tweedmouth-Kelso branch at Cornhill station (later renamed Coldstream). Between Wooler and Cornhill there were stations at Akeld, Kirknewton and Mindrum.<sup>12</sup> There was no station at Kilham itself, but sidings were provided to handle goods traffic next to the level crossing and these can be seen on the 2<sup>nd</sup> and subsequent editions of the Ordnance Survey.

<sup>12</sup> Mindrum station was actually situated closer to the hamlets of Downham and Pawston than to Mindrum itself, a common phenomenon in respect to the stations on this line. Akeld and Kirknewton were actually unusual in being located right beside the villages they served.

The quality of all the station buildings, and indeed all the structures along the line, was remarkable. The stations have been acclaimed as '*probably the best ever built by the North Eastern Railway in its sixty eight years of existence*' (Hoole 1984) and '*unsurpassed on any other minor rural line in Britain*' (Young 2003, 28). This has resulted in virtually complete survival of these buildings with most converted to residential use.<sup>13</sup> The crossing keepers houses at Kilham [28] and Langham Bridge [29] were equally substantial and likewise have both survived to the present day. The stations were all constructed to the same basic design, but varying in size according to the anticipated scale of traffic. The northeast railway historian Ken Hoole has classified them into five categories (1984):

- A: Single storey station, separate stationmaster's house (Kirknewton, Edlingham)
- B: Island platform, separate house (Whittingham)
- C: Two-storey station including house (Mindrum, Ilderton, Wooperton, Hedgeley, Glanton)
- D: Larger two storey station including house (Akeld)
- E: Still larger two-storey station including house (Wooler)

The buildings were constructed of buff-coloured rock-faced sandstone with half-hipped slate roofs, tall chimneystacks and iron finials. Passengers were sheltered by herringbone patterned wood-and-glass lean-to structures that extended along the platform frontage. All stations handled freight as well as passengers and substantial goods sheds were provided.

It is somewhat puzzling, however, why the NER should choose to lavish such splendid facilities on such a minor and relatively unremunerative line, especially as the NER was in many respects the most profitable and professionally managed of Britain's Victorian railway companies with financial controls far ahead of its time (cf. Mackichan 1998, 157-8). Perhaps it was felt that the strategic importance of this line in safeguarding NER territory from possible penetration by a competing NBR main line justified the expenditure as a clear demonstration of the NER's commitment to provide the area with a proper service. Nevertheless, the passenger service was always meagre with three trains each way on weekdays stopping at all stations, four on Saturdays and, before the First World War, on Mondays. There was no Sunday service. Goods traffic was predominantly agricultural, largely consisting of grain and livestock, including horses, outward and feed, machinery, coal and oil inward.

The passenger trains were withdrawn after only 43 years on 22nd September 1930, just as the Great Depression began to bite, making it at the time the longest British route to have closed. Several stations on the line were adjacent to the A697 and therefore particularly vulnerable to bus competition. Many were some distance from the villages they purported to serve. An internal LNER memo of June 1930 noted that passenger traffic had suffered a large decline 'due for the most part to road competition' (Young 2003, 28). However the goods and parcels services continued to run and special passenger trains occasionally visited the line after 1930. Whenever necessary a coach was attached to the daily parcels train to enable holidaymakers to travel to the camping coaches, which the LNER still maintained in the sidings at several stations along the line. The establishment of Milfield airfield by the RAF during World War II generated additional traffic, including troop trains, with Akeld station, four miles to the south, serving as the railhead for the airfield.

Ending the passenger service brought only a limited financial respite, however. There was little reduction in the line's overheads, which now fell entirely on the goods and parcels service. Full signalling was maintained throughout until the end of the LNER period, stations were still staffed, and a daily parcels train had to be introduced which must have cost as much to run as one of the passenger trains! Nevertheless the line continued without major incident until the torrential storms of 12 August 1948, which caused severe flooding right across the Borders and severed the Alnwick to Coldstream line in several places. Most of the damage was repaired by the following year, with the exception of a bridge between Mindrum and Kirknewton stations, which were then operated as the termini of two separate branch lines until further flooding in October 1949 cut the line between Ilderton and Wooler. This damage was not repaired. Instead the bridge near Kirknewton was restored, and services were now restored north of Wooler and south of Ilderton.<sup>14</sup> Operations on the southern half of the line did not prove economically viable for long under this arrangement and closed completely in March 1953. Goods services were withdrawn from Kilham sidings and Kirknewton in the same month. However the

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<sup>13</sup> Only Whittingham station stands empty and derelict because, uniquely, it was built on an island platform, but the nearby stationmaster's house and railway cottages remain in residential use.

<sup>14</sup> As there was no loop at Ilderton, goods and parcels trains had to be pushed slowly back to Whittingham before the locomotive could run round to the front of the train.



remaining freight services on the northern half of the line to Wooler lasted for a further twelve years, finally closing on 29<sup>th</sup> March 1965 along with the Tweedmouth-Kelso branch.

## 6.8 Kilham in the 20<sup>th</sup> century

The development of the village in the twentieth century can be traced in the photographs and maps reproduced in this study. Kilham Farm was bought by the Goodson family in 1913. The family added a substantial 3-storey extension to Kilham House (Grundy 1988: KIL 1) in 1926, probably designed by the architect George Reavell of Alnwick, transforming the building from a farmhouse into a small but attractive country house. The use of 12-pane windows throughout lends the house a pleasing unity despite the building having at least three phases (Frodsham 2004, 136).

Farming at Kilham throughout much of the 20<sup>th</sup> century concentrated on the rearing of pedigree Aberdeen Angus cattle of the highest quality. This activity has been recorded in detail through photographs, newspaper clippings etc. held in the Goodson family archives, which provide a rich record of rural life and agricultural activities in the district. However mechanisation and the decline in farming incomes mean that agriculture no longer employs the bulk of the village's population. The farm no longer functions as an independent unit being leased out to the neighbouring farmer at Thornington, whilst a few of its buildings have found alternative uses as workshops. The inevitable result has been a gradually declining population in the village and radical alteration to its demographic profile. Nevertheless it would be wrong to paint a wholly negative picture of the changes which have occurred over the last century. Living standards have vastly improved and the life of resident of Kilham today is immeasurably more comfortable and secure than that of a farm labourer at the beginning of the 20th century.

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## 7. SELECTED SOURCES AND SURVEYS

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### 1. *Liber Feodorum (The Book of Fees) II, 1120; Northumberland, 1242*

#### **Baronia de Ros**

*Willelmus de Ros tenet in capite de domine rege Werke, Leuermuwe, Mindrum, Karham, Prestfen, Manilawe, Dunum, Palwiston, Schotton, **Killum**, Holthal, Neuton et alteram Neuton, Langeton, Lilleburn, Hildirton, Weperden, Russeden, Schauden, Titlington, Bowilton, Alburwye, Butlisdon, Grangiam de Stratton et medietatem de Glatendon per duo feoda et dimidium feodum de veteri feoffamento.*

*Robertus de Ros tenet predictas villas de predicto Willelmo per duo feoda et dimidium feodum de novo feoffamento exceptis Bowilton, Karham, Titlington et Grangiam de Stratton..*

Translation:

#### **Barony of Ros**

William de Ros holds in chief from the lord king Wark (on-Tweed), Learmouth, Mindrum, Carham, Pressen, Moneylaws, Downham, Pawston, Shotton, **Kilham**, Howtel, (Kirk)newton and the other (West)Newton, Lanton, (West) Lilburn, Ilderton, Wooperton, Roseden, Shawden, Titlington, Bolton, Abberwick, (Low) Buston, the Grange of Sturton and half of Glanton for two and a half (knights') fees by ancient feoffment.

Robert de Ros holds the aforesaid townships from the aforesaid William for two and a half (knights') fees by new feoffment, with the exception of Bolton, Carham, Titlington and the Grange of Sturton.

### 2. *The Lay Subsidy 1296* (Fraser (ed.) 1968, 122-3 no.290)

Kilham (*Kylum*) in the Ward of Glendale

<b>Taxpayer</b>	<b>Tax Assessment</b>		
Robert Herbert	£1	2	6
Hugh son of the reeve	£1	18	0
William <i>de</i> Molle	£2	1	4
William son of Peter	£1	1	6
Adam Tempilman	£1	9	6
The lady of Kilham	£2	1	8
Robert of Kilham	£1	11	0
Alan the smith	£2	1	4
Thomas the servant of Robert	£3	4	4
Robert the Reeve	£2	2	8
Thomas the servant ( <i>servientis</i> ) of the canons	£1	14	0
<b>Total Assessment of Kilham</b>	£20	7	10
<b>Tax Due</b>	£1	17	1

### 3. *A View and Survey . . . of the borders or frontier of the East and Middle Marches of England, Sir Robert Bowes and Sir Ralph Ellerker'1541* (Cotton MS. Calig., B vii, fo. 636, reproduced in Bates 1891, 31 and Hodgson 1828, 183)

Margin  
Kylhame

Description  
The townshipp of Kylham conteyneth xxvi husband lands nowe



most part Gray of  
Chillingham's inheritance

No fortresse, desolate  
therefore by warre  
Pytye, being a good plot.

well penyshed and hathe in yt nether tower, barmekyn nor other fortresse whiche ys great petye for yt woulde susteyne many able men for defence of those borders yf yt had a tower and barmekyn buylded in yt where nowe yt lyeth waste in ev'ry warre and then yt is a great tyme after (before) yt can be replenished againe and the most parte thereof ys the inherytaunce of the said Mr Graye of Chyllingham.

**4. Warburton's description - 1715**

John Warburton's notes contain the following description of the village in 1715 (Hodgson 1916, 11):

Kilham: a large village . . . . . a chapell in ruins.

**5. Description of Kilham bastle house *The Border Holds of Northumberland* (Bates 1891, 53-4):**

It appears that, in accordance with the views of the Commissioners of 1541, a strong house was built at Kilham. This has been unfortunately recently destroyed, but it is said to have closely resembled, on a smaller scale, the bastle-house at Doddington, one of the most charming remains of Border architecture, only finished, as the inscription on it informs us, in 1584.

PART 4:  
SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS  
& RECOMMENDATIONS:

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## 8. POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

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1. The outstanding significance of the extant **late prehistoric and Romano-British monuments** in Glendale and the Cheviots needs no emphasis. Several recent surveys undertaken by English Heritage as part of the Discovering our Hillfort Heritage Project have revealed just how many elements of the more extensive landscape can be traced around these sites and demonstrated the progress which can be made in phasing the various different components through detailed survey. However major questions of chronology, site hierarchy, settlement transition remain unresolved and when set against the outstanding survival international quality of these historic landscapes it is extraordinary how little has been carried out in recent decades.
2. **The late antique/early medieval period** is still especially poorly understood. Significant progress has been made in understanding the overall pattern of estates known as 'shires' or 'multiple estates' and something of their historical development. Some of the major estate centres have been investigated or are known from aerial photography (e.g. *Ad Gefrin*, *Maelmin*, Sprouston) and a few lesser sites have been excavated, notably Thirlings. However the processes by which shift was accomplished from the numerous hilltop or hillside settlements of the Romano-British period to the nucleated villages - like Kilham - located in the valley bottom, which are apparent in the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries, remain very unclear. This shift undeniably represents a substantial reordering of settlement and society over time.
3. **The Kirkham Cartulary** contains a great deal of detailed information, not only about the extent and location of the priory's holdings in Glendale, but also regarding the way the institution was managing its land and, in particular, the livestock it maintained there. In most cases the locations named in the cartulary are not immediately identifiable with any current placenames, however more prolonged and systematic study, involving detailed scrutiny of all the available estate maps and their attached schedules might begin to yield positive and highly significant results which could then be validated by field examination.

## 9. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY ISSUES

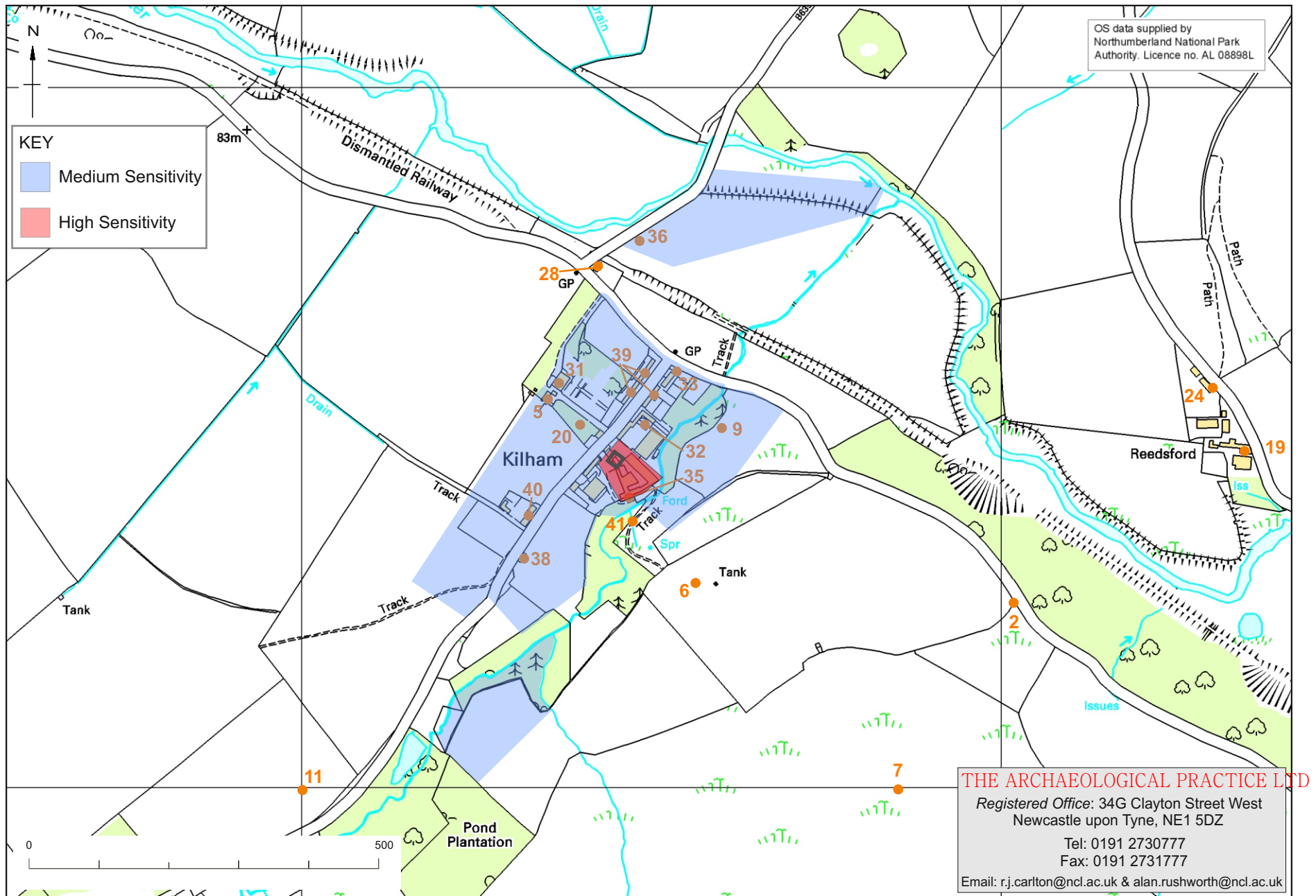
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The grades of sensitivity shown on the accompanying archaeological sensitivity map (fig. 53) are based on the following conclusions drawn from the available archaeological, documentary and cartographic evidence. The following guidelines have been adopted 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.

The clearest evidence for the form of the village in the medieval and early modern periods is provided by the map of 'Kilham and Longknow', dated 1712, contained in the Tankerville estate survey (NRO 4206 ).

1. The medieval and early-modern village probably occupied broadly the same location as the present settlement and comprised two rows of dwellings and toft enclosures following the same NE-SW alignment. A total of 19 buildings are depicted on the 1712 map. However the street appears to widen gradually as it approaches the junction with the Kirknewton-Paston road, to create a broader open area, if not a green, at the northern end of the village and giving the settlement a wedge-shaped plan. The east row probably followed much the same line as the present cottages on that side of the village, but the west row was set back from the present street frontage, and was perhaps on the same line as the present Kilham House [31].
2. The field known as Chapel Field [9], on the opposite side of the burn from the village, is the traditional location for the chapel, which is referred to, in medieval charters. No remains are visible there today. It is therefore ascribed medium significance.
3. A 16<sup>th</sup>- or early 17<sup>th</sup>-century stronghouse probably lay towards the north end of the village, on the basis of MacLauchlan's comments.
4. A watermill is shown to the north of the village, located beside the Bowmont Water and fed by a parallel leet [36]. This is certainly the mill documented in the hands of Lord Grey in mid-late 17<sup>th</sup> century documentary sources and had apparently originally belonged to Kirkham Priory in the medieval period.
5. However another possible mill site can be identified on the 1712 map in the shape of a small field or paddock labelled 'Mill Close' at the south end of the village on the opposite side of the burn. No buildings are depicted there, but the fieldname could preserve the location of a long abandoned medieval mill.
6. The later components of the village – the farm complex, the cottages and Kilham House - have significant cultural historic value in their own right.





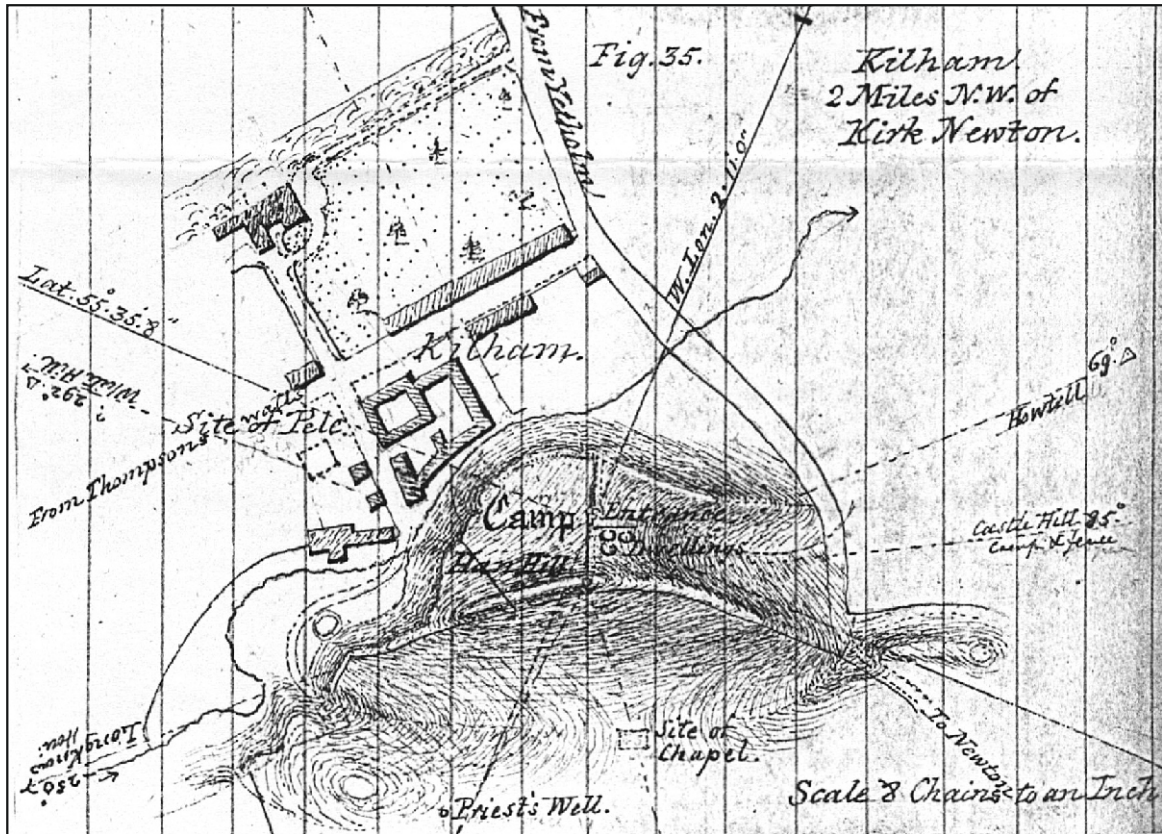
**Fig. 60:** Archaeological Sensitivity Map of Kilham (Catalogue numbers keyed to Appendix 4)

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 Figure 59) will also display significant levels of archaeological sensitivity. [For further commentary see Figure 61]





NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:  
KILHAM



**Fig. 62:** MacLauchlan's plan of Kilham, 1860, showing the sites he identified as those of the medieval chapel and post-medieval pele tower (KIL\_M&D 028)



PART 5:  
APPENDICES  
&  
BIBLIOGRAPHY

## 10. GLOSSARY

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<b>Advowson</b>	the legal right to appoint a priest to a parish church.
<b>Agistment</b>	the grazing of livestock on pasture belonging to someone else.
<b>Alienate</b>	to grant land to someone else or to an institution.
<b>Assart</b>	land cleared for cultivation.
<b>Assize</b>	a legal procedure
<b>Barony</b>	the estate of a major feudal lord, normally held of the Crown by military tenure.
<b>Borough</b>	a town characterised by the presence of burgage tenure and some trading privileges for certain tenants.
<b>Bovate</b>	measure of arable land, normally equivalent to approx. 12-15 acres. This measurement especially popular in eastern and northern counties of England.
<b>Burgage</b>	A form of property within a <b>borough</b>
<b>Capital Messuage</b>	A <b>messuage</b> containing a high status dwelling house, often the manor house itself.
<b>Cartulary</b>	a book containing copies of deeds, charters, and other legal records.
<b>Carucate</b>	a unit of taxation in northern and eastern counties of England, equivalent to eight <b>bovates</b> or one <b>hide</b> (120 acres).
<b>Charter</b>	a legal document recording the grant of land or privileges.
<b>Chattels</b>	movable personal property.
<b>Common land</b>	land over which tenants and perhaps villagers possessed certain rights, for example to graze animals, collect fuel etc.
<b>Common law</b>	a body of laws that overrode local custom.
<b>Copyhold</b>	a tenure in which land was held by copy of an entry recording admittance made in the record of the manor court.
<b>Cotland</b>	a smallholding held on <b>customary tenure</b> .
<b>Cottar</b>	an <b>unfree</b> smallholder.
<b>Croft</b>	an enclosed plot of land, often adjacent to a dwelling house.
<b>Custom</b>	a framework of local practices, rules and/or expectations pertaining to various economic or social activities.

<b>Customary tenure</b>	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.
<b>Deanery</b>	unit of ecclesiastical administration consisting of a group of parishes under the oversight of a rural dean.
<b>Demesne</b>	land within a manor allocated to the lord for his own use.
<b>Domain</b>	all the land pertaining to a manor.
<b>Dower</b>	widow’s right to hold a proportion (normally one-third) of her deceased husband’s land for the rest of her life.
<b>Dowry</b>	land or money handed over with the bride at marriage.
<b>Enfeoff</b>	to grant land as a <b>fief</b> .
<b>Engross</b>	to amalgamate holdings or farms.
<b>Farm</b>	in medieval usage, a fixed sum paid for leasing land, a <b>farmer</b> therefore being the lessee.
<b>Fealty</b>	an oath of fidelity sworn by a new tenant to the lord in recognition of his obligations.
<b>Fee/Fief</b>	hereditary land held from a superior lord in return for <b>homage</b> and often, military service.
<b>Fine</b>	money payment to the lord to obtain a specific concession
<b>Forest</b>	a Crown or Palatinate hunting preserve consisting of land subject to Forest Law, which aimed to preserve game.
<b>Free chase</b>	a forest belonging to a private landholder.
<b>Freehold</b>	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.
<b>Free tenure</b>	tenure or status that denoted greater freedom of time and action than, say, customary tenure or status, a <b>freeman</b> was entitled to use the royal courts, and the title to free tenure was defensible there.
<b>Free warren</b>	a royal franchise granted to a manorial lord allowing the holder to hunt small game, especially rabbit, hare, pheasant and partridge, within a designated <b>vill</b> .
<b>Furlong</b>	a subdivision of open arable fields.
<b>Glebe</b>	the landed endowment of a parish church.
<b>Headland</b>	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.



<b>Heriot</b>	a death duty, normally the best beast, levied by the manorial lord on the estate of the deceased tenant.
<b>Hide, hideage</b>	Angl-Saxon land measurement, notionally 120 acres, used for calculating liability for geld. <i>See carucate.</i>
<b>Homage</b>	act by which a <b>vassal</b> acknowledges a superior lord.
<b>Knight's fee</b>	land held from a superior lord for the service of a knight.
<b>Labour services</b>	the duty to work for the lord, often on the demesne land, as part of the tenant's rent package.
<b>Leet</b>	the court of a vill whose view of frankpledge had been franchised to a local lord by the Crown.
<b>Manor</b>	estate over which the owner ("lord") had jurisdiction, exercised through a manor court.
<b>Mark</b>	sum of money equivalent to two-thirds of a pound, i.e., 13s. 4d.
<b>Merchet</b>	a fine paid by <b>villein</b> tenants.
<b>Messuage</b>	a plot of land containing a dwelling house and outbuildings.
<b>Moot</b>	a meeting.
<b>Multure</b>	a fee for grinding corn, normally paid in kind: multure can also refer to the corn thus rendered.
<b>Neif</b>	a hereditary serf by blood.
<b>Pannage</b>	payment for the fattening of domestic pigs on acorns etc. in woodland.
<b>Perch</b>	a linear measure of 16½ feet and a square measure equivalent to one fortieth of a <b>rood</b> .
<b>Quitclaim</b>	a charter formally renouncing a claim to land.
<b>Relief</b>	payment made by a free tenant on entering a holding.
<b>Rood</b>	measure of land equivalent to one quarter of an acre; and forty perches.
<b>Serf</b>	an unfree peasant characterised by onerous personal servility.
<b>Severalty</b>	land in separate ownership, that is not subject to common rights, divided into hedged etc., fields.
<b>Sheriff</b>	official responsible for the administration of a county by the Crown.
<b>Shieling</b>	temporary hut on summer pasture at a distance from farmstead.
<b>Socage</b>	a form of tenure of peasant land, normally free.
<b>Stint</b>	limited right, especially on pasture.

<b>Subinfeudate</b>	the grant of land by on a lord to another to hold as a <b>knight's fee</b> or <b>fief</b> .
<b>Subinfeudation</b>	the process of granting land in a lordship to be held as <b>fiefs</b>
<b>Suit of court</b>	the right and obligation to attend a court; the individual so attending is a <b>suitor</b> .
<b>Tenant in chief</b>	a tenant holding land directly from the king, normally termed a baron.
<b>Tenement</b>	a land holding.
<b>Tenementum</b>	a land holding (Latin).
<b>Tithe</b>	a tenth of all issue and profit, mainly grain, fruit, livestock and game, owed by parishioners to their church.
<b>Toft</b>	an enclosure for a homestead.
<b>Unfree tenure</b>	see <b>customary tenure</b> .
<b>Vaccary</b>	a dairy farm.
<b>Vassal</b>	a tenant, often of lordly status.
<b>Vill</b>	the local unit of civil administration, also used to designate a territorial township community (prior to the 14 <sup>th</sup> century)
<b>Villein</b>	peasant whose freedom of time and action is constrained by his lord; a villein was not able to use the royal courts.
<b>Villeinage</b>	see <b>customary tenure</b> and <b>unfree tenure</b> .
<b>Virgate</b>	a quarter of a <b>hide</b> ; a standardised <b>villein</b> holding of around 30 acres. Also known as a <b>yardland</b> .
<b>Ward</b>	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 13 <sup>th</sup> 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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<i>CW</i> <sup>2</sup>	<i>Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society</i> , Second Series etc.
<i>PSAN</i> <sup>4</sup>	<i>Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne</i> , Fourth Series etc.
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## 12. APPENDICES

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*APPENDIX 1: LIST OF HISTORIC DOCUMENTS*

*APPENDIX 2: LIST OF MODERN PHOTOGRAPHS*

*APPENDIX 3: LIST OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS*

*APPENDIX 4: LIST OF SITES AND MONUMENTS*

*APPENDIX 5: LIST OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS (GRUNDY 1988)*

*APPENDIX 6: PUBLIC RECORDS OFFICE CATALOGUE*

*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

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### 1.1 KILHAM: Catalogue of historic maps and documents

Location	Code	Date	Source	Description
Kilham	KIL_M&D 001	c.1929	MG	Newspaper cutting re. Farming at Kilham, specifically the development of the Kilham herd and reduction in the amount of arable farming practiced locally
Kilham	KIL_M&D 002	1842	NRO	Tithe Award (enlargement)
Kilham	KIL_M&D 003	1842	NRO	Tithe Award plan
Kilham	KIL_M&D 004	1842	NRO	Tithe Award
Kilham	KIL_M&D 005	1762	NRO	Militia Glendale Ward, West Division
Kilham	KIL_M&D 006	n.d.	NRO	Estate plan
Kilham	KIL_M&D 007	n.d.	NRO	Estate plan
Kilham	KIL_M&D 008	1860	NRO	1 <sup>st</sup> Edition OS roll 4
Kilham	KIL_M&D 009	1897	NRO	2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition OS 13.12
Kilham	KIL_M&D 010	1897	NRO	2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition OS 13.16
Kilham	KIL_M&D 011	1897	NRO	2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition OS sheets 13 SE & 14 SW
Kilham	KIL_M&D 012	1920	NRO	3 <sup>rd</sup> Edition OS sheet 15 NW
Kilham	KIL_M&D 013	1920	NRO	3 <sup>rd</sup> Edition OS 15.1
Kilham	KIL_M&D 014	1827	NRO	Parson & White Trade Directory
Kilham	KIL_M&D 015	1827	NRO	Parson & White Trade Directory
Kilham	KIL_M&D 016	1827	NRO	Parson & White Trade Directory
Kilham	KIL_M&D 017	1827	NRO	Parson & White Trade Directory
Kilham	KIL_M&D 018	1812	NRO	Ford and Lowick Turnpike Road
Kilham	KIL_M&D 019	1833	NRO	Ford and Lowick Turnpike Trust (enlargement)
Kilham	KIL_M&D 020	1833	NRO	Ford and Lowick Turnpike Trust
Kilham	KIL_M&D 021	1881	NRO	North Eastern Railway Alnwick-Cornhill Branch
Kilham	KIL_M&D 022	1913	NRO	Kilham Farm Auction Catalogue
Kilham	KIL_M&D 023	1913	NRO	Kilham Farm Auction Catalogue
Kilham	KIL_M&D 024	1913	NRO	Kilham Farm Auction Catalogue
Kilham	KIL_M&D 025	1800	NRO	Plan of Thompson Walls
Kilham	KIL_M&D 026	1913	NRO	Plan of Kilham
Kilham	KIL_M&D 027	1919	NRO	Plan of Thompson Walls
Kilham	KIL_M&D 028	1860	AE	MacLauchlan's plan of Kilham

## 1.2 KILHAM: Catalogue of historic photographs and images

Location	Code	Date	Source	Description
Kilham	KIL_HP 001	c.1929	MG	View of the village from SW, c.1929
Kilham	KIL_HP 002	c.1929	MG	View of the village from SW c.1929, detail of farm mill and hay stacks
Kilham	KIL_HP 003	c.1920s	MG	Kilham railway siding/crossing c.1920s
Kilham	KIL_HP 004	c.1900	MG	Railway line at Kilham, pony & trap on road and Houseden Hill in background
Kilham	KIL_HP 005	c.1928	MG	A 'bondager' and cow, c.1928
Kilham	KIL_HP 006	c.1929	MG	Bullock on a rope S of Kilham house
Kilham	KIL_HP 007	?	MG	Kilham cattle by the river Bowmont (2 pictures)
Kilham	KIL_HP 008	1928	MG	Farmworker and beast, 1928
Kilham	KIL_HP 009	c.1928	MG	The cow 'Eulima 81' of Kilham, c.1928
Kilham	KIL_HP 010	c.1929	MG	Gent and the Kilham cow 'Snowdrop'
Kilham	KIL_HP 011	c.1929	MG	Specimen cow and view towards the house
Kilham	KIL_HP 012	c.1920s	MG	Dogs inside kennels at Long Knowe
Kilham	KIL_HP 013	c.1930	MG	Early silage maker in a field
Kilham	KIL_HP 014	c.1930	MG	Early silage maker
Kilham	KIL_HP 015	c.1930s	MG	Netting grayling in the river Bowmont at Kilham (1)
Kilham	KIL_HP 016	c.1930s	MG	Netting grayling in the river Bowmont at Kilham (2)
Kilham	KIL_HP 017	c.1930s	MG	Netting grayling in the river Bowmont at Kilham (3)
Kilham	KIL_HP 018	c.1930s	MG	Netting grayling in the river Bowmont at Kilham (1) – the catch
Kilham	KIL_HP 019	c.1930s	MG	Netting grayling in the river Bowmont at Kilham (1) –the catch
Kilham	KIL_HP 020	?	MG	Farm view – Reedsford?
Kilham	KIL_HP 021	c.1920s	MG	Shire horses and ploughmen by saw mill and pond – Borders
Kilham	KIL_HP 022	1913	NRO	Kilham Farm residence
Kilham	KIL_HP 023	1913	NRO	Thornington House
Kilham	KIL_HP 024	1904	NRO	Views of Thornington House
Kilham	KIL_HP 025	n.d.	NRO	Kilham Farm



## APPENDIX 2: Catalogue of modern photographs

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<b>Village</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Description/Location</b>
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 001	15/06/04	Sir Mark & Lady Goodson
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 002	15/06/04	Cattle shed from the road (NW)
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 003	15/06/04	Farm buildings NE of entrance to farmyard, from SE
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 004	15/06/04	Farm buildings from farmyard entrance, view from SW
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 005	15/06/04	Brick and stone feature (drying kiln?) in 'weather-vane' barn (see KIL_ MP 003)
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 006	15/06/04	Brick and stone feature (drying kiln?) in 'weather-vane' barn (see 003), with remains of chimney flue
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 007	15/06/04	View from rick and stone feature (drying kiln?) in 'weather-vane' barn (see KIL_ MP 003) towards window
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 008	15/06/04	Re-used stone with slot, now to right of door in weather-vane shed (viewed from inside)
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 009	15/06/04	Shaped stone, poss. from gate pillar in farm buildings
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 010	15/06/04	Shaped stone (see KIL_ MP 009) in farm buildings to NW side of farm complex
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 011	15/06/04	View of shearing shed, NW side of farm complex
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 012	15/06/04	Shearing shed, NW side of farm complex
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 013	15/06/04	Shearing shed and blocked windows, N corner of farm complex
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 014	15/06/04	Blocked window, NE wall of farm complex
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 015	15/06/04	Entrance at corner of piggeries, NE side of farm complex
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 016	15/06/04	Roofless piggeries and modern barn, NE corner of farm complex, looking SE
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 017	15/06/04	Roofless piggeries and modern barn, NE corner of farm complex, looking NW
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 018	15/06/04	Complex roof of building at centre of NE side of farm complex
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 019	15/06/04	60ft beam inside main barn (see KIL_ MP 002)
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 020	15/06/04	60ft beam inside main barn, and view outside to S
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 021	15/06/04	Farmyard in SW part of farm complex, looking SE along main barn
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 022	15/06/04	One of several entrances of main barn, divided along its SE end into individual compartments (for herd bulls?)
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 023	15/06/04	Tiled roof of main barn - to allow ventilation
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 024	15/06/04	Barn at S corner of complex ('mill' to left)
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 025	15/06/04	'Mill' at SE end of farm complex, from NE
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 026	15/06/04	Rough quoins of 'mill', N corner
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 027	15/06/04	Rough quoins of 'mill', N corner
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 028	15/06/04	Slit window in 'mill' building
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 029	15/06/04	Slit windows, interior of 'mill' building
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 030	15/06/04	Barn door (see KIL_ MP 024)
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 031	15/06/04	Former byres, now workshop at W side of farm complex
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 032	15/06/04	Mill wheel pit, SE side of mill building next to track
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 033	15/06/04	Mill wheel pit & window, SE side of mill building next to track

KILHAM	KIL_MP 034	15/06/04	Mill from NE, near ford
KILHAM	KIL_MP 035	15/06/04	Mill from NE, near ford (wheel pit under tree)
KILHAM	KIL_MP 036	15/06/04	Mill building including slit and blocked windows
KILHAM	KIL_MP 037	15/06/04	Mill building including slit window and iron fixings
KILHAM	KIL_MP 038	15/06/04	Mill building from SW, looking towards ford
KILHAM	KIL_MP 039	15/06/04	Ford and mill leat exit(?)
KILHAM	KIL_MP 040	15/06/04	Main barn, SE end (see KIL_MP 002)
KILHAM	KIL_MP 041	15/06/04	View of Kilham from hill to SE
KILHAM	KIL_MP 042	15/06/04	View of Kilham from hill to SE
KILHAM	KIL_MP 043	15/06/04	View of Kilham from hill to SE, with stone bank in foreground running NE-SW
KILHAM	KIL_MP 044	15/06/04	Stone bank running NE-SW (see KIL_MP 043), viewed from NE
KILHAM	KIL_MP 045	15/06/04	Kilham House viewed from NE
KILHAM	KIL_MP 046	15/06/04	Remains of a stone wall running towards Kilham from bank (see KIL_MP 042 & 043)
KILHAM	KIL_MP 047	15/06/04	View of Kilham House and main barn (see KIL_MP 002) from SE
KILHAM	KIL_MP 048	15/06/04	E end of mill wheel pit
KILHAM	KIL_MP 049	15/06/04	Fixing over mill wheel pit – pivot(?)
KILHAM	KIL_MP 050	15/06/04	Fixings over mill wheel pit – pivots(?)
KILHAM	KIL_MP 051	15/06/04	Inside mill (see window in KIL_MP 049)
KILHAM	KIL_MP 052	15/06/04	Low arch in E facing wall, SE part of farm complex
KILHAM	KIL_MP 053	15/06/04	Tool sharpening grooves at entrance of ‘weather-vane barn’
KILHAM	KIL_MP 054	15/06/04	‘Weather-vane’ barn on NE side of farmyard entrance from road
KILHAM	KIL_MP 055	15/06/04	The smithy
KILHAM	KIL_MP 056	15/06/04	Rear of the smithy
KILHAM	KIL_MP 057	15/06/04	Kilham sign opposite the smithy
KILHAM	KIL_MP 058	15/06/04	Cottages SW of the smithy
KILHAM	KIL_MP 059	15/06/04	View of street towards SW, including cundy
KILHAM	KIL_MP 060	15/06/04	Cottages on NW side of street, from SW
KILHAM	KIL_MP 061	15/06/04	Roofless piggeries (see KIL_MP 016 & 017), NE side of farm complex, from NE
KILHAM	KIL_MP 062	15/06/04	Roofless piggeries (see KIL_MP 016 & 017), NE side of farm complex, view from ENE towards village street
KILHAM	KIL_MP 063	15/06/04	Site of recently razed building, perhaps a former dwelling, next to Kilham House
KILHAM	KIL_MP 064	15/06/04	Blocked entrance in SW facing wall of Kilham House gardens
KILHAM	KIL_MP 065	15/06/04	Kilham House from foot of gardens
KILHAM	KIL_MP 066	15/06/04	Thompson’s Walls – main barn from NW
KILHAM	KIL_MP 067	16/06/04	Thompsons’s Walls, sheep pens and main barn, from SW
KILHAM	KIL_MP 068	16/06/04	Thompsons’s Walls, main barn, SW end
KILHAM	KIL_MP 069	16/06/04	Thompsons’s Walls, main barn, SW end quoins
KILHAM	KIL_MP 070	16/06/04	Thompsons’s Walls, main barn, SW end lower quoins
KILHAM	KIL_MP 071	16/06/04	Thompsons’s Walls cottages, from NE
KILHAM	KIL_MP 072	16/06/04	Features in field W of hemp holes, c.500m SW of

			Thompson's Walls
KILHAM	KIL_MP 073	16/06/04	View over 'Hemp Holes' field
KILHAM	KIL_MP 074	16/06/04	Elsdon Burn Shank
KILHAM	KIL_MP 075	16/06/04	View from Elsdon Burn Shank towards Thompson's Walls
KILHAM	KIL_MP 076	16/06/04	View from Elsdon Burn Shank E towards forestry
KILHAM	KIL_MP 077	16/06/04	Long Knowe kennels from SW
KILHAM	KIL_MP 078	16/06/04	Long Knowe kennels from NE
KILHAM	KIL_MP 079	16/06/04	Long Knowe kennels cottages from E
KILHAM	KIL_MP 080	16/06/04	Complex of terraces, embankments and channels c.1km SW of Kilham, looking NE
KILHAM	KIL_MP 081	16/06/04	Complex of features c.1km SW of Kilham – note channels and terraces
KILHAM	KIL_MP 082	16/06/04	Complex of features c.1km SW of Kilham – planks over lower water course
KILHAM	KIL_MP 083	16/06/04	Complex of features c.1km SW of Kilham – upper channel looking NE
KILHAM	KIL_MP 084	16/06/04	Mill pond dam, looking NE
KILHAM	KIL_MP 085	16/06/04	Mill pond dam sluice gate
KILHAM	KIL_MP 086	16/06/04	Remains of wall leading from road towards mill pond, looking SW
KILHAM	KIL_MP 087	16/06/04	Structural remains near junction of road with feature shown in KIL_MP 085
KILHAM	KIL_MP 088	16/06/04	Structural remains SE side of road SW of Kilham, adjacent to 'The Old Bakery' on or near site of former blacksmiths & joiners shop
KILHAM	KIL_MP 089	16/06/04	Structural remains SE side of road SW of Kilham, adjacent to 'The Old Bakery' on or near site of former blacksmiths & joiners shop – looking SW
KILHAM	KIL_MP 090	16/06/04	Structural remains SE side of road SW of Kilham, adjacent to 'The Old Bakery' on or near site of former blacksmiths & joiners shop
KILHAM	KIL_MP 091	16/06/04	Structural remains SE side of road SW of Kilham, adjacent to 'The Old Bakery' on or near site of former blacksmiths & joiners shop
KILHAM	KIL_MP 092	16/06/04	Drain cover NE of <i>KIL_MP 087-090</i>
KILHAM	KIL_MP 093	16/06/04	'The Old Bakery', remains of flue to rear
KILHAM	KIL_MP 094	17/06/04	'The Old Bakery', remains of flue to rear - detail
KILHAM	KIL_MP 095	17/06/04	Kilham Crossing Keeper's House
KILHAM	KIL_MP 096	17/06/04	Kilham Crossing Keeper's House
KILHAM	KIL_MP 097	17/06/04	Kilham Crossing Keeper's House, showing 1995 extension
KILHAM	KIL_MP 098	June 2004	Course of railway looking towards West Newton from Kilham Crossing Keeper's House
KILHAM	KIL_MP 099	June 2004	Mill race looking SE towards stream
KILHAM	KIL_MP 100	June 2004	Mill race looking NE towards the farm
KILHAM	KIL_MP 101	June	Mill race looking NE towards the farm, with bank & ditch



		2004	clearly visible
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 102	June 2004	Field of undulations E of 'The Old Bakery' (previously recorded by Dixon as earthworks) – improved grassland, probably recently ploughed
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 103	June 2004	View over field of undulations E of 'The Old Bakery' towards building associated with Kilham House (SW side), poss. on line of old village street
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 104	June 2004	Oval earthwork, part of a farmstead 250m NE of Longknowe
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 105	June 2004	Ivy clad ruin SW of 'The Old Bakery'
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 106	June 2004	Remains of the mill house from NE
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 107	June 2004	Remains of mill house/fixing for overhead race, viewed from SE
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 108	June 2004	SW end of mill building
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 109	June 2004	Cottage at entrance to Kilham House driveway
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 110	June 2004	Sheep in N part of farmstead, from SW
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 111	June 2004	Remains of bull ring floors, Kilham farmstead
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 112	June 2004	Agricultural terraces on E side of Kilham Hill, from S
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 113	June 2004	Agricultural terraces on E side of Kilham Hill, from W
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 114	June 2004	Curving earthwork/foundations – c.4m diam. - on Kilham Hill, overlooking the village
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 115	June 2004	Rectilinear enclosure/ruin c.15m x 11m, from SW
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 116	June 2004	Rectilinear enclosure/ruin, from N
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 117	June 2004	Rectilinear enclosure/ruin, from NW, with Kirknewton in distance (to left)
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 118	June 2004	View of Kirknewton from Kilham Hill rectilinear feature
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 119	June 2004	View of Kilham from Kilham Hill
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 120	June 2004	View of Kilham from Kilham Hill
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 121	June 2004	View of Kilham, W side, from Kilham Hill
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 122	June 2004	View of Kilham, W side incl. mill pond and position of start of mill race below White Hill, from Kilham Hill
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 123	June 2004	Farmstead comprising an enclosure and detached smaller building(s) – context shot
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 124	June 2004	Farmstead comprising an enclosure and detached smaller building(s)

KILHAM	KIL_ MP 125	June 2004	Stone structural remains attached to banks in heavily nettled low-lying area within farmstead
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 126	June 2004	Bank possibly associated with farmstead (see KIL_ MP 123 & 124)
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 127	June 2004	Bank and ditch poss. associated with slight earthworks, hollows and clearance cairns
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 128	July 2004	Possible remains of mill leat associated with a corn mill visible on 18 <sup>th</sup> century plans of the area.
KILHAM	KIL_ MP 129	May 2004	View of a bridge over the river Bowmont NE of Kilham, looking Westwards

## APPENDIX 3: Aerial Photographic Collections

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

#### *Archive search results*

4 fig NGR	Date Flown	Description	Arch. Interest?	Repository	Copyright	View
NT 8832	No Known	APs show mainly cropmarks caused by glaciofluvial processes. Adjacent square 8833 shows IA/RB settlement.	No (8832) Yes (8833)	MoA (NCU)	No Known	Oblique

### English Heritage National Monuments Record Summary reports

#### **Specialist collection (oblique)**

##### *Individual Record*

NGR Index	Accession No.	6 Fig NGR	Date Flown	Description	Frame	Repository	Copyright	Copied
NT 8832/1	CCC 5202	NT 884326	1/1/1930	See Description	M446	CCC	NMR	Y
NT 8832/2	TMG 5626	NT 887328	7/17/1989	Unavailable	16	TMG	NMR	N
NT 8832/3	TMG 5620	NT 888329	7/16/1989	Unavailable	25	TMG	NMR	N
NT 8832/4	TMG 5620	NT 888329	7/16/1989	Unavailable	26	TMG	NMR	N
NT 8832/5	NMR 12486	NT 884324	6/13/1994	See Description	01	NMR	NMR	Y
NT 8832/6	NMR 12486	NT 884325	6/13/1994	Unavailable	02	NMR	NMR	N
NT 8832/7	NMR 12472	NT 883324	6/13/1994	See Description	54	NMR	NMR	Y
NT 8832/8	NMR 12472	NT 884325	6/13/1994	Unavailable	55	NMR	NMR	N
NT 8832/9	NMR 12472	NT 884325	6/13/1994	Unavailable	56	NMR	NMR	N
NT 8832/10	NMR 12472	NT 884325	6/13/1994	Unavailable	57	NMR	NMR	N
NT 8832/11	TMG 15937	NT 888323	6/30/1994	Unavailable	72	TMG	NMR	N
NT 8832/12	TMG 15937	NT 888323	6/30/1994	Unavailable	73	TMG	NMR	N
NT 8832/17	NMR 17331	NT 886330	7/26/1999	Unavailable	05	NMR	NMR	N
NT 8832/18	NMR 17331	NT 886330	7/26/1999	Unavailable	06	NMR	NMR	N

#### **Coversearch (vertical)**

##### *Sortie Record (2 sorties, 6 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/106G/UK/765	41	NT 889331	NT 876327	9/3/1945	See Description	10000	3017	3019	RP	MOD	RAF	Y
RAF/540/611	1222	NT 878313	NT 878313	10/9/1951	See Description	10750	4396	4398	RS	MOD	RAF	N



APPENDIX 3: Aerial Photographic CollectionsNorthumberland Sites and Monuments Record Collection*Archive search results*

Sortie No./Ref	4 fig NGR	Date Flown	Description	Frame	Repository	Copyright	View	Copied
RAF/106G/UK/765	NT 885325	9/3/1945	shows hillfort at Pawston hill, Kilham.	3024	SMR	Out	Vertical	N
RAF/106G/UK/765	NT 885325	9/3/1945	Settlement at Homilton hill. NW rampart shown clearly. Horseshoe shaped enclosure NE of Homilton Hill. Kilham village below Left R & F visible to N of Bowmont water between Kilham & Thornington	3018	SMR	Out	Vertical	Y
RAF/106G/UK/765	NT 885325	9/3/1945	As above view to W. Possible ?pit alignments just to NE of Kilham.	3019	SMR	Out	Vertical	Y
RAF/106G/UK/765	NT 885325	9/3/1945	As above view to W. More R & F N of Bowmont water Some small enclosures SW of Kilham and oval enclosure near to SMR 861 the site of a chapel. This may be an earlier ?prehistoric enclosure. This feature is invisible on the photocopy.	3020	SMR	Out	Vertical	Y
RAF/106G/UK/765	NT 885325	9/3/1945	Possible faint traces of a hillfort -type settlement on Wester Hill uncertain, may repay further investigation	4019	SMR	Out	Vertical	Y

Descriptions of National Monuments Record (NMR) photographs

<b>NGR Index/Sortie No.</b>	<b>Frame No.</b>	<b>6 Fig NGR</b>	<b>Date Flown</b>	<b>Description</b>
NT8832/1	M446	NT 884326	1/1/1930	Vertical, though from specialist collections. Very early AP (1930), large scale, showing Kilham village. Oval enclosure faintly visible in field to bottom of frame. Ridge and furrow clearly visible at Top R.
NT8832/5	1	NT 884324	6/13/1994	Close up view of Kilham farmbuildings; filed with Harbottle as on same sheet
NT8832/7	54	NT 883324	6/13/1994	Oblique view looking SW over Kilham. Very odd marks in field at Top of frame may be modern
RAF/106G/UK/765	3017	NT 889331	9/3/1945	Vertical. Kilham just out of shot to S. Shows Howtel at Bottom left. Homilton hill and horseshoe-shaped enclosure clearly visible at centre & upper centre, with a further possible circular enclosure faintly visible just to the N. NB also ?circular enclosure in Oxbow of Bowmont water between Redesford & Railway. Top R of frame.
RAF/106G/UK/765	3018	NT 889331	9/3/1945	Duplicate print. Description as for SMR
RAF/106G/UK/765	3019	NT 889331	9/3/1945	Duplicate print. Description as for SMR

Tim Gates Village Atlas Aerial Photographic Survey, August 2003

**Film No. HV/03/E**

Frame No.	Date Flown	6 Fig NGR	Site Name	Held by	Copyright	Description
69	8/4/2003	NT 885 325	Kilham	NNPA	TMG	

**Film No. HV/03/F**

Frame No.	Date Flown	6 Fig NGR	Site Name	Held by	Copyright	Description
1	8/4/2003	NT 937 933	Kilham	NNPA	TMG	Kilham in its Agricultural context
2	8/4/2003	NT 937 933	Kilham	NNPA	TMG	
3	8/4/2003	NT 937 933	Kilham	NNPA	TMG	
4	8/4/2003	NT 937 933	Kilham	NNPA	TMG	Note R & F beside octagonal plantation, upper right between railway & road
5	8/4/2003	NT 937 933	Kilham	NNPA	TMG	
6	8/4/2003	NT 937 933	Kilham	NNPA	TMG	Kilham village and possible quarry (sub-circular hollow)
7	8/4/2003	NT 937 933	Kilham	NNPA	TMG	
8	8/4/2003	NT 937 933	Kilham	NNPA	TMG	Good view up the valley.
9	8/4/2003	NT 937 933	Kilham	NNPA	TMG	
10	8/4/2003	NT 937 933	Kilham	NNPA	TMG	Detailed view of village from NE
11	8/4/2003	NT 937 933	Kilham	NNPA	TMG	
12	8/4/2003	NT 937 933	Kilham	NNPA	TMG	
13	8/4/2003	NT 937 933	Kilham	NNPA	TMG	View of village from SW looking towards Homilton Hill
14	8/4/2003	NT 937 933	Kilham	NNPA	TMG	
15	8/4/2003	NT 937 933	Kilham	NNPA	TMG	Close up of Village from SE



## APPENDIX 4: Northumberland Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)

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

<b>Catalogue No.</b>	<b>SMR No.</b>	<b>Period</b>
1	849	ROMAN
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Listing/scheduling</b>	<b>Type</b>
Roman period native farmstead 320m north east of Longknowe	Scheduled Monument	Enclosed Settlement
<b>Description</b>		
the remains of a Roman period native farmstead lying in a valley beneath the slopes of Longknowe Hill to the south east and Whaup Moor to the west. The farmstead is situated on the edge of a river terrace above a stream. It is oval in shape and measures 37m north-south by 32m east-west and is enclosed by an earth and stone bank which measures up to 6m wide and stands 0.2m-1m high.		
<b>Catalogue No.</b>	<b>SMR No.</b>	<b>Period</b>
2	853	UNKNOWN
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Listing/scheduling</b>	<b>Type</b>
Surface quarrying	None	Quarry
<b>Description</b>		
[NT 89073222] Doubtful remains of a Romano-British homestead. The feature is an irregular, shallow depression, undoubtedly caused by surface quarrying, and probably construed by Aitchinson as being a scooped enclosure.		
<b>Catalogue No.</b>	<b>SMR No.</b>	<b>Period</b>
3, 4	859	MEDIEVAL
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Listing/scheduling</b>	<b>Type</b>
North Coldside, shield	None	Shield
<b>Description</b>		
In a field called North Coldside, about 3/4 mile north of Thornington a small crested copper shield was found, probably a 17th century arm-band. Nearby was a cannon-ball. In the next field, called West Coldside, was found a gilt spur, and a dirk. North Coldside is centred at NT 880348, and West Coldside at NT 877346, otherwise no further information.		
<b>Catalogue No.</b>	<b>SMR No.</b>	<b>Period</b>
5	860	POST MEDIEVAL
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Listing/scheduling</b>	<b>Type</b>
Kilham peel tower	None	Tower House
<b>Description</b>		
[NT 88553258] The ruins of a peel tower at Kilham were taken down c.1915, but the foundations remain. It was situated north-west of the camp [NT 85 SE 19] and about 50 yds north of the stream. Recommended to be built after a survey of 1541 and probably completed by 1584. There are no visible remains of the tower, and its site could not be established.		

<b>Catalogue No.</b>	<b>SMR No.</b>	<b>Period</b>
6	861	POST MEDIEVAL
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Listing/scheduling</b>	<b>Type</b>
Chapel Field, possible site of a chapel	None	Chapel
<b>Description</b>		
[NT 88603233] About 90 yds south of the camp, in Chapel Field, are traces of foundations to a chapel. A survey of c.1715 refers to the chapel in ruins. The field is under pasture. There are no apparent remains of the chapel, and its site could not be established.		
<b>Catalogue No.</b>	<b>SMR No.</b>	<b>Period</b>
7	862	UNKNOWN
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Listing/scheduling</b>	<b>Type</b>
Possible site of a camp	None	Earthwork
<b>Description</b>		
[NT 88863203] Site of camp. The site falls on a steep north facing hillside with much broken ground and loose scree, and there are no apparent remains of this 'camp'. Nothing visible on available aerial photographs (RAF 1945).		
<b>Catalogue No.</b>	<b>SMR No.</b>	<b>Period</b>
8	863	BRONZE AGE
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Listing/scheduling</b>	<b>Type</b>
Kilham Hill, cairn	None	Cairn
<b>Description</b>		
[NT 88523113] A tumulus, on Kilham Hill was excavated in 1905. In the the centre was a short cist containing partially burnt bones. Other bone fragments and charcoal were dispersed through barrow. A mutilated, turf-covered cairn, at NT 88523116, maximum height 1m on the south side. There are no remains of the cist.		
<b>Catalogue No.</b>	<b>SMR No.</b>	<b>Period</b>
9	864	UNKNOWN
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Listing/scheduling</b>	<b>Type</b>
Han Hill, possible camp but probably natural feature	None	Natural Feature
<b>Description</b>		
[NT 88623250] On the south bank of the brook which meets the Bowmont at Kilham, above the road, are the remains of an ancient camp. The site is known as Han Hill. The camp is so considerably destroyed, that the original outline is difficult to trace, but it mostly follows the configuration of the ground. Ramparts extend eastward and westward and are strongest on the south side. The 'ramparts' are entirely natural, and are merely extensions of a long glacial moraine. If there ever were the remains of a 'camp' in this totally unsuitable position, they are no longer discernible now.		
<b>Catalogue No.</b>	<b>SMR No.</b>	<b>Period</b>
10	869	UNKNOWN
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Listing/scheduling</b>	<b>Type</b>
Hare Law, oval enclosure	None	Earthwork
<b>Description</b>		
[NT 85643077] Vestiges of an oval earthwork survive on Hare Law. No traces are now apparent.		

<b>Catalogue No.</b> 11	<b>SMR No.</b> 875	<b>Period</b> BRONZE AGE
<b>Site Name</b> Rapier blade found in 19th century	<b>Listing/scheduling</b> None	<b>Type</b> Earthwork
<b>Description</b> Bronze rapier blade, imperfect at the socket end, found at Kilham, Bowmont Water. Purchased in 1889 by Edinburgh Museum. Dirk from Bowmont Water. Damaged square butt possibly reshaped. Traces of two rivet holes. 272mm long, 45mm wide. In National Museum, Edinburgh (DJ25).		
<b>Catalogue No.</b> 12	<b>SMR No.</b> 876	<b>Period</b> IRON AGE
<b>Site Name</b> Cropmarks of settlement	<b>Listing/scheduling</b> None	<b>Type</b> Cropmarks
<b>Description</b> (NT 88753422) 'U' crop mark. Cropmarks of an Iron Age or Romano-British settlement were recorded at NT 887343.		
<b>Catalogue No.</b> 13	<b>SMR No.</b> 878	<b>Period</b> LATER PREHISTORIC
<b>Site Name</b> Cropmarks of pit alignments, palisade slots and enclosure	<b>Listing/scheduling</b> None	<b>Type</b> Cropmarks
<b>Description</b> Cropmarks of a 'U' palisaded enclosure were recorded at NT 888346. Pit alignments, palisade slots and enclosure visible on a sequence of aerial photographs as cropmarks.		
<b>Catalogue No.</b> 14	<b>SMR No.</b> 880	<b>Period</b> UNKNOWN
<b>Site Name</b> Cropmarks of defended settlement	<b>Listing/scheduling</b> None	<b>Type</b> Fortified Settlement
<b>Description</b> Cropmarks of a defended settlement were recorded from the air in 1979 at NT 874323. A double-ditched subcircular enclosure is clearly visible on aerial photographs as a cropmark. There is a probable entrance in the east.		
<b>Catalogue No.</b> 15, 16	<b>SMR No.</b> 881	<b>Period</b> UNKNOWN
<b>Site Name</b> Cropmarks of ring ditch, palisade and rectilinear enclosure	<b>Listing/scheduling</b> None	<b>Type</b> Fortified Settlement
<b>Description</b> Cropmarks of a ring ditch and palisade were recorded from the air in 1979 at NT 870330. A field of faint cropmarks, including a ring ditch and other linear features, defining at least one rectilinear enclosure. Probable rectilinear enclosure visible as faint cropmark in south east corner of the field.		



<b>Catalogue No.</b> 17	<b>SMR No.</b> 882	<b>Period</b> UNKNOWN
<b>Site Name</b> Cropmarks	<b>Listing/scheduling</b> None	<b>Type</b> Cropmarks
<b>Description</b> Cropmarks of a double ditched rectangular enclosure and pit alignment were recorded from the air in 1979 at NT 878347.		
<b>Catalogue No.</b> 18	<b>SMR No.</b> 883	<b>Period</b> MEDIEVAL
<b>Site Name</b> Thornington deserted medieval village	<b>Listing/scheduling</b> None	<b>Type</b> Deserted Settlement
<b>Description</b> NT884335: Deserted medieval village at Thornington. Nothing visible on OS air photographs.		
<b>Catalogue No.</b> 19	<b>SMR No.</b> 884	<b>Period</b> MEDIEVAL
<b>Site Name</b> Reedsford deserted medieval village	<b>Listing/scheduling</b> None	<b>Type</b> Deserted Settlement
<b>Description</b> NT 894324: Deserted medieval village at Reedsford.		
<b>Catalogue No.</b> 20	<b>SMR No.</b> 887	<b>Period</b> MEDIEVAL
<b>Site Name</b> Killum, deserted medieval village	<b>Listing/scheduling</b> None	<b>Type</b> Deserted Settlement
<b>Description</b> NT 885325: Deserted medieval village at Kilham. Killum was a member of the barony of Wark-on-Tweed. Kirkham Priory was granted lands there by the lords of Killum in 13th century. 1296: 11 taxpayers. 1377: 109 adults in Poll Tax return. 15th century vill in hands of Greys of Chillingham. 1541: 26 husbandlands. Described as a 'large village' by Warburton in 18th century, with a ruined chapel. Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a north-south axis village south of Wooler - Yetholm road and a hamlet at Thornington. Earthworks line east side of road south of hamlet at NT 884324. Not of any age as mortar contained in ruined walls. No signs of medieval settlement.		
<b>Catalogue No.</b> 21	<b>SMR No.</b> 890	<b>Period</b> UNKNOWN
<b>Site Name</b> Monylaws Covert 2 - ?enclosure-cropmarks	<b>Listing/scheduling</b> None	<b>Type</b> Enclosure
<b>Description</b> NT 877345. Monylaws Covert 2 - enclosure, cropmarks.		

<b>Catalogue No.</b> 22	<b>SMR No.</b> 891	<b>Period</b> UNKNOWN
<b>Site Name</b> Kilham Hill - fort	<b>Listing/scheduling</b> None	<b>Type</b> Fort
<b>Description</b> NT 88663119. Kilham Hill - fort.		
<b>Catalogue No.</b> 23	<b>SMR No.</b> 897	<b>Period</b> MESOLITHIC
<b>Site Name</b> Pawston Hill, mesolithic artefacts	<b>Listing/scheduling</b> None	<b>Type</b> Artefact
<b>Description</b> Mesolithic artifact(s) found on Pawston Hill (NT 862318). In collection of Fritz Berthele.		
<b>Catalogue No.</b> 24	<b>SMR No.</b> 899	<b>Period</b> POST MEDIEVAL
<b>Site Name</b> Dovecote at Reedsford Farm	<b>Listing/scheduling</b> Listed Grade II	<b>Type</b> Dovecote
<b>Description</b> Good example of a dovecote fairly typical to this part of the country. It is a square building of two storeys, combining a hen house with a dovecote. It is built of random rubble with a slate roof on which there is a square wooden cap containing pigeon entry holes. On either side it is flanked by a single storey lean-to, possibly contemporary. Entry to the ground floor is up three stone steps and presumably a ladder would be needed to enter the upper floor. The interior of the hen house has large triangular brick nest boxes for the hens. The upper floor has smaller, brick nest boxes for the pigeons.		
<b>Catalogue No.</b> 25	<b>SMR No.</b> 900	<b>Period</b> POST MEDIEVAL
<b>Site Name</b> Langham Bridge	<b>Listing/scheduling</b> Listed Grade II	<b>Type</b> Bridge
<b>Description</b> Langham Bridge. Grade II listed building. Late 18th century.		
<b>Catalogue No.</b> 26	<b>SMR No.</b> 906	<b>Period</b> UNKNOWN
<b>Site Name</b> Cropmark of pit alignment	<b>Listing/scheduling</b> None	<b>Type</b> Pit Alignment
<b>Description</b> Pit alignment visible as cropmarks on aerial photograph.		
<b>Catalogue No.</b> 27	<b>SMR No.</b> 909	<b>Period</b> UNKNOWN
<b>Site Name</b> Cropmark enclosure	<b>Listing/scheduling</b> None	<b>Type</b> Circular Enclosure
<b>Description</b> Faint traces of an enclosure lie to the south east of NT83SE 35 on White Hill. The enclosure is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. There is also some indication of linear ditches to the east of the enclosure and further possible attached enclosures to the south.		

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<b>Catalogue No.</b> 28	<b>SMR No.</b> 911	<b>Period</b> POST MEDIEVAL
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<b>Site Name</b> Kilham Crossing Keeper's House	<b>Listing/scheduling</b> None (destroyed?)	<b>Type</b> Crossing Keeper's cottage
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**Description**

Kilham Crossing is located on the NER line from Alnwick to Coldstream, between Kirknewton and Mindrum. The station buildings on this line were lavishly built to the designs of William Bell who was presumably also responsible for the substantial crossing keeper's cottages located at several points along the line. Stone built with two storeys and a gabled roof, most are still lived in and have been extended.

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<b>Catalogue No.</b> 29	<b>SMR No.</b> 912	<b>Period</b> POST MEDIEVAL
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<b>Site Name</b> Langham Bridge Crossing Keeper's House	<b>Listing/scheduling</b> None (destroyed?)	<b>Type</b> Crossing Keeper's cottage
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**Description**

Langham Crossing is located on the NER line from Alnwick to Coldstream, between Mindrum and Coldstream. The station buildings on this line were lavishly built to the designs of William Bell who was presumably also responsible for the substantial crossing keeper's cottages located at several points along the line. Stone built with two storeys and a gabled roof most are still lived in and have been extended. Langham is unoccupied and apparently in its original condition with a small walled yard at the rear. The North Eastern Railway line from Alnwick to Coldstream opened in 1887 and this section, Wooler to Coldstream, closed in 1965.

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<b>Catalogue No.</b> 30	<b>SMR No.</b> 917	<b>Period</b> UNKNOWN
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<b>Site Name</b> Water Mill, Thornington	<b>Listing/scheduling</b> None	<b>Type</b> Mill
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**Description**

Water mill at Thornington, identified by the North East Mills Group. The present condition of the mill is unknown.



## APPENDIX 5: List of Historic Buildings

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A summary of buildings described by John Grundy in Kilham 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	KIL 1	Kilham farmhouse	Probably C18 core Mid C19 and 1926	III	Roughcast w/ ashlar dressings. WS roofs on older parts, Devonian slates on 1926 section	388420 632530

**Summary:**

A large house on an irregular plan. The entrance front is C19. It is of 2 broad bays with a canted bay window in each bay on the ground floor. On the 1<sup>st</sup> floor 2-light windows above the bay windows and a large 15-pane sash between them. A gable above each bay. The door is in a large square gabled porch on the R hand side. The garden side is in 3 sections. The right bay is C19. The centre 3 bays under a gable are probably the C18 core of the house. The large 3 storey section to L is of 1926 and is probably by George Reavell (cf Hethpool). It has 2-light windows and 2 large gabled half dormer windows. The house's character is especially emphasised by the consistent use in each of its periods of 12-pane sash windows. Gabled roofs w/ coping and kneelers and tall corniced chimney stacks. Not great architecture, but immensely satisfying in its solidity and in its materials.

**Importance:** Local Interest.

**Present status:** Substantially unchanged, but about to be vacated by the Goodson family, resident since 1913. A substantial building SW of the house, on or next to the site of the present garage, has recently been razed. This building is known to have had thick walls and an internal staircase. KIL\_MP 002-040

Catalogue No.	Grundy ID	Name:	Date:	Grade:	Materials:	Grid Ref.
32	KIL 2	Farmbuildings at Kilham farm.	Early - Mid C19	IV	Random rubble. Igneous w/ SS dressings WS roof	388420 632530

**Summary:**

Not special in themselves, but comparatively unaltered and with fine hipped roofs. Their outer facades in particular form an impressive balance to the cottages opposite.

**Importance:** An attractive group.

**Present status:** Substantially intact, but have suffered some decay since being abandoned as working buildings. Notably, the piggeries building at the NE side of the complex has lost a large part of its slate roof. However, the buildings are now rented out and likely to come back into active use. The buildings are of interest in displaying several phases of construction similar to other farms in the area, notably at Thompson's Walls, Kirknewton, West Newton and Hethpool. The mill building, for example, with its roughly hewn quoins of local Cheviot stone and bastle-like shape, differs considerably from the later, generally lower cattle byres with their neatly dressed ashlar sandstone quoins. The remains of the mill, including pond and wheel pit with iron fixings, are of interest, particularly in view of their vulnerability and increasing rarity. KIL\_MP 002-040

Catalogue No.	Grundy ID	Name:	Date:	Grade:	Materials:	Grid Ref.
33	KIL 3	Blacksmith's forge on Kilham farm	Early - Mid C19	III	Built entirely of snecked igneous rock WS roof	388420 632530

**Summary:**

Small unaltered single-storey smithy. Stable-type door to R. The window to L has a shuttered lower section and 8-pane casement above. Gabled roof w/ a small square end stone stack.

**Importance:** Local Interest.

**Present status:** Unchanged. KIL\_MP 005-007

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<b>Catalogue No.</b>	<b>Grundy ID</b>	<b>Name:</b>	<b>Date:</b>	<b>Grade:</b>	<b>Materials:</b>	<b>Grid Ref.</b>
34	KIL 4	Thompson's Walls	Mid C19	IV	Igneous rubble w/ roughly-dressed quoins of similar material. WS roofs.	388420 632530

**Summary:**

2 single storey cottages and a much altered group of farm buildings. Notable only in their being entirely built of hard igneous rock without even SS dressings.

**Importance:** Notable for construction material.

**Present status:** Unchanged. KIL\_MP 066-071

## APPENDIX 6: Public Records Office (PRO) catalogue

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

PRO REFERENCE	TITLE/SCOPE & CONTENT	COVERING DATES	NO. OF DOCUMENTS
<b>OS</b>	<b>Records of the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain</b>		16
OS 35/5479	<i>Kilham</i>	1922	
OS 35/5477	<i>Kilham</i>	1922	
OS 35/5487	<i>Kilham</i>	1922	
OS 35/5490	<i>Kilham</i>	1921	
OS 35/5488	<i>Kilham</i>	1921	
OS 26/7962	<i>Northumberland: Kilham</i>	1858	
OS 26/7721	<i>Northumberland: Kilham</i>	1858	
OS 26/7699	<i>Northumberland: Kilham</i>	1858	
OS 26/8069	<i>Northumberland: Kilham</i>	1859	
OS 26/7742	<i>Northumberland: Kilham</i>	1859	
OS 26/7746	<i>Northumberland: Kilham</i>	1859	
OS 27/3952	<i>Northumberland: Kilham Tp</i>	1859	
OS 29/194	<i>Kilham, Northumberland</i>	1859	
OS 31/1076	<i>Includes: Northumberland: Kilham PH; Kirknewton PH, etc.</i>	1897	
OS 31/1075	<i>Includes: Northumberland: Branxton PH; Carham PH; Coldsmouth and Thompson Walls PH; Howtel PH; Kilham PH; Paston PH</i>	1897; 1896	
OS 31/1080	<i>Includes: Northumberland: Heathpool PH, etc.</i>	1897	
<b>C</b>	<b>Records created, acquired, and inherited by Chancery, and also of the Wardrobe, Royal Household, Exchequer and various commissions</b>		3
C 143/375/3	<i>Hugh Sampson to settle a messuage and land in Bamburgh on himself, Christiana his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to his own right heirs, retaining a messuage and land in Kilham. N'humb.</i>	45 EDWARD III.	
C 1/285/6	<i>Ninian Burrell, clerk, son and heir of George Burrell. v. Floure Foster: Detention of deeds relating to land in the parish of Newe in the town of Kilham.: Northumberland.</i>		
C 1/1068/52-55	<i>Robert STONSBY, gentleman, son of John Stonsby and Joan Stabeler, both deceased, v. John ESSAY, William EDRYNGTON, William GRYMSTON, and Bartholomew TWYNG.: Messuages and land in Hayton, Middleton, Mowthorpe (in Kirby Grindalyth), Wadeforth (cf. Wad Dalein Weaverthorpe ?), Great Driffield, and Kilham, sold by the said John Stonsby when he had only a life interest therein.</i>	1538-1544	
<b>IR</b>	<b>Records of the Boards of Stamps, Taxes, Excise, Stamps and Taxes, and Inland Revenue</b>		5



IR 18/7083	NORTHUMBERLAND: Kirk Newton, parish: Kilham, township		
IR 29/25/277	Kilham (T) in Kirknewton		
IR 30/25/277	Kilham (T) in Kirknewton		
IR 90/25/277	Kilham (T) in Kirknewton parish		
IR 94/25/277	Kilham (T) in Kirknewton parish		
<b>RG</b>	<b>Records of the General Register Office, Government Social Survey Department, and Office of Population Censuses and Surveys</b>		5
RG 9/3891	Parish: Kirk-Newton (part) (Divided between RG 9/3891-3892) Hamlet: Howtell Hamlet: Kilham Hamlet: Paston Hamlet: Coldsmouth and Thompsons Walls Hamlet: Greys-Forest Hamlet: Heathpool Hamlet: West Newton Hamlet: Crookhouse Hamlet: Lanton Hamlet: Kirk-Newton Hamlet: Yeavinger Hamlet: Coupland Hamlet: Milfield	1861	
RG 10/5189	Civil Parish, Township or Place: Kilham	1871	
RG 11/5134	Civil Parish, Township or Place: Kilham	1881	
RG 12/4270	Civil Parish, Township or Place: Kilham	1891	
RG 13/4848	Registration Sub-District: Ford Civil Parish, Township or Place: Bowsden Branxton Carham Coldsmouth and Thompsons Coupland Crookham Crookhouse Downham Etal Ford Greys Forest Heathpool Howtell Kilham Kirknewton Lanton Lowick Milfield Paston Pressen Walls Wark Westnewton Yeavinger	1901	
<b>HO</b>	<b>Records created or inherited by the Home Office, Ministry of Home Security, and related bodies</b>		3
HO 45/10211/B34609	BURIALS: Kilham Parish Council.	1901	
HO 107/833	PARISH: Kilham, TOWNSHIP: Thornington	1841	
HO 107/2422	Registration District: 562. GLENDALE Registration Sub-District: 1 Ford ff.1-301 Parish: Kirk-Newton (part) Hamlet: Kilham with Thornington	1851	
<b>MAF</b>	<b>Records created or inherited by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Departments, and of related bodies</b>		1
MAF 32/217/157	Parish No. 157 Parish: Kilham	1941-1943	
<b>RAIL</b>	<b>Records of the pre-nationalisation railway companies, pre-nationalisation canal and related companies, the London Passenger Transport Board, and successors</b>		1
RAIL 315/29	Petition to Geo. Hudson M.P., and Directors praying for construction of branch railway to Kilham and neighbourhood	undated	
<b>FS</b>	<b>Records created or inherited by the Registry of Friendly Societies</b>		1
FS 15/1628	Kilham Foresters Society	1856 - 1955	

## APPENDIX 7: Northumberland Records Office (NRO) catalogue

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

<b>NRO cat. No.</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Where</b>
(E) DT 274/S	Tithe Award 1842	NRO
(H) QSI 1/289	Indictments, C16	Morpeth
(H) QSI 1/290	Indictments, C16	Morpeth
(H) QSI 1/218	Indictments, C16	Morpeth
(A) ZSW 2/10	Deed C13	NRO
(H) CLAs 42	Sale Catalogue portions of Chillingham estate, Thornington House and Farm, Kilham Farm 1913	Morpeth
(H) CLAs 119	Sale Catalogue portions of Chillingham estate, Thornington Farm 1921	Morpeth
(E) QRUp	See Deposited Plans Index	NRO
(D) B21/1/4	Deed Common Hill 1578	NRO
(D) B24/1-2	Deed corn tithes Kilham 1675, 1705	NRO
(A) ZCL/B.382a	Award for Thornington farm, 1905	NRO
(G) NRO.2000/7	Land valuation book 1910	NRO
(G) NRO. 2794	Agricultural survey of Kilham, 1966	NRO
(C) EP. 3/36/11	Altered tithe apportionment, 1915	NRO
(A) NRO. 530/20/445	Sale of Kilham farm stock, 1916-17	NRO
(BRO) NRO.2802/8	Probate copy of will of William Burrell of Kilham, 1731	Berwick
(A) NRO 4206 f13	Survey of Kilham and Longknow, 1711 [restricted access]	NRO
(A) NRO 4206 f19	Survey of Thornington, 1711	NRO
(G) NRO 3274/16	Land Tax redemption certificate for Gilbert Piercy of Kilham, 1826	NRO