

Northumberland National Park Authority



Historic Village Atlas 14:

Kirknewton & Westnewton



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The Archaeological Practice Ltd.
Newcastle upon Tyne

KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON NORTHUMBERLAND

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL STUDY OF TWO
BORDER TOWNSHIPS



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PART 1

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

1. BACKGROUND, AIMS & METHODS

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

Despite a considerable amount of historical and archaeological research within NNP, much of this work has been targeted on outlying sites and areas and there has been little targeted study of the historic villages themselves. Previous studies undertaken into the history of the villages, including those provided by the antiquarian, Hodgson (1827), those contained in the County Histories, as well as the later work of Wrathmell (1975) and Dixon (1985), cover some of the same ground as the present studies, but are now in need of revision in the light of subsequent archaeological discoveries and historical findings, as well as changes to both the built fabric and community of the villages in the National Park area. Even John Grundy's impressive work on the buildings of the National Park completed as recently as 1988 has been rendered out of date by the conservation, renovation, adaptation and, in some cases, demolition of many buildings covered in his report.

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

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

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

The main aims of the project are as follows:

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

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

- To reinforce and develop the existing sense of place and belonging of individuals within the communities of the region.
- To provide a springboard for future community-led initiatives by supplying information which community groups can use to develop their own proposals.
- To facilitate the management of the cultural heritage by the NNPA

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

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

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

Modern villages exist within clearly demarcated territories known as civil parishes, which are generally based on the boundaries of earlier territorial units labelled townships – units of settlement with pre-Norman origins which were regarded as discrete communities within each 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

2.1 Location and topography

The villages of Kirknewton and Westnewton are situated in the Glendale in north Northumberland, on the northern edge of the Northumberland National Park (see figures 1 and 2). The villages are located about 1km apart in Glendale, approximately 8km south of the border with Scotland, and about 8km west of Wooler. Today the settlement of Westnewton is centred around a junction where the road running up the College Valley (towards Hethpool) joins the road from Wooler (in the east) Kirk Yetholm (in the west). This is also the point where the College Burn converges on the Bomont Water before the latter heads east, and passes Kirknewton about 1km down stream. The present settlement of Kirknewton lies to the east of the church, near the afore mentioned road running from Wooler towards Kirk Yetholm. Both settlement are overlooked on the south by the northern extremes of the Cheviot Hills, while they sit on the edge of the more open border area that spreads out to the north.

2.2 Area of Study

The area of study adopted is represented by the 19th century townships of Kirknewton and Westnewton (NCH XI (1922), 143-52, 152-7), two 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. Kirknewton township contained 2028 acres whilst Westnewton comprised 1118 acres. The townships embraced the south side of adjacent stretches of Glendale, extending southwards to include the neighbouring hills of the Cheviot massif and in the case of Westnewton stretching up the valley of the College Burn as far as the boundary with Hethpool township. The modern civil parish of Kirknewton covers a much wider area embracing the former townships of Kirknewton, Westnewton, Hethpool, Yeavinger, Crookhouse, Grey's Forest and substantial parts of Selby's Forest and Coupland. The development of the 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 Kirknewton and Westnewton in Northumberland

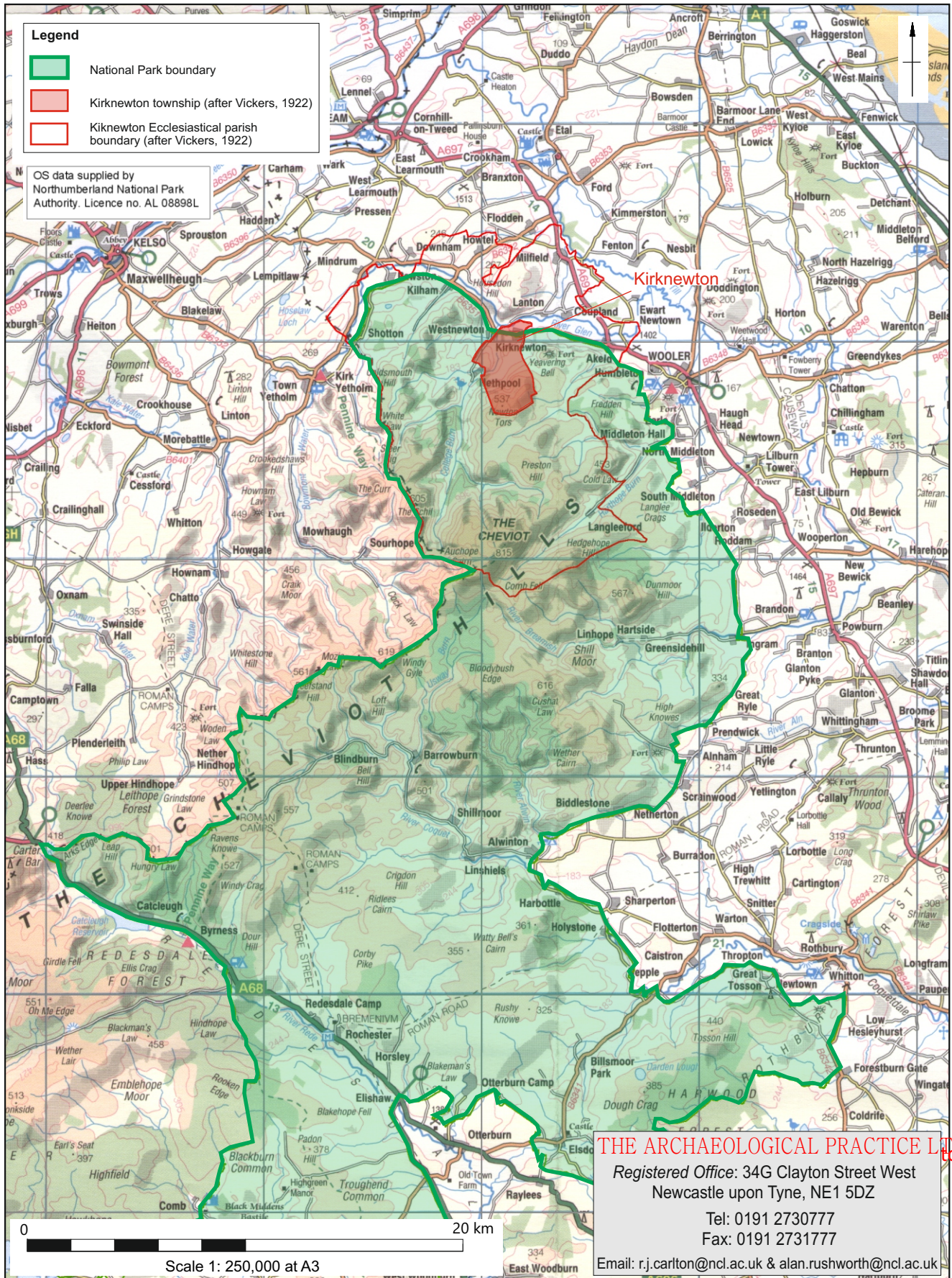


Fig. 2: Location of Kirknewton Township and Ecclesiastical Parish, Northumberland National Park

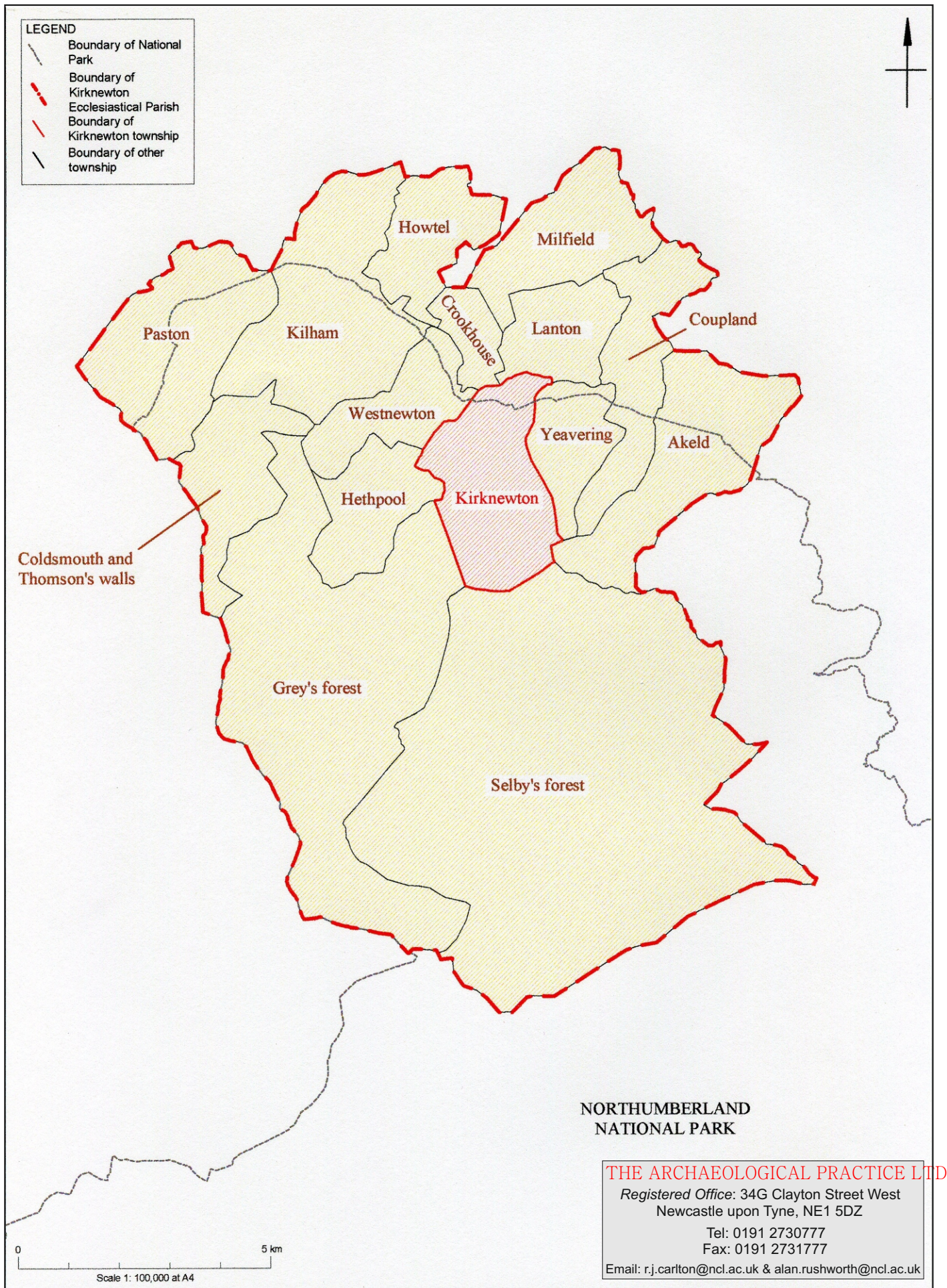


Fig. 3: Map showing the location of Kirknewton Township in relation to the surrounding parishes

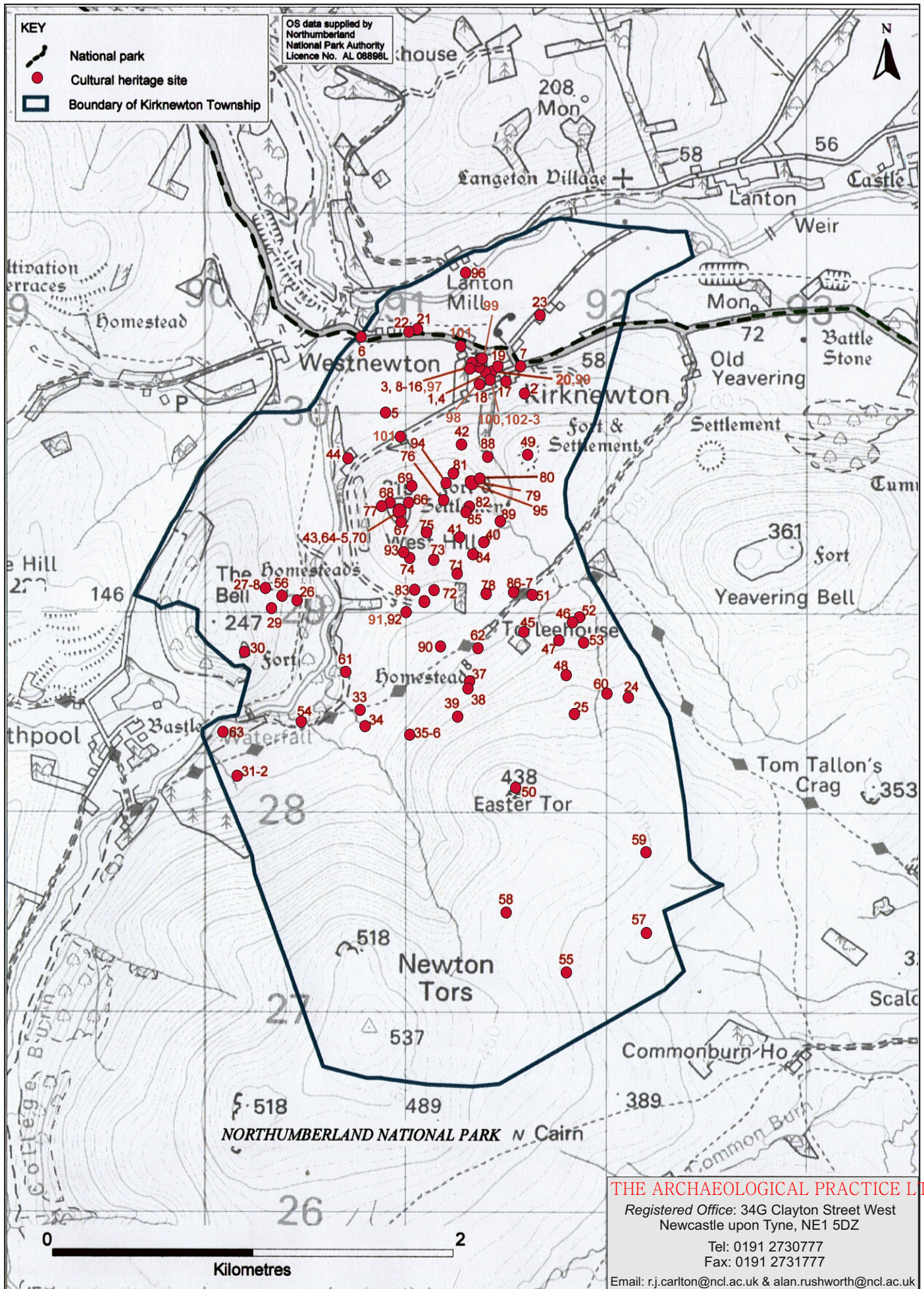


Fig. 4: Cultural Heritage Sites in Kirknewton Township (Keyed to Table 1 and Appendix 4).

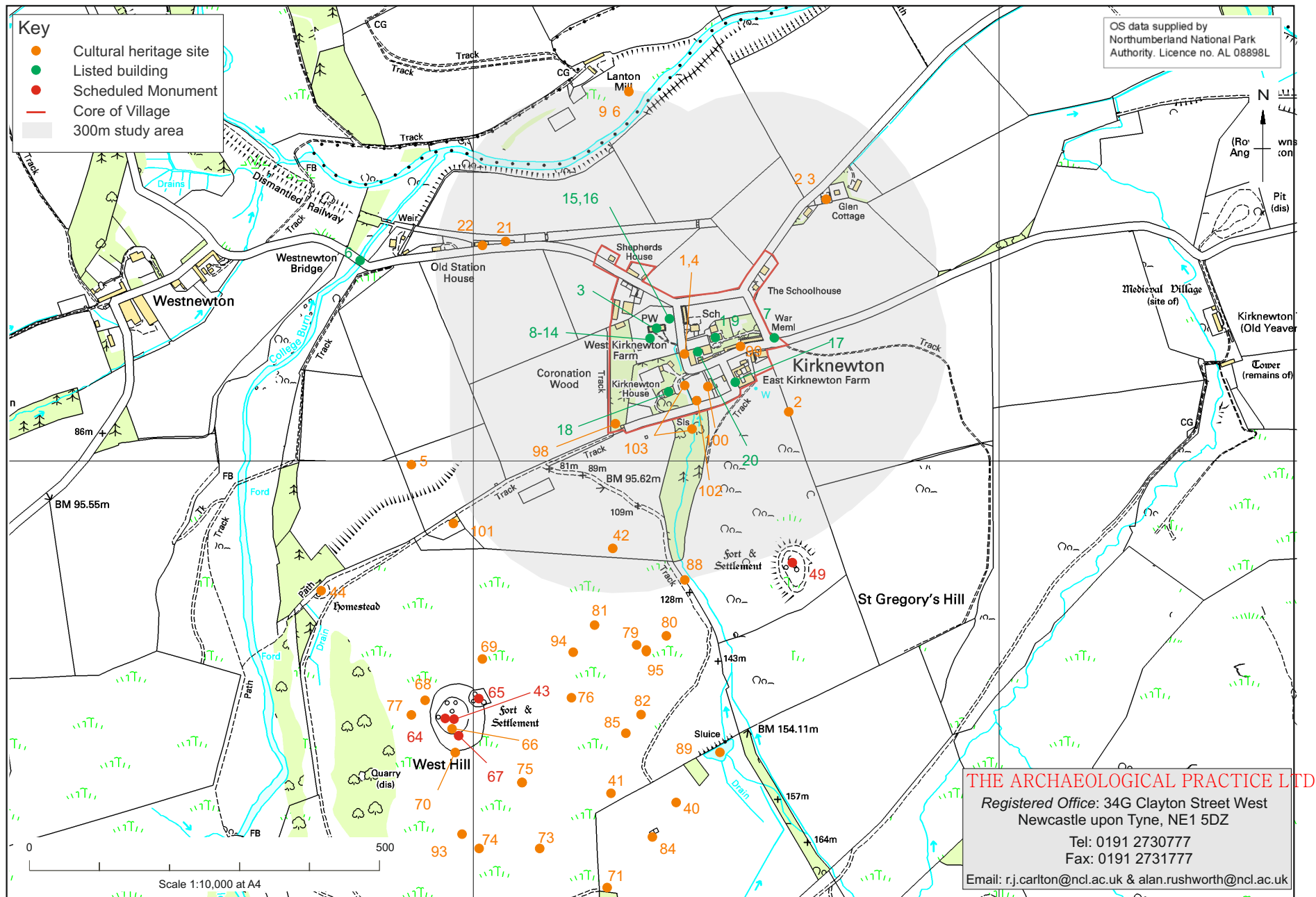
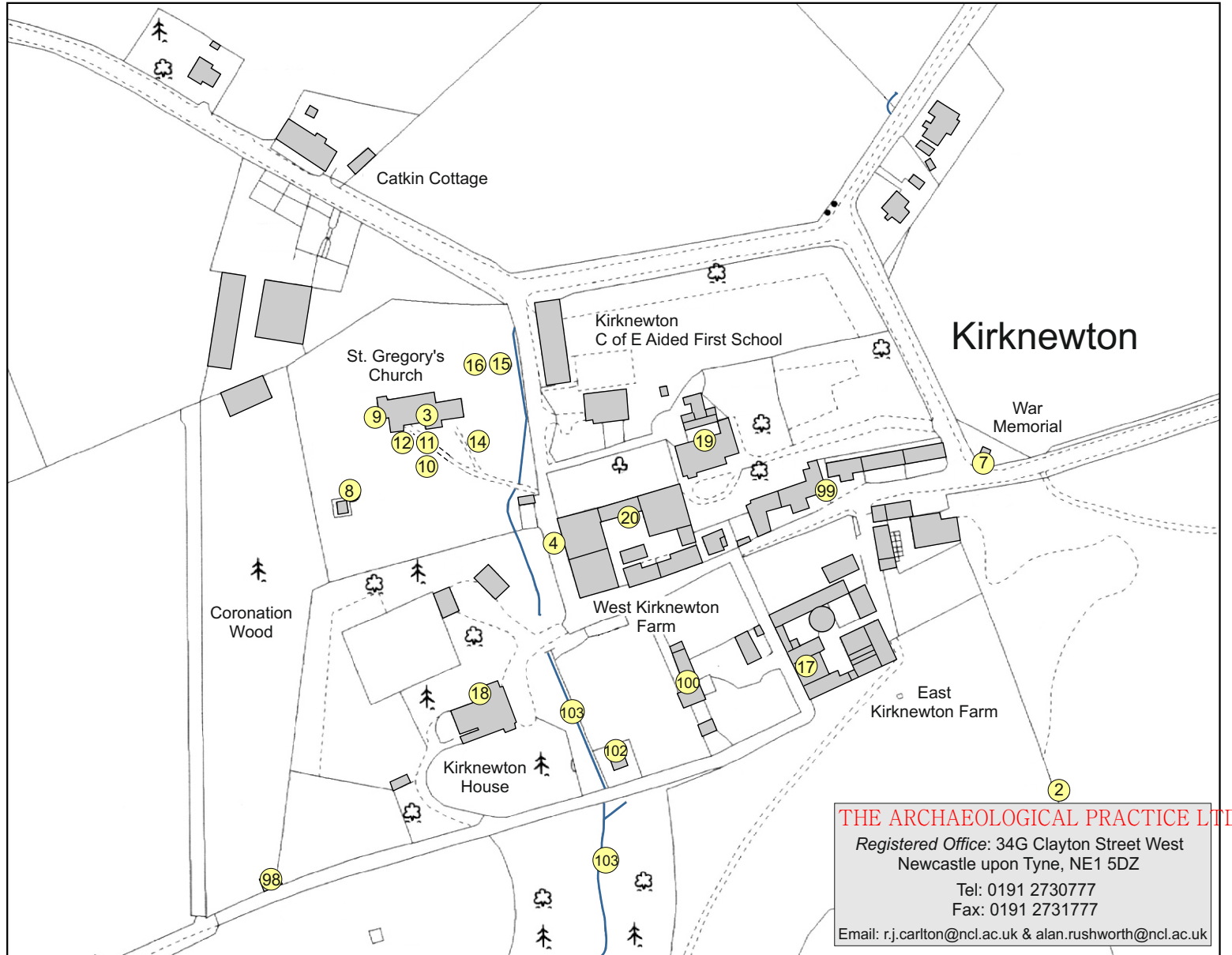


Fig. 5: Cultural Heritage sites in the vicinity of Kirknewton Village, showing sites of known cultural heritage value (keyed to Table 1 and Appendix 4).
 [The 300m study area defines the main focus of the present study]



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

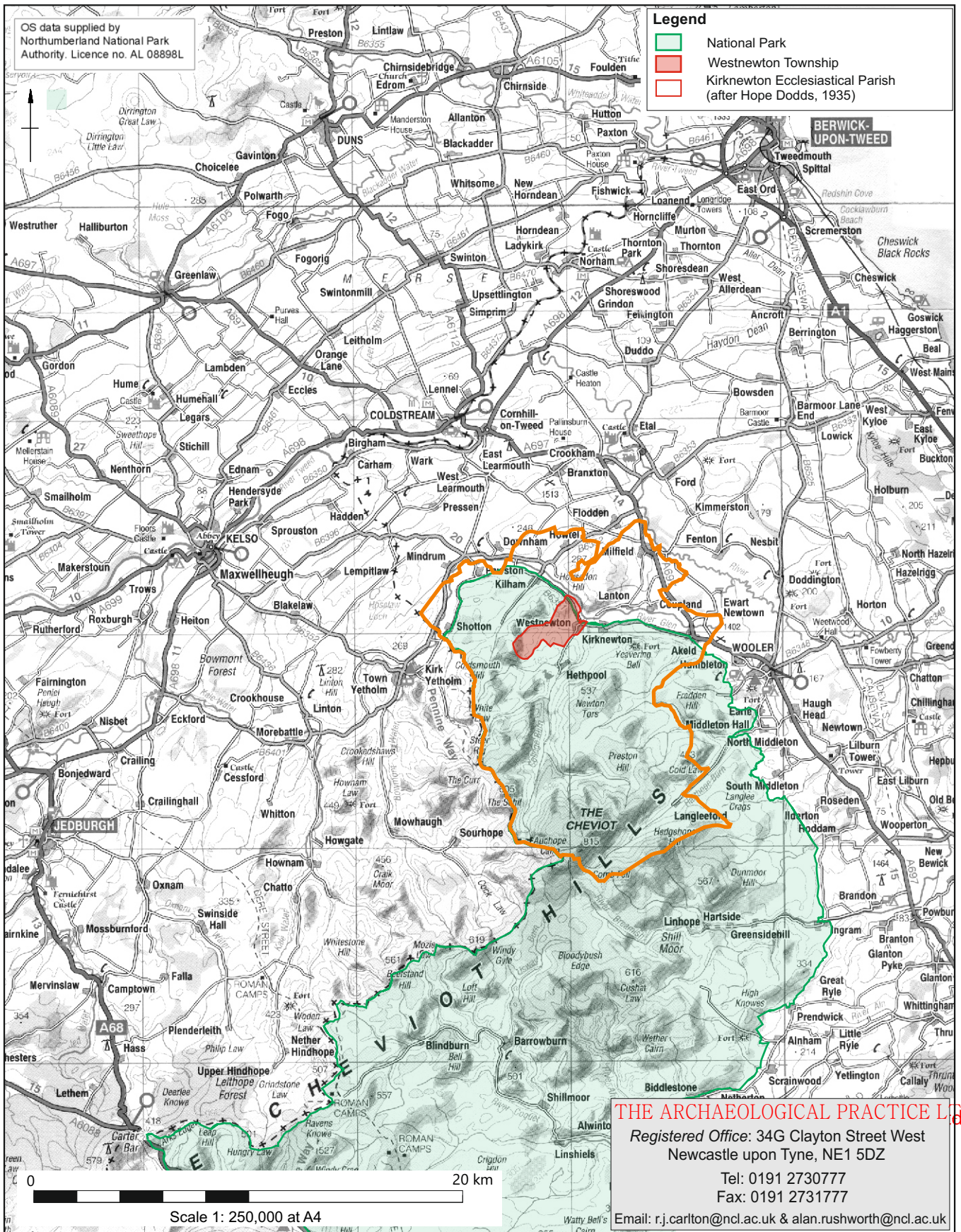


Fig. 7: Location of Westnewton Township, Northumberland National Park

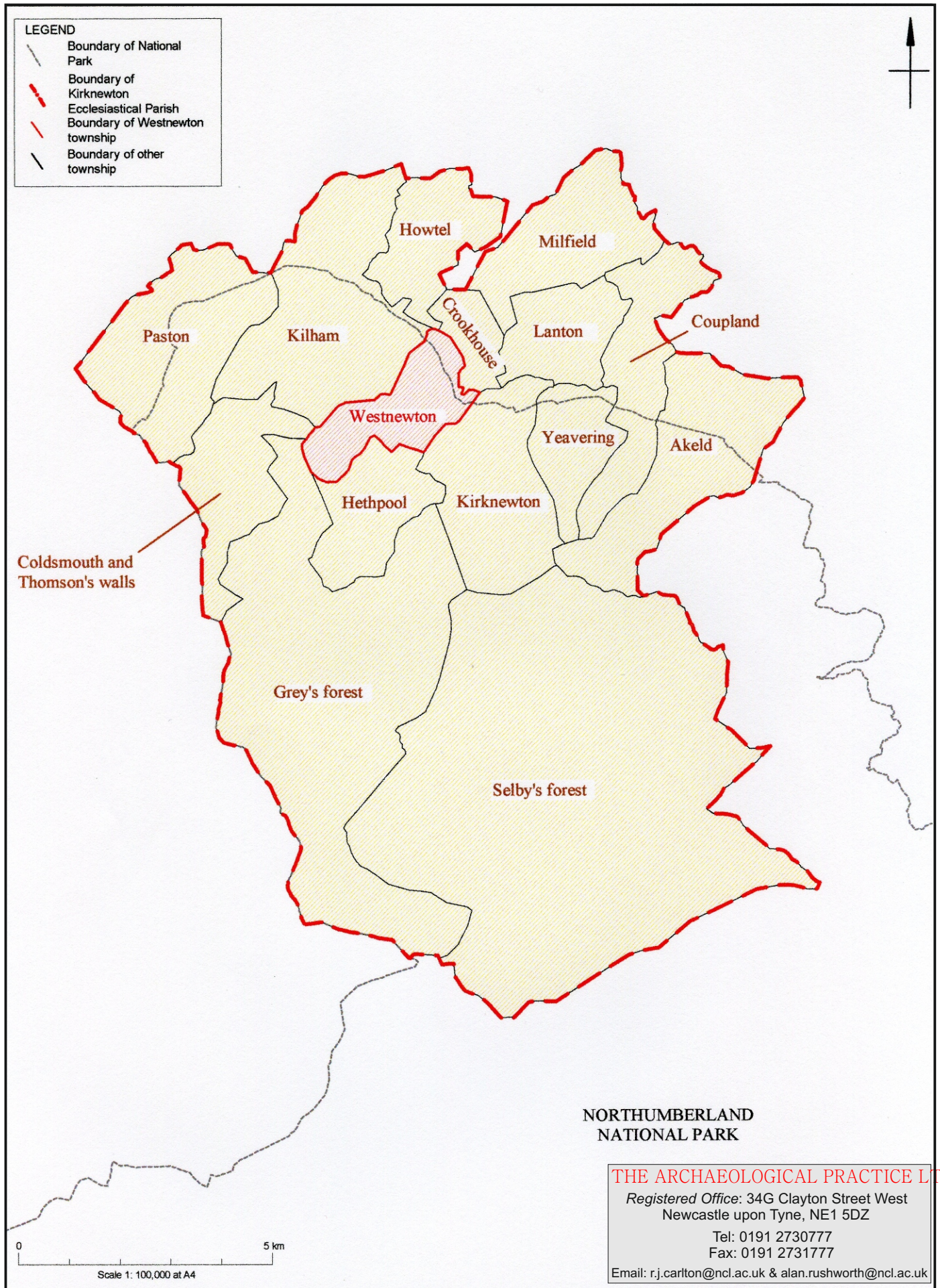


Fig. 8: Map showing the location of Westnewton Township in relation to the surrounding parishes

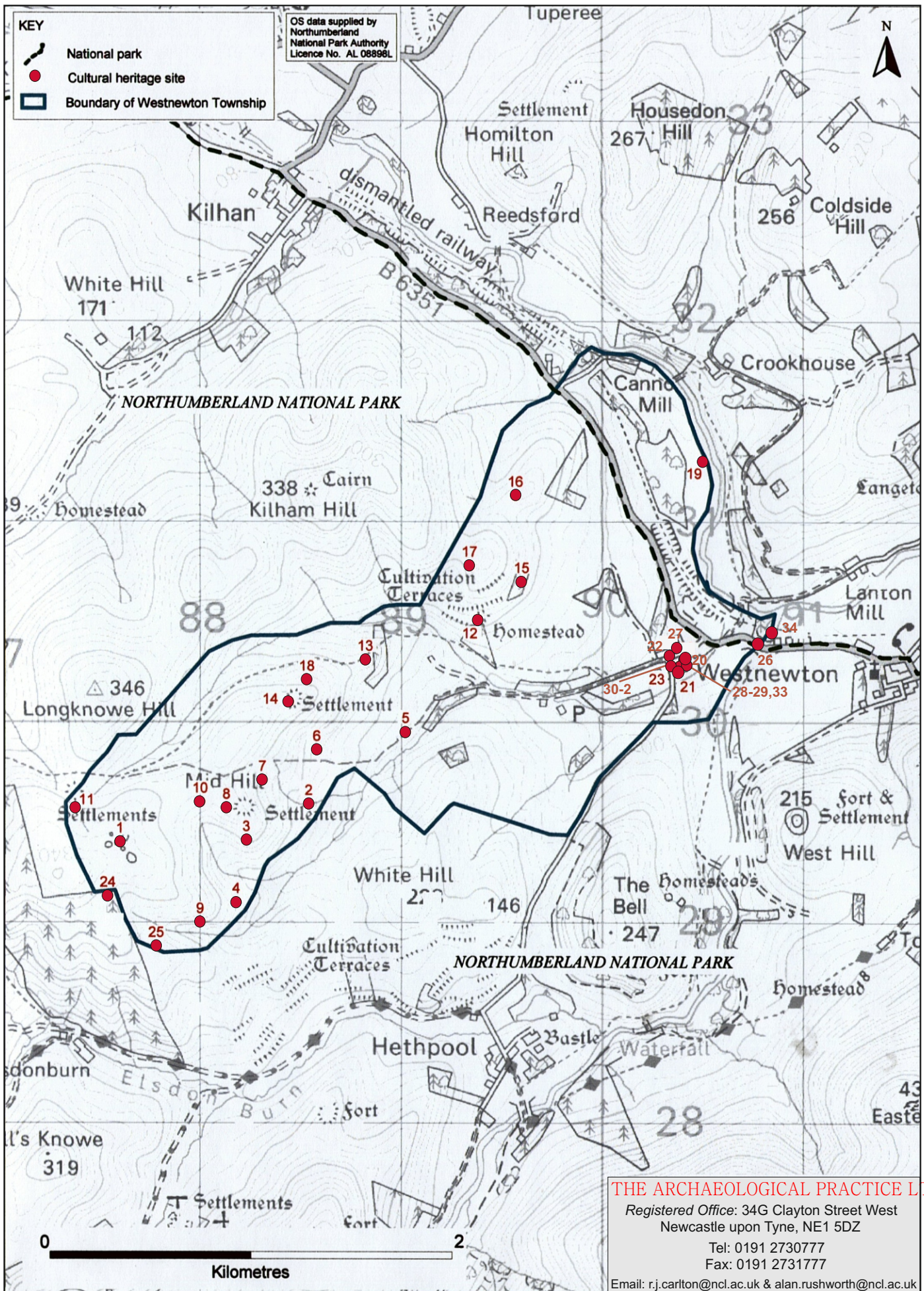


Fig. 9: Cultural Heritage Sites in Westnewton Township

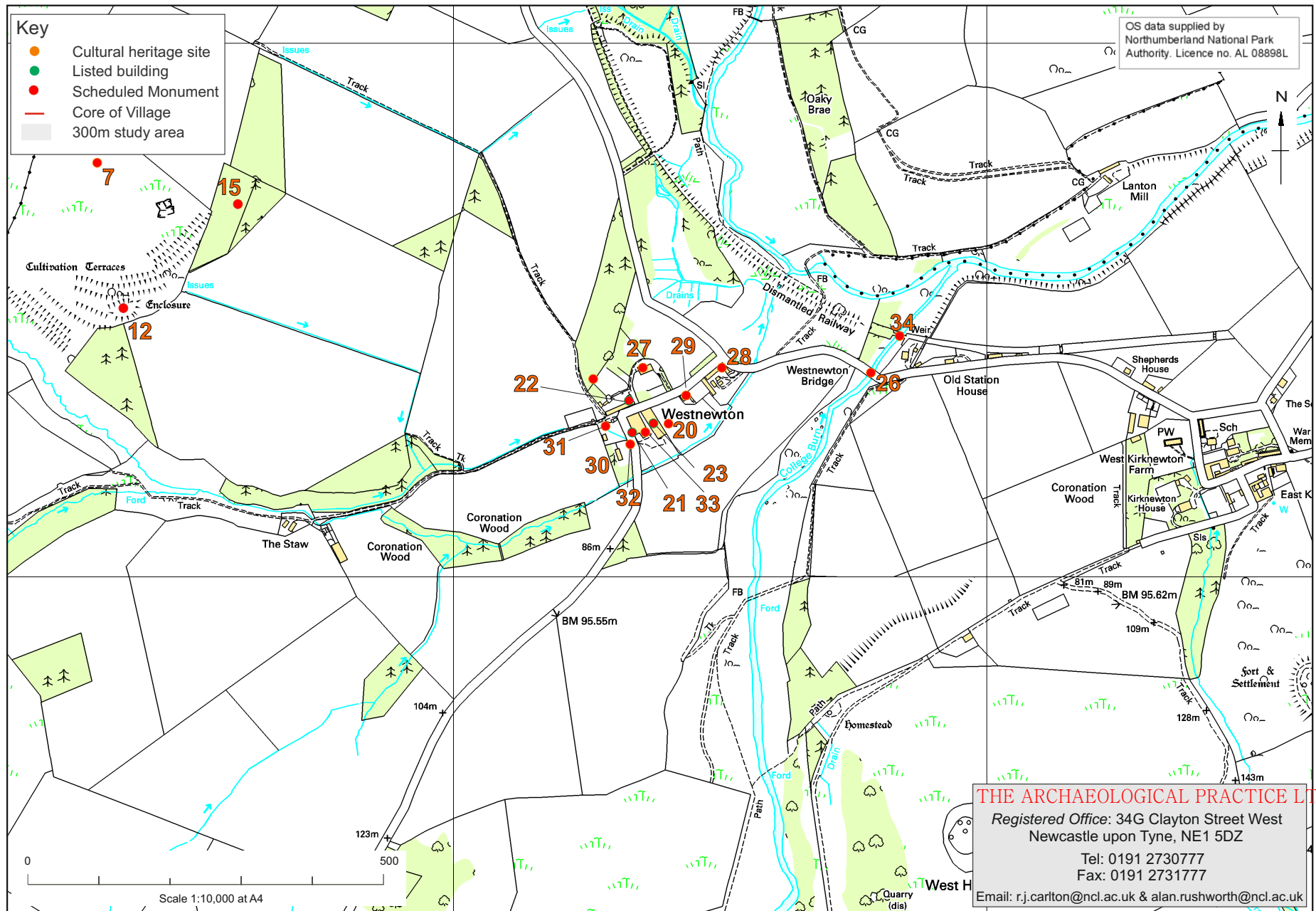


Fig. 10: Cultural Heritage sites in the vicinity of Westnewton Village, showing sites of known cultural heritage value (keyed to Table 1 and Appendix 4). [The 300m study area defines the main focus of the present study]

3. TERRITORIAL UNITS AND SETTLEMENT TYPES

3.1 Parishes and Townships, Baronies and Manors

To understand the history of particular village settlements, like Kirknewton and Westnewton, it is necessary to distinguish and define the various different territorial units within which the such villages were incorporated, and which provided the framework for the development of those communities. . 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 tithes 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, Kirknewton in Glendale, Simonburn in North Tynedale and Elsdon in Redesdale 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 Falstone, Harbottle, Akeld, Kilham and perhaps Byrness were the site of dependent chapels of ease. The presence of early medieval carved stonework at Falstone suggests it had long been an ecclesiastical centre and may have had greater significance in the 8th and 9th centuries (as a small monastic site?) than it possessed later on. However several of our study villages, including Westnewton, contain no places of worship whatsoever, and it is clear that the traditional, almost unconscious, English equation of village and parish church does not apply in Northumberland, and certainly not in the Northumbrian uplands.

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

In the medieval era the parish was a purely ecclesiastical institution and was to remain so until the beginning of the 17th century when the Elizabethan Poor Law Act of 1601 made this

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

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

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

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

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

The boundaries of such township communities would have become fixed when the land appropriated by one community extended up to that belonging to neighbouring settlements (Winchester 1987, 29). In the lowlands intensive cultivation had been practised for millennia prior to the medieval period, when townships are first documented. It is therefore conceivable

that many of these boundaries were of considerable antiquity, particularly where obvious natural features such as rivers and streams and watersheds were followed, although such antiquity is difficult to prove conclusively. In the uplands, settlement is thought to have experienced successive cycles of expansion and contraction in response to a variety of stimuli, including environmental factors such as climatic change, but doubtless also political and economic issues. This may have resulted in periodic obscuring of the boundaries when communities were not fully exploiting the available resources and hence had less need to precisely define their limits. In all areas the definitive boundary network recorded by the first Ordnance Survey maps is obviously a composite pattern, in which precise delineation occurred in a piecemeal fashion over the centuries.

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

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

² The 1296 roll omits Alnham, as well as Fawdon and Farnham (two of the 'ten towns of Coquetdale'), Caistron, Wreighill, Prendwick and Unthank and probably Branton, Hedgeley, Glanton, Little Ryle and Shawdon (Fraser (ed.) 1968, xv-xvi), but this is most likely simply to reflect the loss of parts of the original roll rather than the absorption of these vills in a larger 'villa integra'.

On the other hand the regalian liberties of Redesdale, upper Tynedale and the Northumbrian holdings of the Prince Bishops of Durham were never included in the roll (*ibid.*, xiii).

territorial communities were mapped by the 1st edition Ordnance Survey in the mid-19th century and they have generally been presumed to have had a long and largely uninterrupted history stretching back in most cases to the townships of the medieval period. They are conveniently depicted on the maps which front of each volume of the *Northumberland County History*, from which figure 3 in each of the individual village reports is derived. A more detailed record of each township territory is provided by their respective tithe and enclosure maps and other historic maps catalogued and reproduced in the village reports.

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

The administration of poor relief was originally established at parochial rather than township level, with the requirement of the Elizabethan Poor Law Act of 1601 that overseers for the poor be appointed in every ecclesiastical parish in England (Statutes 43 Eliz. I c.2; *cf.* Winchester 1978, 56). Following pressure in parliament to permit the subdivision of the huge ecclesiastical parishes in the northern counties into smaller, more convenient units, the 1662 Poor Law Act allowed 'every Township or Village' in northern England to become a unit for poor-rate assessment and collection with their own overseers (Statutes 14 Charles II c.12, s.21; (*cf.* Winchester 1987, 27). Winchester has argued, on the basis of the arrangements he documented in the Copeland district of west Cumbria, that it was the territorial townships rather than the administrative vills which were most frequently adopted to serve as the new poor law townships. However in Northumberland north of the Coquet there was in any case relatively little difference between the medieval territorial and administrative units, as noted above, and about three quarters of the townships identifiable in the 13th century may be equated with the poor law townships recorded by the Ordnance Survey. The disappearance or radical alteration of the remaining 25 percent was the result of settlement abandonment or colonisation during the late medieval period and estate reorganisation in the post-medieval period (Dixon 1985, I, 79-84)³. The upland dales south of the Coquet were a very different matter. Redesdale and North Tynedale fell within the vast parishes of Elsdon and Simonburn respectively, the latter with a dependent chapelry at Bellingham which itself embraced all of upper North Tynedale. In Redesdale, six large 'wards' or townships are found, namely Elsdon, Otterburn, Woodside, Rochester, Troughen and Monkridge, plus the small extra-parochial township of Ramshope (Hodgson 1827, 82-3). The wards were almost certainly created in response to the 1662 act and presumably represent subdivision of the parish to facilitate the administration of poor relief. There is no indication that they existed at an earlier date. They are not recorded in the 1604 border survey, which instead lists a great number of 'places' or 'parts of the manor' within the constituent parishes of the Manor of Harbottle. These places were in most cases more than hamlets, groups of farms or individual farmsteads, the kind of small early territorial township found in upland areas. The twelve townships of upper North Tynedale, described in the County History (NCH XV (1940), 234-80), were established in 1729 by Thomas Sharp, Archdeacon of Northumberland, specifically to administer poor relief, each township being responsible for the maintenance of its own poor and setting a separate poor rate (Charlton 1987, 98-9).⁴ Some of these townships may have been based on earlier territorial units, but others have rather artificial names – West Tarsset 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

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

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

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

Thus a parish, township and manor could all be coterminous, with a small parish serving the spiritual needs of a single township community whose landed resources formed a single manorial estate and whose members were bound by a variety of personal and tenorial 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-19th century transformation of populous village communities of the medieval and early modern era into 'farm hamlets', i.e. settlements focussed on one or two large integrated farm complexes. In Northumberland, particularly in the northern half of the county, the 1st edition Ordnance Survey – so often the first resort in analysing settlement morphology – and even the relevant tithe map do not provide a reliable guide to the early modern or medieval form of any given village. Moreover the documentary evidence assembled by Wrathmell and Dixon suggests there was often a marked reduction in the size of the village population in the later 17th and early 18th centuries, accompanying a gradual reduction in the number of tenancies. Thus, even where 18th-century mapping does survive for a particular village, it may actually under-represent the extent of the earlier, medieval and 16th-17th century phases of that settlement.

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

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

The villages in the central band of the county between the River Coquet and the North Tyne catchment remain as yet uncovered by any equivalent study, however.

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

To some extent the gap left by Wrathmell and Dixon in Redesdale and southern Coquetdale has been filled by the programme of investigation conducted by Beryl Charlton, John Day and others on behalf of the Ministry of Defence, which resulted in a series of synthetic discussions of various aspects of settlement in the two valleys (Charlton & Day 1978; 1979; 1982; Day & Charlton 1981; all summarised in Charlton & Day 1976 and Charlton 1996 and 2004). These may be compared with the summary of the development of medieval and early modern settlement in upper North Tynedale provided by Harbottle and Newman (1973). However the former was restricted in scope by its emphasis for the most part on the Otterburn Training Area (although the authors did extend their scope beyond the confines of the military range where this obviously provided a more coherent analysis⁵), whilst the principal focus of Harbottle and Newman’s work was the rescue excavation of a series of early modern and later farmsteads threatened by the construction of Kielder Water, to which the settlement overview provided an invaluable but all too brief introduction. Hence all three valleys still merit comprehensive syntheses of their medieval/early modern settlement patterns, combining analysis of the historic maps and documents – including what is known regarding the pattern of seigneurial and ecclesiastical landholding – with the evidence of the surviving physical remains and site layouts.

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

PART 2

SOURCES OF EVIDENCE

4. LOCATION OF EVIDENCE

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

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

4.1 Compiling the project database

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

4.1.1 Air Photographic coverage

All locally accessible air photographic coverage of the listed villages was inspected and catalogued, including photographs held by Northumberland National Park, the Northumberland County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), Newcastle Central Library and the Museum of Antiquities at the University of Newcastle upon Tyne. In addition, a considerable body of new oblique aerial photography, specifically commissioned for the project and covering all the designated villages was analysed in order to provide pointers for further 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, 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 16, 17, 23 & 25) - but more importantly the tithe (c. 1840) (figs. 26-29) and enclosure maps and Ordnance Survey editions (figs. 30-37), 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 villages has been summarised for inclusion in the historical synthesis, notably 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 in the townships.

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) and the Laing Charters (Macdonald 1950), the latter providing important information regarding the principal seigneurial lineages in Kirknewton and Westnewton, the Corbets and then the Strothers, on landholding and tenurial relations generally in the two townships and indirectly on settlement patterns.

4.1.3 Archaeological Survey

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

Listed Building Records were consulted through the NMR along with Grundy's survey of the historic buildings in the National Park (1988) in order to compile a gazetteer of historic buildings in the township. Photographs of the exterior of each building have been incorporated in the archive gazetteer. A small number of structures, which by virtue of their importance and complexity of fabric are considered by the project team to merit stone-by-stone recording, have also been identified.

4.1.4 Survey of Village environs

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

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

4.1.5 Site inspections

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

4.1.6 Public information and involvement

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

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

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

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.

The Archaeological Practice Ltd.

**NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK
VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004**

on behalf of:

The Northumberland National Park Authority

Location: **KIRKNEWTON**

© Tim Gates 2003; AP ref. HV/03/E 19

KEY








	boundary wall
	linear earthwork
	cropmark
	features
	ridge & furrow
	earthworks
	Known site



Fig. 11: Aerial photograph of Kirknewton marking features of known and potential interest.

This aerial view of the village from the north reveals shows the rectilinear form of the village which seems to have been established by the beginning of the moern period, based on the two farms of East and West Kirknewton. The farms occupy roughly the south-east quadrant of the village, with Kirknewton House occupying the south-west quadrant, the Old Rectory and former glebe lands (on the site of the abandoned school) the north-east and the church and cemetery, the north-west. The other major site of archaeological importance included in this view is the late prehistoric enclosure on St Gregory's Hill to the south of the village. Other features highlighted on this hillside include various tracks and enclosures and cultivation features, some of which may be ancient, although many are currently in use and may have modern origins. On the flat land at the bottom of the slope various crop-marks appear in the cultivated fields. Some of these are natural features, perhaps old channels of the river and its feeder streams, but others may be the product of cultivation and other activities.

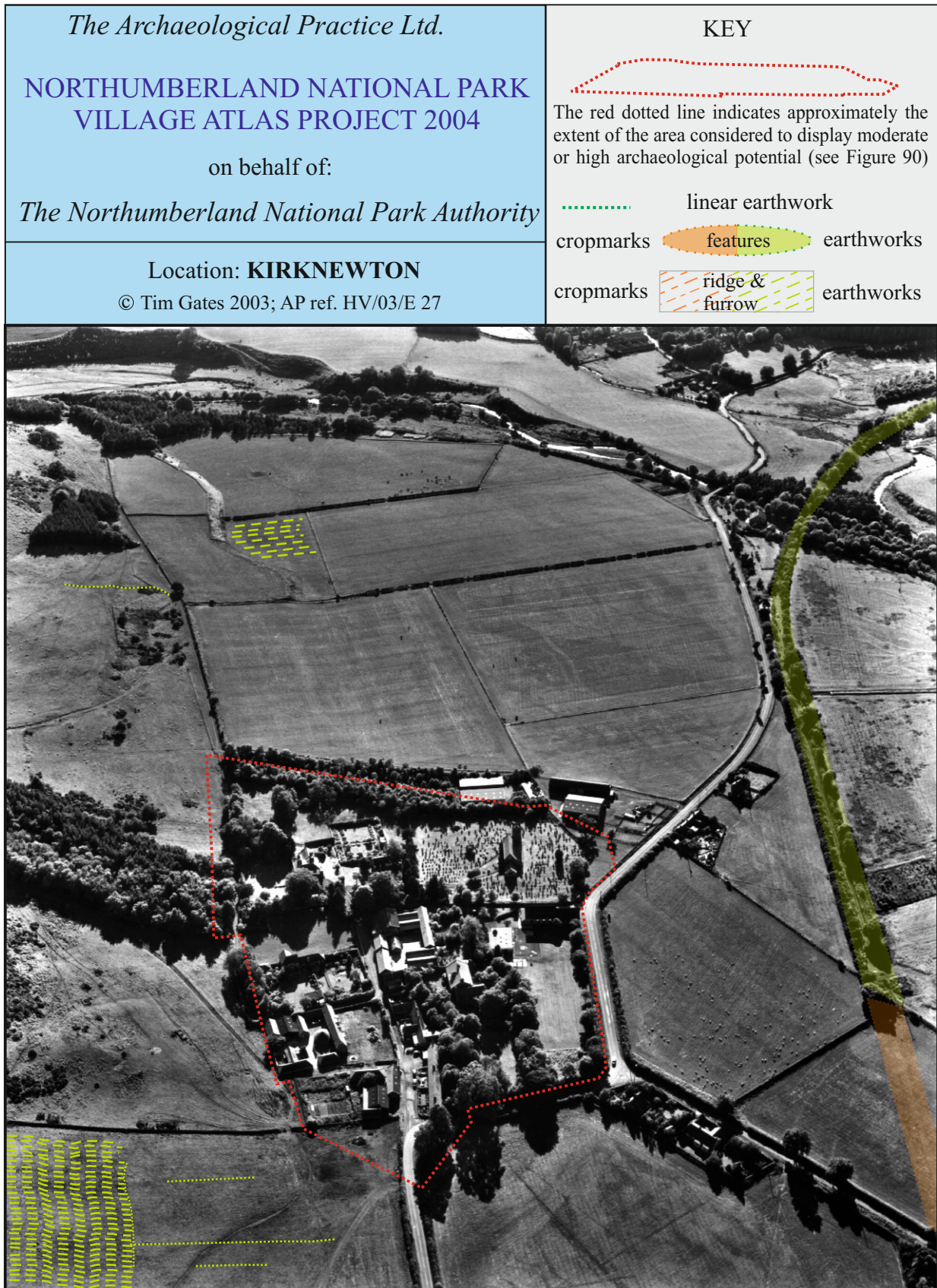


Fig. 12: Aerial view of Kirknewton marking additional features of potential interest (see Fig. 11)

This view from the east of the village shows a similar range of features to those marked on figure 11. A number of additional features are marked to the west and north, including the dismantled railway line which appears as both an earthwork and a crop-nark feature, and patches of ridge & furrow. Other suspected patches of ridge & furrow can also be seen, but are not marked. Particularly noteworthy in this view are the crop-marks visible in the field on the east side of the village (foreground), which appear to be the result of natural processes (palaeo-channels) as well as farming practices (such as ploughing, field drainage and field division).

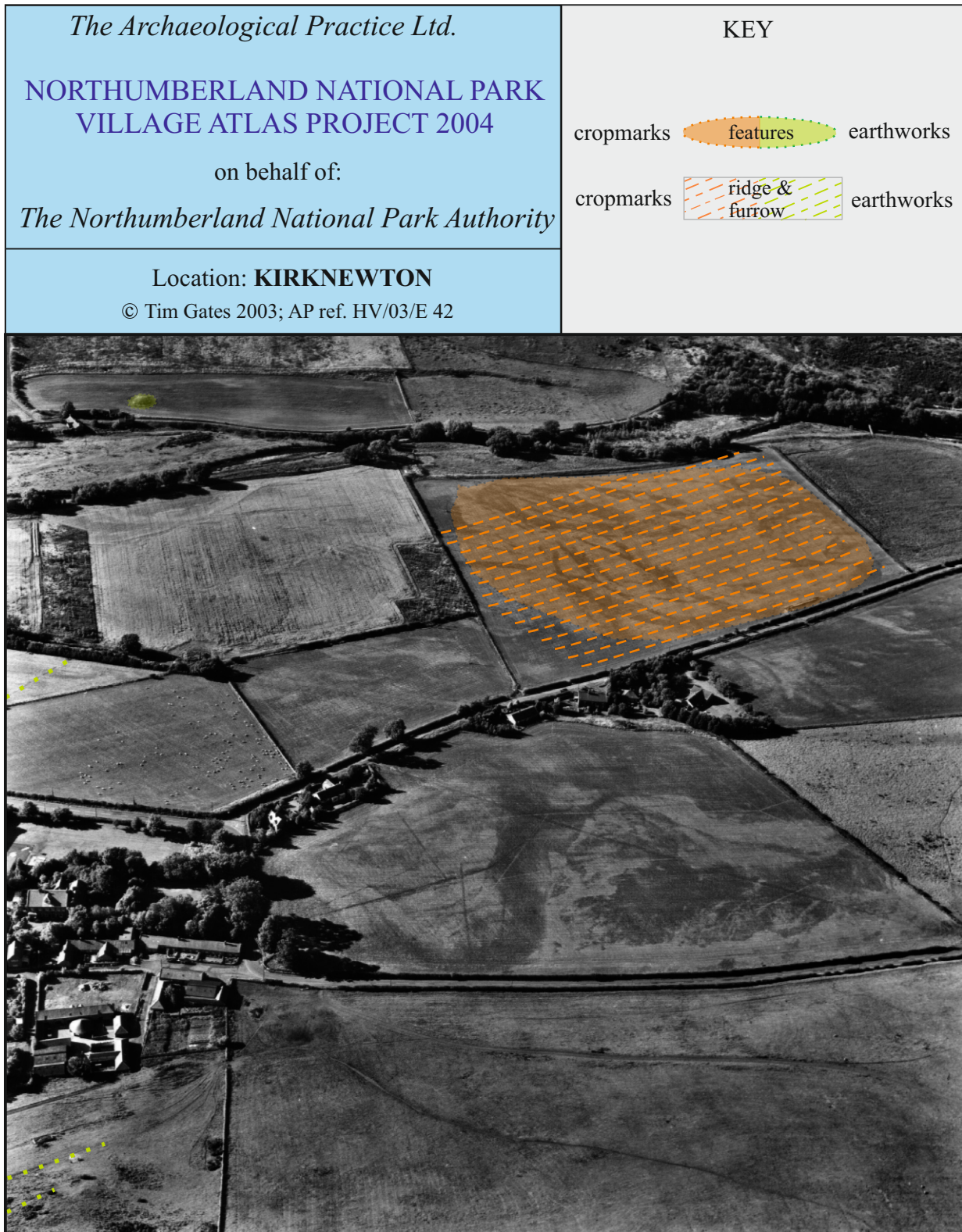


Fig. 13: Aerial photograph of Kirknewton marking additional features of potential interest (see Figs. 11 & 12).

This view from the south of the village shows a number of features also marked on Figures 11 & 12. A number of additional features are marked to the north, notably including a patch of ridge & furrow that appears as a crop-mark and overlies an area of prominent cropmarks which may be natural in origin, but which from another perspective suggests the form of a sub-circular enclosure (see Fig. 14). Other suspected patches of possible ridge & furrow, as well as other linear features, including the railway line and field boundaries, can also be seen, but are not marked.

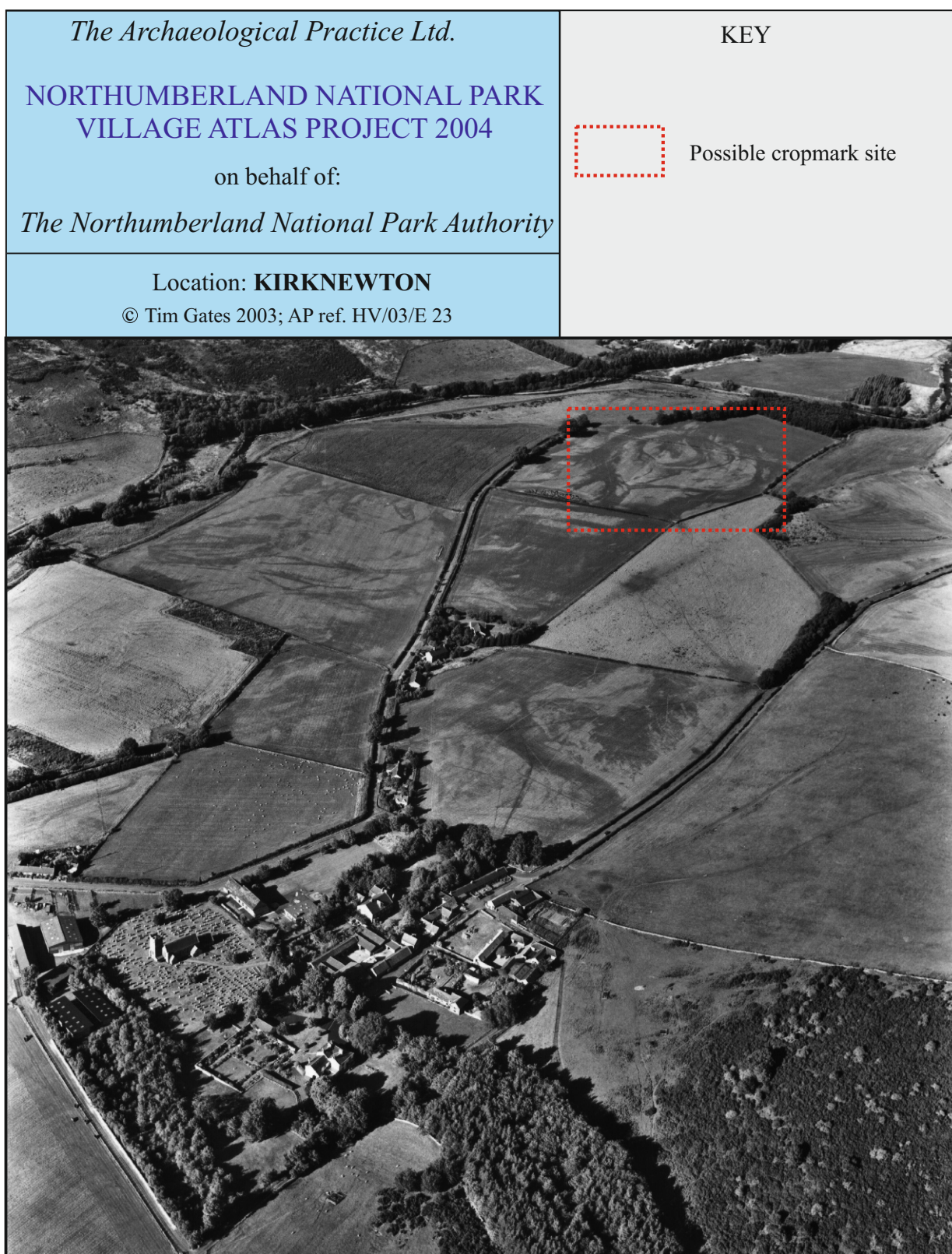


Fig. 14: Aerial photograph of Kirknewton, showing a possible cropmark site north the village.

This aerial photograph, taken in the Summer of 2003 shows the village and the floodplain of the Glen to the north. Various features of potential archaeological interest are visible, particularly crop-marks. While some of the crop-marks are the products of field boundaries and cultivation systems, most can be explained as palaeo-channels of the river Glen or its feeder streams. However, at the top of the picture is a group of cropmarks that appears to suggest the ploughed-out remains of a monument comprised of concentric ditches (see also Fig. 13). While this is a tempting explanation, the possibility remains, of course, that this putative monument is illusory, merely a product of palaeo-channels (it is certainly likely to have been modified by them). Further investigation is necessary in order to provide a definitive answer to the origins of this apparent anomaly.

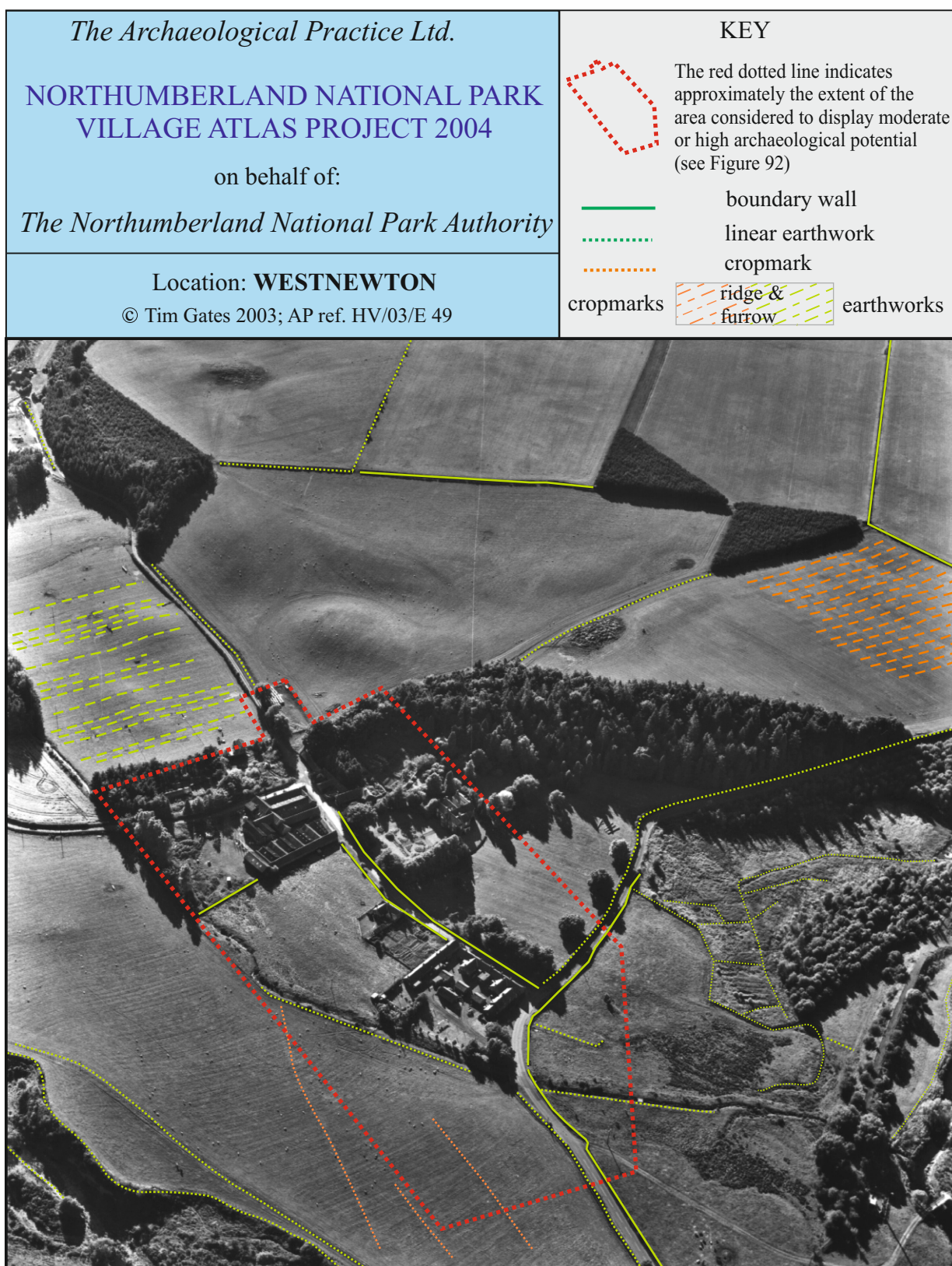


Fig. 15: Aerial photograph of Westnewton marking features of potential interest.

This view of Westnewton village from the East South-East shows Westnewton House on the north side of the Hethpool road, the farm complex on the south side, and a cluster of dwellings on the south side of the junction with the Kirknewton-Kilham road. Few features of archaeological interest appear on this view, although the house and farm are of some significance, and a number of earthwork features are known in the wider vicinity, such as prehistoric cultivation terraces some 1km west of the village. The features marked above, predominantly boundaries and routeways, but also including a canalised stream, probably used as a mill leat, are mainly of relatively modern origin. The ploughed-out remains of ridge & furrow cultivation features, visible as slight earthworks west of the village and as crop-marks to the north, suggest that any features of post-medieval or earlier origin may have been removed by ploughing. The various hillocks visible to the west of the village are probably natural features.

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Fig. 16: 'Newton Kirk' shown on Mercator's map of 1595 (NRO ZAN M16-B21 (p. 250))



Fig. 17: 'Newtonkirk' on Speed's map of 1610 (NRO ZAN M16-B21 (p. 242))

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON



Fig. 18: 'Newton Kirck' and West Newton shown on Jansson's map of 1646 (NRO ZAN M16-B21 (p. 242))



Fig. 19: 'Newton Kirck' and 'W. Newton' on Morden's map of 1695 (NRO ZAN M16-B21 (p. 252))

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
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Fig. 20: Kirk Newton and West Newton shown on Kitchin's map of 1750
(NRO ZAN M16-B21 (p. 247))



Fig. 21: Kirknewton shown on Horsley and Cay's map of 1753
(NRO ZAN M16-B21 (p. 249))

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON

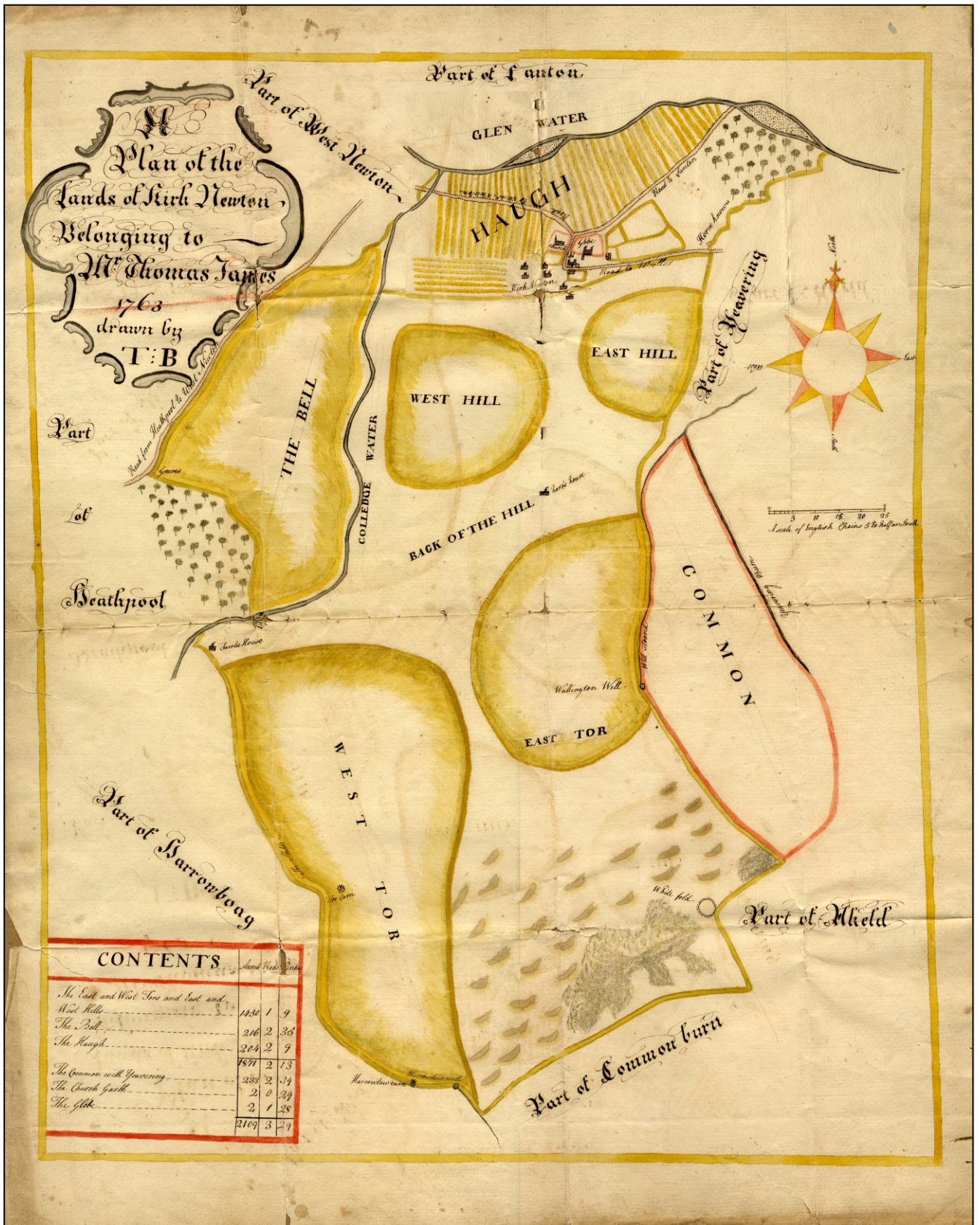


Fig. 22: Plan of the lands of Kirk Newton belonging to Thomas James, 1763 (KN_M&D 001)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON

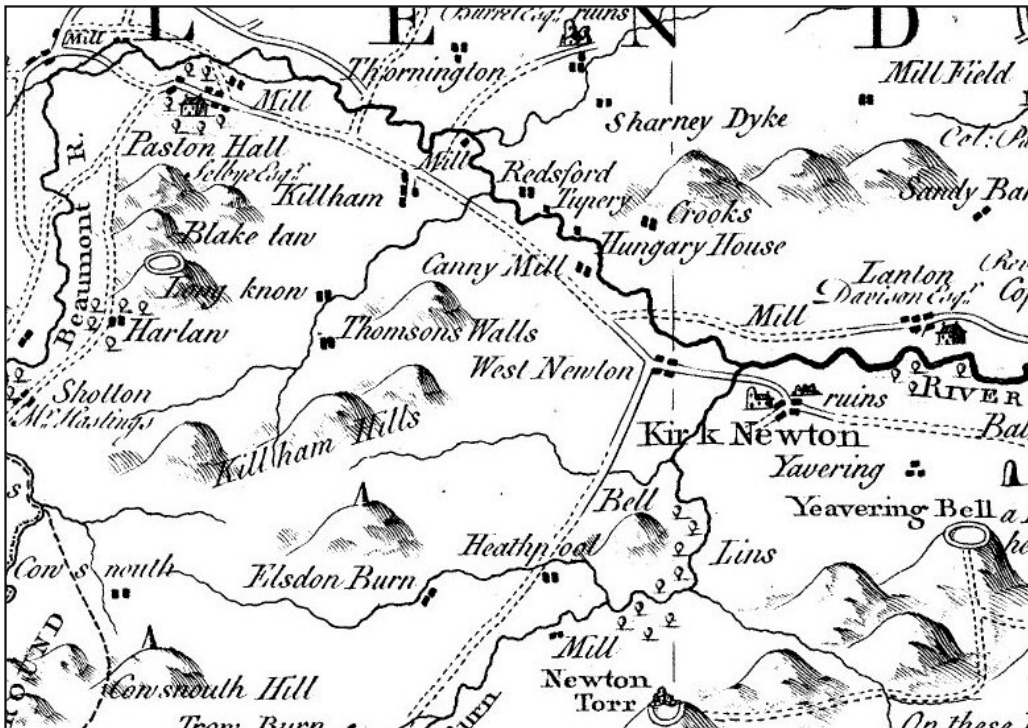


Fig. 23: Kirk Newton and West Newton shown on Armstrong's map of 1769



Fig. 24: Kirk Newton shown on Cary's map of 1789
(NRO ZAN M16-B21 (p. 254))

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON

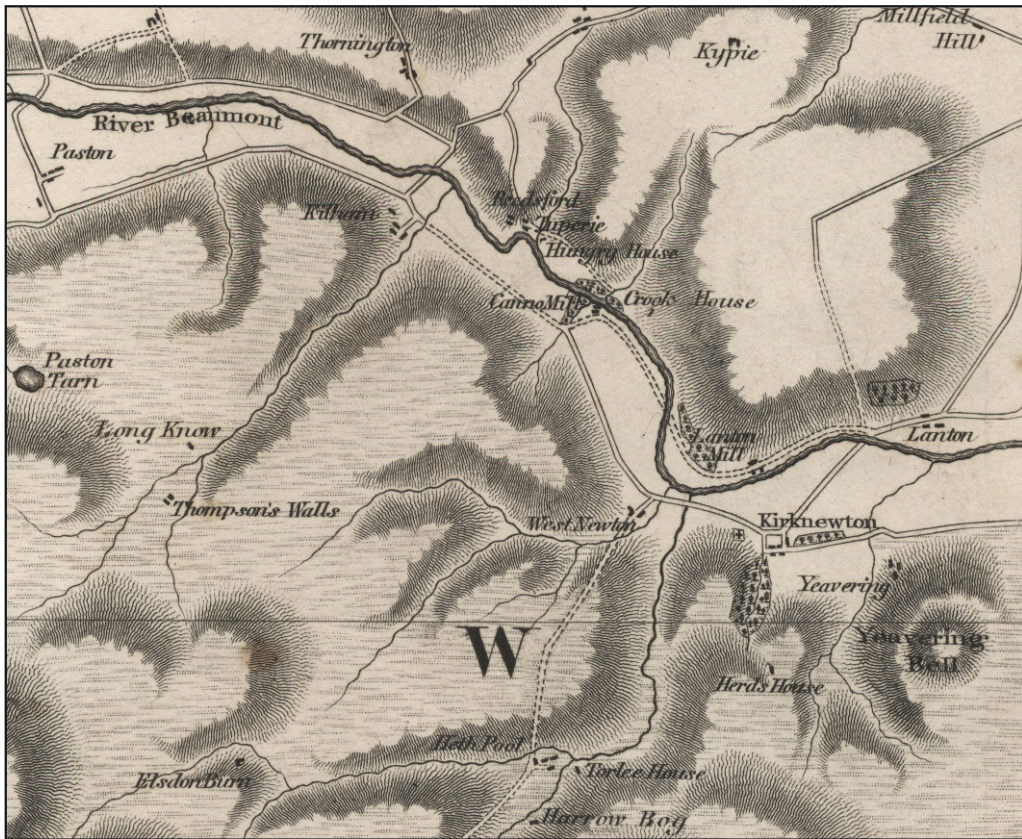


Fig. 25: Kirknewton and West Newton shown on Fryer's map of 1820



Fig. 26: Tithe plan relating to Kirknewton, December 30th, 1843
(KN_M&D 003)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004: KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON

C.C.—London: Printed and Published (By Authority,) by Shaw and Sons, 137 & 138, Fetter-lane.

LANDOWNERS.	OCCUPIERS.	Numbers referring to the Plan.	NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF LANDS AND PREMISES.	STATE OF CULTIVATION.	QUANTITIES IN STATUTE MEASURE.			Amount of Rent-Charge apportioned upon the several Lands, and Payable to the <i>Parish of Kirknewton.</i>			REMARKS.
					A.	R.	P.	2	s.	d.	
James Collingwood Foster and Robert Thompson	James Collingwood Foster.	1	West Bell Hill	Arable	18	-	39	2	-	-	
		2	East ditto	ditto	23	2	7	3	-	-	
		3	Woody Banks	Wood	14	2	24				
		4	West Haugh	pasture	49	-	27				
		5	Plantation	plantation	1	1	-				
		6	West Haugh Field	Arable	41	5	20				
		7	Ground below the College Bridge	pasture	5	2	9				
		8	Kirk Close	Arable	31	2	27	7	10	-	
		9	Little Field	pasture	2	5	9				
		9a	Dwelling house and Barn Buildings		1	3	39				
		13	Sincken Rigs	Arable	33	-	38				
		14	Lowthather House Field	pasture	4	-	59				
		16	Barges Field	Arable	32	1	2				
		15	Part of ditto	pasture	4	3	12				
		17	Allery Close	Arable	21	2	14				
		18	North Black Bog	ditto	13	2	15	4	5	-	
		19	South ditto	ditto	15	2	5	4	3	-	
		20	The Gause.	ditto	14	5	34	4	4	-	
		21	Plantation	plantation	-	2	28				
		22	West Hill	pasture	197	3	11				
		23	Gregorys Hill	ditto	89	1	30				
		23a	Plantation	plantation	3	3	22				
		24	Horse Hill	Arable	30	1	14				
		25	ditto	pasture	24	2	28				
		26	Field back of the Hill	Arable	23	-	24				
		26a	Plantation	plantation	1	2	28				
		27	East Botany Bay	Arable	19	2	8				
		28	West ditto	ditto	21	2	23				
		29	Woody Banks	Wood	19	-	22				
		30	The Bell Hill	pasture	142	-	17				
		31	The East and West Sors Far and near Sors Lees and Harlow Hill	ditto	1092	1	16				
		32	Land pastured in Common with quavering Estate		234	1	9				

Fig. 27: Tithe Award relating to lands at Kirknewton, December 30th 1843 (KN_M&D 005)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON



Fig. 28: Tithe Plan relating to Westnewton, December 31st 1849 (WN_M&D 001)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004: KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON

London: Printed and Published (By Authority) by Shaw & Sons, Fetter Lane.

LANDOWNERS.	OCCUPIERS.	Numbers referring to the Plan.	NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF LANDS AND PREMISES.	STATE OF CULTIVATION.	QUANTITIES IN STATUTE MEASURE.		Amount of Rent-Charge apportioned upon the several Lands, and to whom Payable.									REMARKS.	
							PAYABLE TO <i>The Incorp^d Corp^s of Kirk Newton</i>			PAYABLE TO <i>The</i> <i>Earl of Tankerville</i>			PAYABLE TO <i>Some Proprietors</i>				
							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
<i>Percival Fenwick Clemwell, late Thomas Clemwell</i>	<i>John and Charles Berthwick</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>West Newton</i>	<i>Arable Pasture</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>		
<i>Henry Merton</i>	<i>Thomas and Henry Stewart</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Same Mill and Land</i>	<i>Arable Pasture Wood</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	
					<i>1062</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	
			<i>(signed)</i> <i>John Talens</i>														

Fig. 29: Tithe Award relating to Westnewton, December 31st 1849 (WN_M&D 003)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON



Fig. 30: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of Kirknewton and Westnewton, 1860 (6" scale) (KN_M&D 017)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON

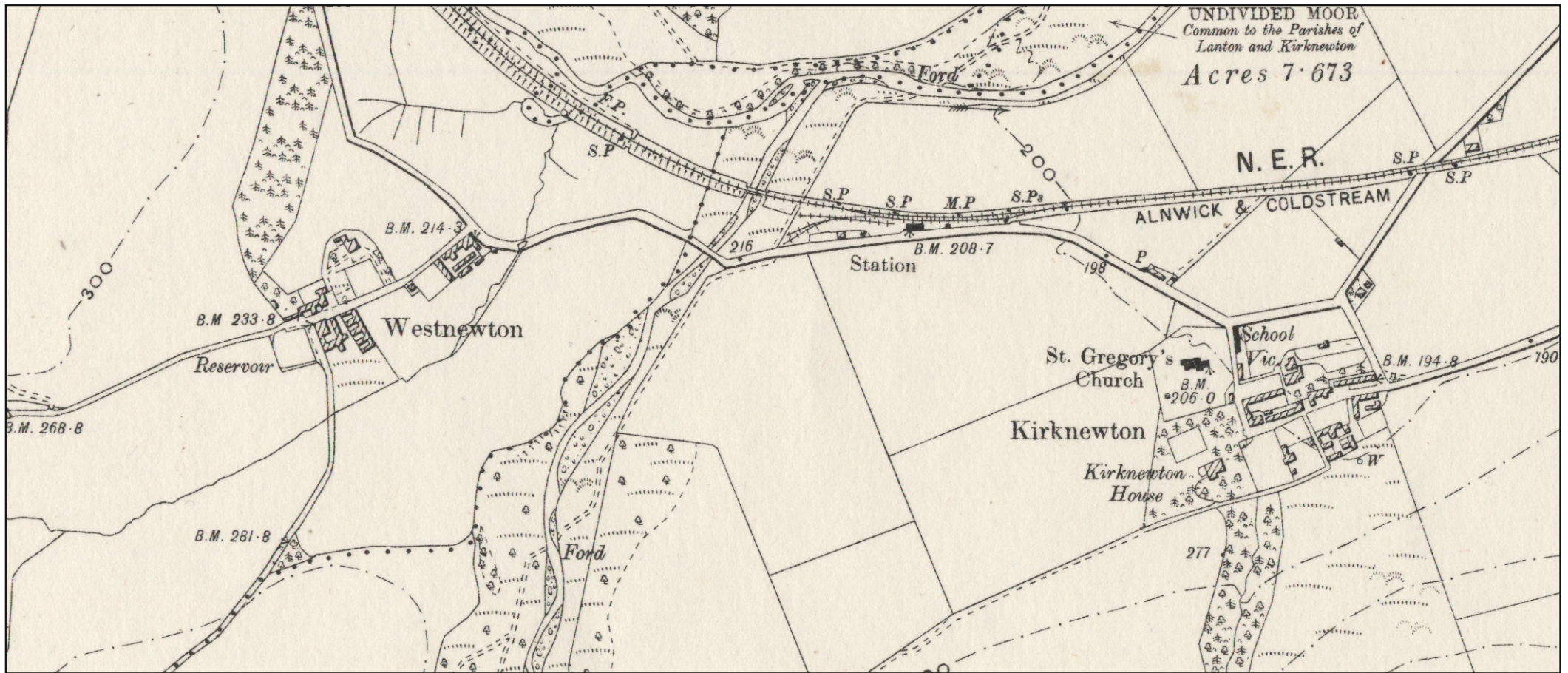


Fig. 31: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map of Kirknewton and Westnewton, 1897 (6" scale) (KN_M&D 020)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON

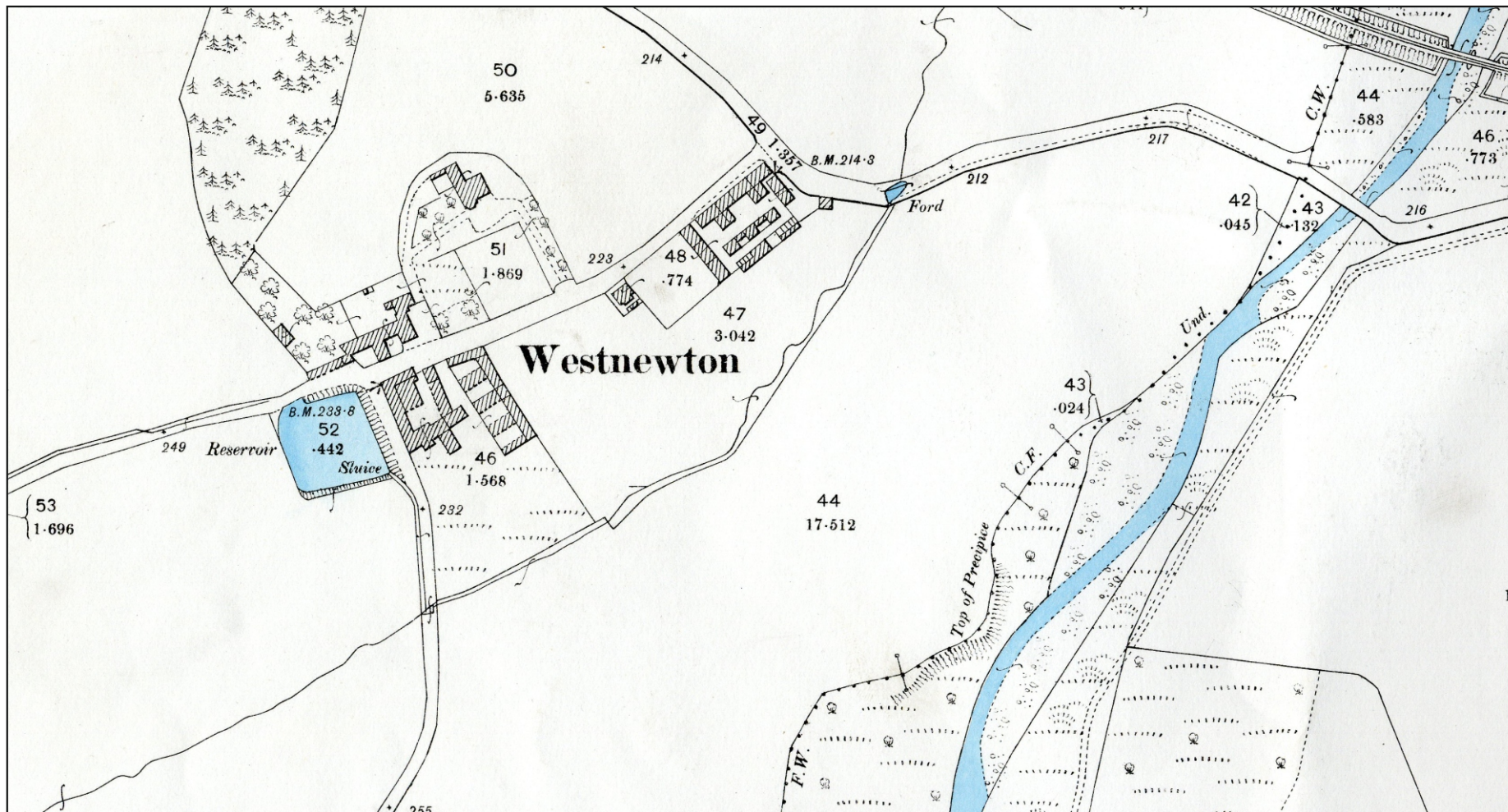


Fig. 32: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map of Westnewton, 1897 (25" scale) (WN_M&D 005)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON



Fig. 33: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map of Kirknewton, 1897 (25" scale)
(KN_M&D 018)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON

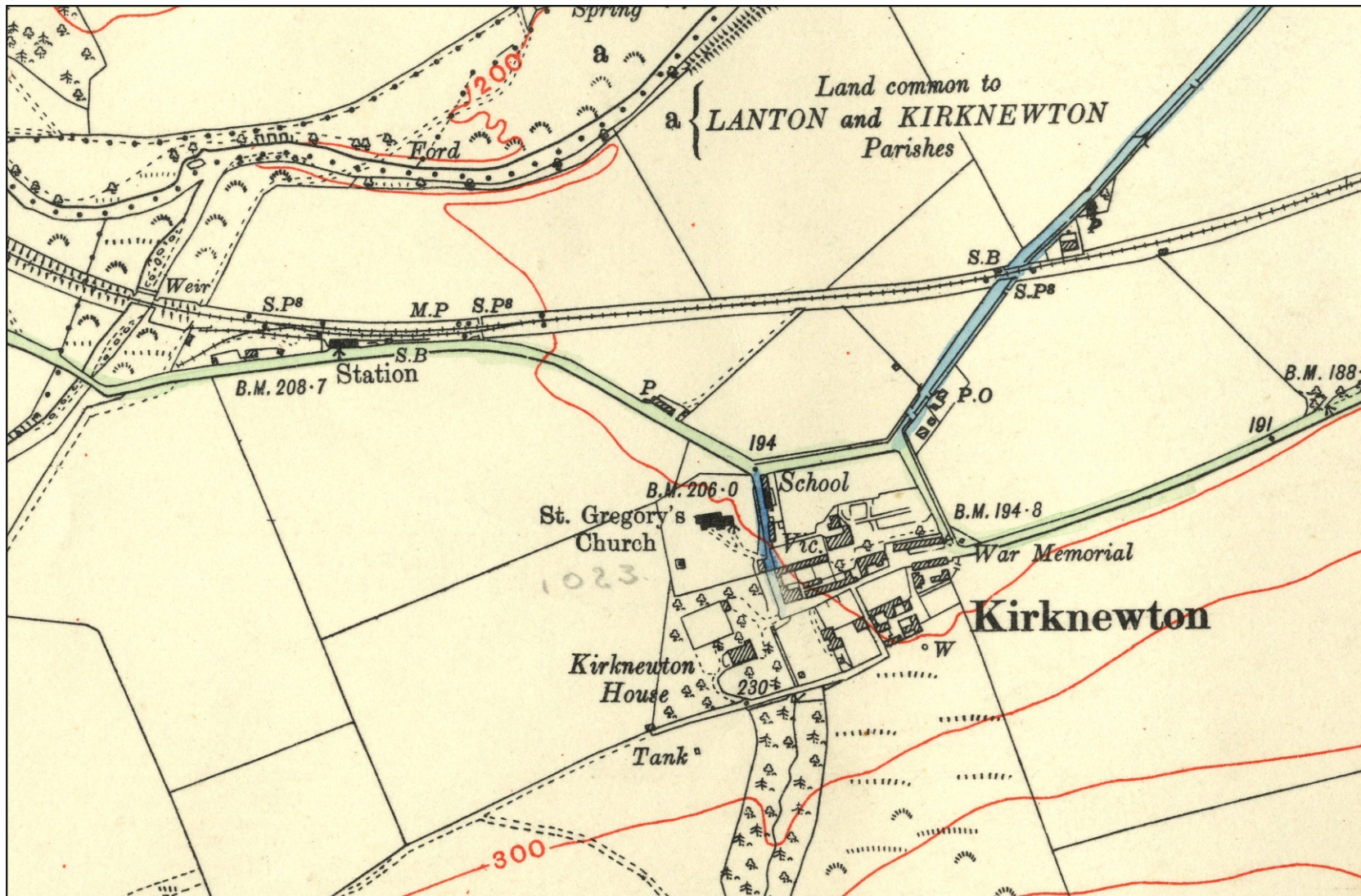


Fig. 34: Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map of Kirknewton, 1920 (6" scale) (KN_M&D 021)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004: KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON



Fig. 35: Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map of Kirknewton, 1920 (25" scale) (KN_MD 022)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON

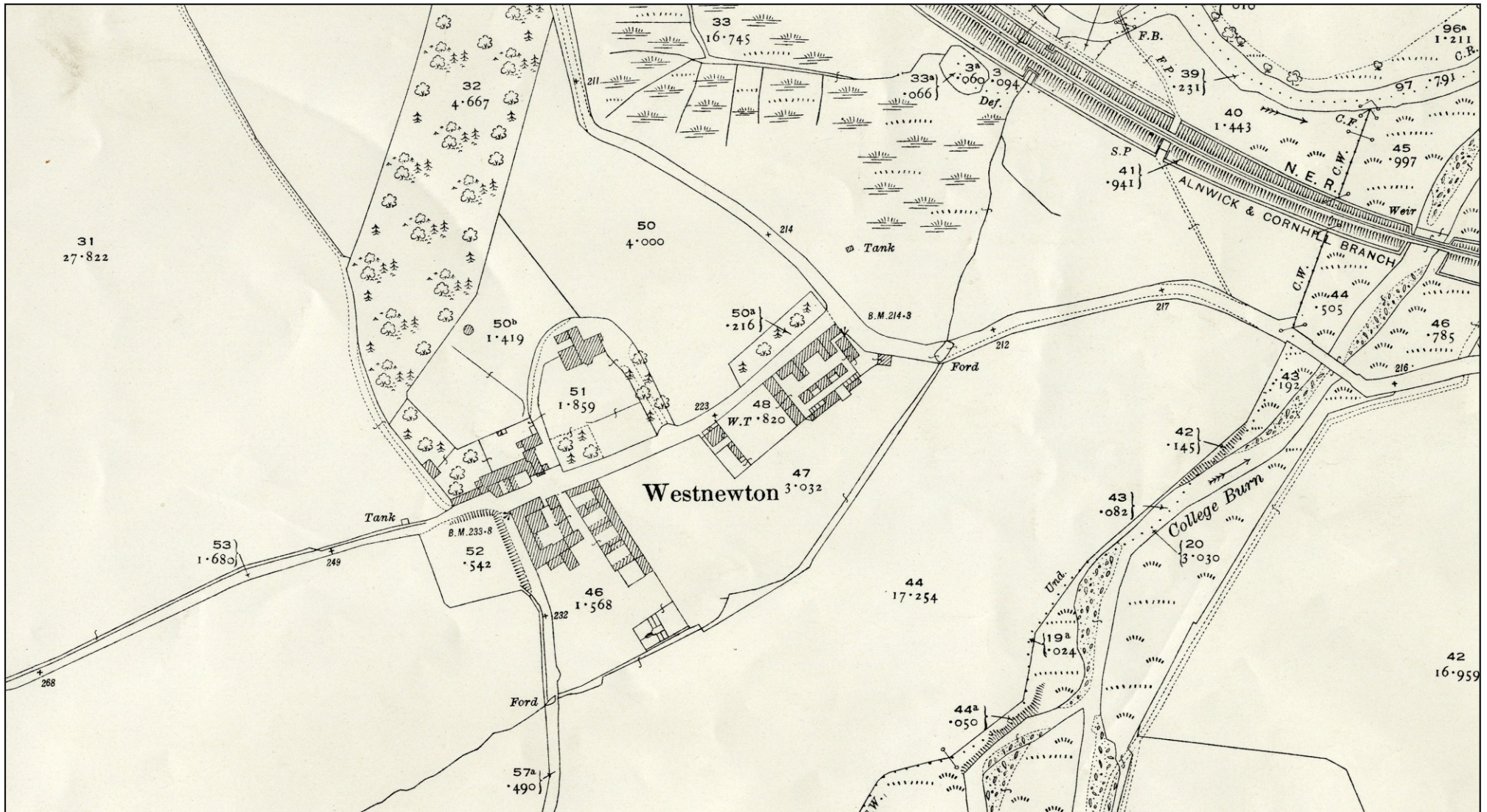


Fig. 36: Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map of Westnewton, 1920 (25" scale) (WN_M&D 008)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON



Fig. 37: Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map of Westnewton, 1920 (6" scale) (WN_M&D 007)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON



Fig. 38: Plan relating to the NER Alnwick to Cornhill branch showing Kirknewton, 1881 (KN_M&D 028)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON



Fig. 39: Plan relating to the NER Alnwick to Cornhill branch showing Westnewton, 1881
(WN_M&D 013)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004: KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON

KIRKNEWTON PARISH						
Occupies an extensive but thinly populated tract, in the south-west part of Glendale Ward, being bounded on the west by Scotland, on the south by the mountainous district which terminates Coquetdale Ward, on the east by Doddington and Wooler parishes, and on the north by the parishes of Ford, Branxton, and Carham. It contains 15 townships, of which the following forms the enumeration, with the returns of the number of inhabitants in 1801, 1811, and 1821, and the estimated annual value of the lands, messuages, and buildings, in 1809 :						
KIRKNEWTON (Parish.)	POPULATION.					Annual Value. £.
	1801. Persons.	1811. Persons.	1821.		Persons.	
			Houses.	Families.		
Akeld..... Twp.	153	164	27	27	167	1436
Coldsouth & Thompson 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
Yeavinger..... Twp.	68	59	12	12	64	1625
Total.....	1406	1472	283	291	1701	18,097

KIRKNEWTON village is surrounded by lofty hills, and stands on the Kelso road, 5 miles WNW. of Wooler, between the river Glen and the College-burn. The *Church* is dedicated to St. Gregory; the living is a vicarage valued in the king's books at £3 13s. 4d. and is in the patronage of the heirs of William Lowes, Esq., and in the incumbency of the Rev. Christopher Robinson. It formerly belonged to Kirkham Priory. The *Manor of Kirknewton* was held of the Wark barony, by the ancient family of Strother, but it afterwards passed to John Strother Kerr, Esq. of Nenthorn, in Berwickshire, who sold it to the father of its present possessors, William and Colin James, Esqrs.

NEWTON (WEST), a hamlet and township, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile W. of Kirknewton, on the west side of a small rivulet, near its junction with the Beaumont.

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 2 Brown Chpr. vict. Letters 1 Chambers Margaret, vict. Black Bull 5 Chisholm Rt. shoemaker 5 Clark Ralph, blacksmith 5 Clark Thomas, grocer and draper 1 Colville John, joiner 5 Craggs Thomas, weaver 5 Cranston Adam, school-master Crosier John, corn miller, Lanton Culley Matthew, Esq. Coupland Castle 5 Davison Thomas, tailor 5 Davison William, tailor 3 Dixon George, joiner	4 Forster Jas. Collingwood, Esq. Glass John, corn miller, Coupland 5 Hardy James, tailor 3 Harris John, blacksmith 5 Lowry Ralph, baker and flour dealer 5 Lowry William, vict. Red Lion 6 Mable Wm. corn miller, Cano mill Rea Mr. James, Yeavinger 4 Robinson Rev. Christopher, vicar 4 Robinson James, weaver 4 Robinson John Johnstone, schoolmaster and parish clerk 6 Ross John, blacksmith	3 Short David, mole catcher 3 Tate Alex. blacksmith 4 Wood Rev. John A. curate 5 Young David, millwright 7 Young Simon, joiner 5 Younger Thomas, joiner FARMERS. 6 Borthwick John 2 Brown James 5 Burn Jeffrey 5 Grey John, Milfield hill 5 Grey John Henderson Wm. Longleaford 2 Hook Thomas, Tupree 3 Hunt John, Thormington Rea John, Yeavinger Reed William, Heathpool 1 Rutherford Henry, Broom house 7 Thompson Adam

Fig. 40: Text relating to Kirknewton and Westnewton from the Parson and White Trade Directory, 1827 (KN_M&D 024-027)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON

Northumberland West Division of Glendale Ward
 Persons liable to serve in the Militia, as taken from the Petty Constables
 Returns made 2^d of April 1762.
 Alexander Davison High Constable

Kirknewton Parish
 Lanton Constabulary

William Carh	Servant
James Chisholme	Gardiner
Henry Wate	Servant
Adam Crawford	} Hinds }
George & Coe	
Thomas Whale	Smith
Robert Johnston	} Shepherds }
Andrew Hall	
Walter Craig	
John Geb	Weaver
Thomas Harty	Carrier
George Turnbull	} Millers }
Andrew Edward	
William Thompson	Dyer

Alexander Davison petty Constable

East Newton Constabulary

George Hann	} Hinds }
Edward Scott	
George Howey	Joiner
Adam Howey	} Herds }
John Hall	

William Walker Petty Constable

Fleecup Constabulary

Bingam Mcanness	} Husbandmen } of Fleecup }
William Fleck	
John Young	Farmer
Walter Young	} Hinds }
Alexander Stevenson	

Fig. 41: Militia Lists relating to Kirknewton Parish, 1762 (KN_M&D 010)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON

Kirknewton Parish Continued
 Mearns Constabulary Continued

William Glap ----- Herd of Troburn
 William Millrope }
 George Millrope } Sanatich } Herds of Whitehall
 Job Millrope }
 Gabriel Bearup ----- D^o of Usdenburn
 Thomas Durn }
 Adam Henderson } Millers } of Usdenburn Mill
 William Taylor }
 George Davison } of Harrowboag
 George Wankles } of Sutherhobu
 Thomas Harbut } Herds } of Tait
 George Talle } of Mount-hall
 Thomas Fraiture } } of Broughside }
 George Fraiture petty Constable

Mitfield Constabulary

John Read ----- Inn Keeper at Mitfield
 Thomas Hall ----- Barnman at Mitfield
 Walter Winter }
 Ralph Hobson } Herds } at D^o
 George Mitchell }
 Robert Harbeatell ----- Husbandman
 Thomas Jeffers ----- Farmer
 Andrew Young ----- Barnman
 James Bell ----- Farmer
 Andrew Brown }
 James Brown } Weavers }
 Walter Brown }
 Robert Fenwick ----- Inn Keeper
 Thomas Tate }
 James Evans } Herds }
 James Hobson } William Mills petty Constable

Fig. 42: Militia Lists relating to Kirknewton Parish, 1762 (KN_M&D 011)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON

Kirknewton Parish Continued	
Aheld Constabulary	
Richard Atkin	Carpenter & Farmer
George Service.	
William Thiepath	} Servants
John Jameson	
Andrew Thompson	Weaver
John Shanks	Butcher
James Hogg	Farmer
James Davison	Labourer
George Hunter	Blacksmith
Edward Johnston	} has a running of an by } Labourers }
George Chryp	
William Cockburn	} Weavers }
Andrew Young	
James Holison	} Shepherds }
William Scott	
John Inature.	
John Bell	
William Thompson	} Labourer }
James Bryson	
	George Hindmarsh petty Constable.
Hithpool Constabulary	
William Smith	Wind
Robert Davidson	} Herds }
John Hinson	
Richard Hood	Gardener
	James Mica petty Constable.
Ford Houtele Constabulary	
Thomas Bartram	Shepherd
William Hope	} Same of an Herds }
John Wakerstare	
George Cherson	} Husbandmen }
William Allon	
	Taylor

Fig. 43: Militia Lists relating to Kirknewton Parish, 1762 (KN_M&D 012)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON

Kirknewton Parish Continued
Lord Houtele Constabulary Continued
 Thomas Allerson _____ Husbandman
 William Rutherford } _____ } Shepherds }
 George Murton } _____ }
 James Spence _____ Joiner
 John Haele _____ Gardiner
 John Rutherford _____ Shepherd
 Henry Louke _____ Cooper
 John Buerle _____ Husbandman
 John Mulloch petty Constable

Coldsmouth Heddon Constabulary
 James Howey _____ } _____ } of Coldsmouth
 William Rutherford } _____ } Shepherds }
 George Fratter } _____ }
 Walter Compton _____ Taylor } of Thompsons Walls }

Westnewton Constabulary _____ Thomas Howey petty Constable
 Robert Crisp _____ Steward
 John Young _____ Ploughman
 John Middlemore } _____ } Hinds }
 Robert Elliot } _____ }
 Robert Davison _____ Shepherd
 Andrew Willson } _____ } Farmers }
 Walter Blackbull } _____ }
 Joseph Davison petty Constable

Yeavinging Constabulary
 James Brison } _____ } Husbandmen }
 John Drydon } _____ }
 James Pearcey } _____ } Shepherds }
 James Davison } _____ }
 Sael Smith petty Constable

Fig. 44: Militia Lists relating to Kirknewton Parish and Westnewton Constabulary, 1762 (KN_M&D 013)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON

Kirknewton Parisk Continued

Selbys Forest Constablers

<i>Thomas King</i>	<i>Farmer's son</i>	}	<i>of Longy Foord</i>	
<i>Andrew Davidson</i>	<i>Herd</i>			
<i>Andrew Hemely</i>	<i>Workman</i>			
<i>Alexander Armstrong</i>	{			<i>Herds</i>
<i>Robert Armstrong</i>				
<i>John Davidson W^r Son</i>	<i>Infirm</i>			
<i>William Henderson W^r Herd</i>				
<i>Gilbert Pearcey</i>		}	<i>of Galdeslugh</i>	
<i>John Davison</i>		{	<i>Herds</i>	
<i>Thomas Sanderson</i>	<i>Do</i>	}	<i>of Deordale</i>	
<i>James Thomson W^r Herd</i>				
<i>James Rutherford</i>				
<i>James Steward</i>		}	<i>Herds</i>	
<i>James Davidson</i>		}	<i>of High Common Burn of Broadstrather</i>	

George Bell petty Constable

Brankston Constablers

<i>Mr Thomas Wake</i>	<i>Farmer</i>		
<i>James Dod</i>			
<i>John Smith</i>	}	<i>Husbandmen</i>	
<i>William Hoag</i>	<i>Shepherd</i>		
<i>John Robson</i>	<i>Husbandman</i>		
<i>Gearey Hobson</i>			
<i>Robert Tatt</i>	}	<i>Carriers</i>	
<i>Andrew Carr</i>	<i>Blacksmith</i>		
<i>James Walker</i>			
<i>Robert Stoorcy</i>	<i>got a hump in his speech</i>	}	<i>Husbandmen</i>
<i>Thomas Spears</i>	<i>Shoemaker</i>		
<i>Mark Dington</i>	<i>Dull of hearing</i>	}	<i>Shepherds</i>
<i>Sanders Lowcary</i>		}	
<i>Henry Davesen</i>	<i>Schoolmaster</i>		
<i>James Thompson</i>	<i>Husbandman</i>		
<i>George Miller</i>	<i>Barnman</i>		
<i>Thomas Hamfort</i>	<i>Labouringman</i>		
<i>James Hoop</i>		}	<i>Husbandmen</i>
<i>George Hoop</i>		}	
<i>Henry Luchs</i>	<i>Shepherd</i>		
	<i>Thomas Thompson petty Constable</i>		

Fig. 45: Militia Lists relating to Kirknewton Parish, 1762
(KN_M&D 014)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON

Kirknewton Parisk *Continued*

Shottons Constabery

<i>John Curry</i>	<i>Hind</i>
<i>Patrick Hadden</i>	<i>Herd</i>
<i>Andrew Lithin</i>	<i>Weaver</i>
<i>John Hudel</i>	<i>Herd</i>
<i>William Hogg</i>	<i>Ploughman</i>
<i>James Stewart</i>	<i>Barnman</i>

Robert Tate petty Constable.

Parton & Harclaw Constabery

<i>John Bennet</i>	<i>Steward</i>
<i>Archbald Herlop</i>	<i>Gardiner</i>
<i>James Robeson</i>	<i>Cartman</i>
<i>James Fairbairn</i>	<i>{ Barnmen }</i>
<i>Robert Trotter</i>	
<i>William Ayres</i>	<i>Smith</i>
<i>William Buch</i>	<i>{ Hinds }</i>
<i>Robert Groise</i>	
<i>Richard Glas</i>	<i>Herd</i>
<i>George Riddel</i>	<i>Ridingman</i>
<i>George Ceeler</i>	<i>Hind</i>
<i>Thomas Herr</i>	<i>Barnman</i>

Robert Tate petty Constable

Copland Constabery

<i>John Smith</i>	<i>{ Hinds }</i>
<i>William Pringle</i>	
<i>William Scott</i>	<i>{ Shepherds }</i>
<i>Thomas Melvin</i>	
<i>William Hall</i>	
<i>William Gourly</i>	<i>{ Barnmen }</i>
<i>Thomas Allon</i>	
<i>John Wright</i>	<i>same in one of his legs</i>
<i>James Henderson</i>	<i>{ Mellers }</i>
<i>George Mutherford</i>	
<i>Robert Davison</i>	<i>Tyler</i>

Alexander Davison Petty Constable

Fig. 46: Militia Lists relating to Kirknewton Parish, 1762
(KN_M&D 015)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON

Kirknewton Parish (continued)

Hillham Constabulary

<i>Mr Robert Allen</i>	<i>Farmer</i>
<i>James Middlemist</i>	
<i>Robert Angley</i>	<i>{ Tennants }</i>
<i>Walter Hobson</i>	<i>Smith</i>
<i>John Pearcey</i>	<i>Saivd</i>
<i>Thomas Trumell</i>	<i>Taylor</i>
<i>John Harberson</i>	
<i>Sanders Semartin</i>	<i>{ Shepherds }</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 Mabel</i>	<i>Servant</i>
<i>Andrew Hobson</i>	
<i>John Aarr</i>	<i>{ Hinds }</i>
<i>Henry Mutherford</i>	<i>Barnman</i>
<i>Ralph Tooley</i>	
<i>Richard Douglas</i>	<i>{ Shepherds }</i>
<i>Andrew Gray</i>	
<i>Mark Gray</i>	

William Lame, petty Constable.

Ford Parish

Ford Constabulary

John Hall Gentleman

Robert Fish

<i>Thomas Hope</i>	<i>{ Husbandmen }</i>	<i>} of Ford Hill</i>
<i>Oliver Lamb</i>		
<i>James Scott</i>	<i>{ Hinds }</i>	
<i>George Oliver</i>	<i>Barnman</i>	
<i>Ralph Smith</i>	<i>Herd</i>	
<i>Aaron Smith</i>	<i>Infirm</i>	

Mr James Hall

<i>John Davison</i>	<i>{ Husbandmen }</i>	<i>} of Ford West Field</i>
<i>James Mutherford</i>		
<i>Thomas Mutherford</i>	<i>{ Hinds }</i>	
<i>Roger Bolton</i>		
<i>William Bolton</i>	<i>Herd</i>	

Fig. 47: Militia Lists relating to Kirknewton Parish, 1762 (KN_M&D 016)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON

		1
1905		<u>Kirknewton C. E. School.</u>
July 15 th		Examined the Registers and found Correct. Mr. Piddocke. Correspondent.
" "		W. Weesom absent, has shingles - doctor wont allow him to attend.
" 14		Children very lazy this hot weather & attendance is only poor. Aver: 34.1
17 th July		Filled - Robert Ranshaw
" 20 th		Jane Hutchinson - gone to live near Cornhill - left
" 21		W. Weesom ill - Work very fair - Children rather irregular - Heat intense. Aver: 34.1
24		8 absent W with Chicken pox which is spreading very rapidly through the School.
" 28		The chicken pox is affecting the whole work of the School & is spreading. Aver: 28.6
Aug: 3.		Standard 1 Arithmetic is still very poor & uncertain. Attendance still bad.
" 4		Chicken-pox is still affecting the average. Harvest Holidays. 6 weeks. Dismissed at 3 p.m. Aver: 29.9

Fig. 48: Kirknewton Church of England School logbook, July/August 1905 (KN_M&D 007)

1907		27
May 22	Admitted W. Veitch 7-10 Only been 1 yr at school 9 is very backward. No on Books 34.	
" 24	Rain in morning 9 absent some with coughs. usual routine - children settling down to work of various Standards. Aves. 29.0	
" 27	Admitted Annie Ridley & Jane Smith.	
" 29	"The children are all suffering from Colds & the School is in a continual uproar through it. Attendance is bad. No on Book 36. Aves. 29.3	
" 31	No less than 16 scholars stayed away because of a shower this morning. This must be stopped.	
June 3	Several of the children are showing signs of whooping cough - sent W. Wilkinson home	
" 4	School closed by order of Medical Officer for 3 weeks owing to rapid spread of whooping cough. Sent 3 families home on the 3 rd & reported same to Medical Officer & Attendance Officer.	
" 24	School further closed by Medical Officer till July 15.	
July 15	Further closed till August 5 th .	
Aug. 5	Re-opened School this morning 32 present 4 absent. Alterations not finished - noise	

Fig. 49: Kirknewton Church of England School logbook, May-August 1907 (KN_M&D 008)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON

1909		47
Jan. 7.	Began School this morning. 5 absent. Fires smoking. During the holidays the great storm Dec. 29. occurred. Roof on east leaks & ceiling is wet in places. Admitted E. Frith age 5. No. 41 The rain came down all day. Sent the long distance scholars off at 3.	
" 8.	Snowstorm commenced at 3. 5 absent Ordinary lessons. Aver: 36.	
" 11	5 absent again & fine open weather. Fires smoking very badly this morning.	
" 12.	29 present out of 41. The roads are just sprinkled with snow & it is frosty. No excuse whatever for fires 14 stopping away.	
" 15.	Usual routine. Stormy. Aver: 32.6	
" 18	Only 31 present out of 41. Received letter from Mrs. Turnbull, Brookhouse complaining about conduct of scholars on the way home.	
" 19	Received notice of Diocesan Inspection Feb. 18. 99	
" 22	Attendance very bad - children have bad throats. Work as usual Aver: 33.4	

Fig. 50: Kirknewton Church of England School logbook, January 1909 (KN_M&D 009)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON



Fig. 51: 12th century carved stone, the Adoration of the Magi, set in wall on the North side of the chancel arch (KN_MP 026)



Fig. 52: Andrew Burrell gravecover/monumental slab of 1458 in the South transept (KN_MP 084)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON

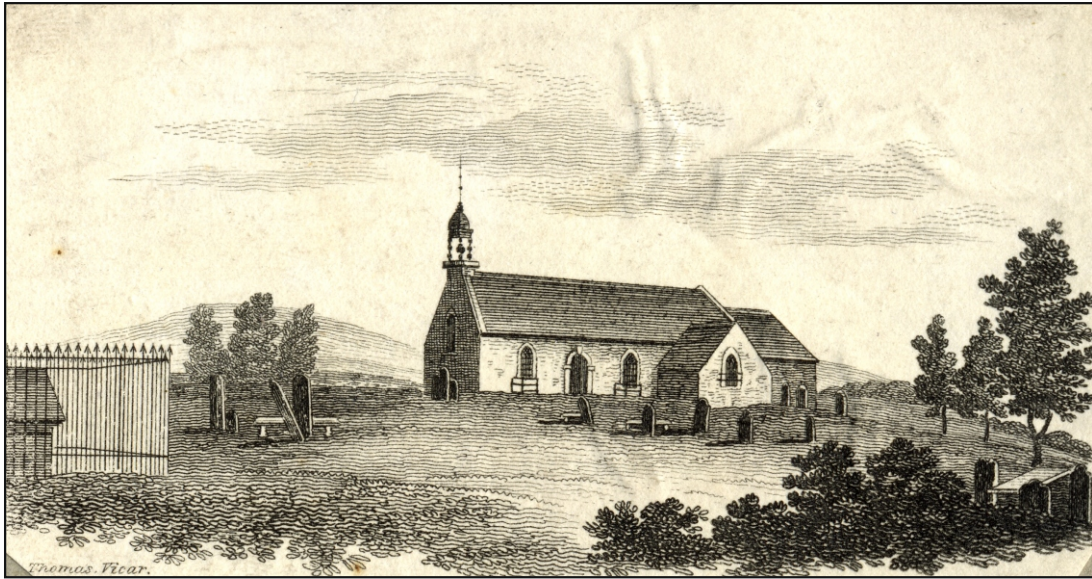


Fig. 53: Drawing of Kirknewton church, 1750 (KN_HP 010)



Fig. 54: Kirknewton church interior, 1949 (KN_HP 011)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON



Fig. 55: *Bondagars in a field near the church, Kirknewton Village, c. 1910 (KN_HP 018)*



Fig. 56: *Distant view of Kirknewton Station, c. 1920 (KN_HP 019)*

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON



Fig. 57: Group of schoolchildren at Kirknewton, 1905 (KN_HP 012)



Fig. 58: Kirknewton schoolhouse/hall before demolition in the 1990s (KN_HP 013)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON



Fig. 59: Kirknewton village with St Gregory's church prominent and Yeavinging Bell forming a backdrop, 1914 (KN_M&D 016)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON



Fig. 60: Kirknewton House (KN_MP 001)



Fig. 61: Forge (KN_MP 009)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
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Fig. 62: HEP building (KN_MP 010)



Fig. 63: Sluice (KN_MP 011)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON



Fig. 64: Kirknewton Railway Station (KN_MP 015)



Fig. 65: St Gregory's church and graveyard (KN_MP 023)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON



Fig. 66: St Gregory's church, vaulted chancel (KN_MP 025)



Fig. 67: Farmbuildings at Kirknewton West farm (KN_MP 030)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON



Fig. 68: *East Kirknewton Farm (KN_MP 044)*



Fig. 69: *West Kirknewton Farm (KN_MP 046)*

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON



*Fig. 70: Kirknewton War Memorial
(KN_MP 050)*



Fig. 71: Kirknewton Old Vicarage (KN_MP 052)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON



Fig. 72: Remains of sluice (WN_MP 002)



Fig. 73: Millstone fragments reused as masonry (WN_MP 008)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON



Fig. 74: Cattle sheds, West Newton (WN_MP 009)



Fig. 75: Cattle sheds, West Newton (WN_MP 012)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
KIRKNEWTOWN & WESTNEWTON



Fig. 76: Cattle sheds, West Newton (WN_MP 027)



Fig. 77: Piggeries, West Newton (WN_MP 028)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON



Fig. 78: Arched feature, West Newton (WN_MP 017)



Fig. 79: Threshing barn, West Newton (WN_MP 007)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON



Fig. 80: Shed and threshing barn, West Newton (WN_MP 025)



Fig. 81: Ventilation grill (WN_MP 022)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON



Fig. 82: West Newton House (WN_MP 030)



Fig. 83: Westnewton bridge (WN_MP 041)

NORTHUMBERLAND NATIONAL PARK VILLAGE ATLAS PROJECT 2004:
KIRKNEWTON & WESTNEWTON



Fig. 84: Cottages at West Newton (WN_MP 018)



Fig. 85: Cottage, Westnewton (WN_MP 034)

PART 3
SYNTHESIS
&
ANALYSIS

5. GAZETTEER OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES

Summary site gazetteers for the two township study areas are 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 shown on figure 4 (Kirknewton) and 9 (Westnewton). Sites located in the immediate vicinity of either village and in Kirknewton village core, are marked on figures 5 and 6 (Kirknewton) and 10 (Westnewton). For convenience figures 4, 5 and 9 are reproduced in this section as figures 86-88, whilst the most immediate sites are shown on the archaeological sensitivity plans in Part 4 (fig. 89-90). For further ease of identifiability the site catalogue numbers are placed between square brackets when cited in the report text. Those in Kirknewton study area are prefixed by K and those relating to Westnewton by W. Thus Kirknewton catalogue number 1 (Kirknewton tower) would normally appear as [K1] whilst Westnewton site 1 would appear as W1.

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

Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period	Site Name	Grid Ref.	Status
1	2011	MEDIEVAL	Tower at Kirknewton	NT 391400 630200	NA
2	2012	MEDIEVAL	Hospital and Spital Lands	NT 391600 630100	NA
3	2050	MEDIEVAL	Church of St Gregory the Great	NT 391350 630250	Grade II*
4	2053	MEDIEVAL	Kirknewton, deserted medieval village	NT 391400 630200	NA
5	2058	NEOLITHIC	Hengiform Monument	NT 390900 630000	NA
6	2059	POST MEDIEVAL	Westnewton Bridge	NT 390780 630380	Grade II
7	2087	MODERN	War Memorial	NT 391570 630230	Grade II
8	2088	POST MEDIEVAL	Davison mausoleum c.40 yards south west of Church of St Gregory	NT 391320 630220	Grade II
9	2089	MODERN	Gravestone of Josephine Butler c.5 yards west of Church of St Gregory	NT 391330 630250	Grade II
10	2090	POST MEDIEVAL	Gravestone c.35 yards south of Church of St Gregory	NT 391350 630230	Grade II
11	2091	POST MEDIEVAL	Dawes(?) gravestone c.5 yards south of nave of Church of St Gregory	NT 391350 630240	Grade II
12	2092	POST MEDIEVAL	Davison grave c.9 yards south of Church of St Gregory	NT 391340 630240	Grade II
13	2093	POST MEDIEVAL	Davison gravestone c.7 yards south of Church of St Gregory	NT 391340 630240	Grade II
14	2094	POST MEDIEVAL	Gravestone of William ...(?) c.18 yards SSE of Church of St Gregory	NT 391370 630240	Grade II
15	2095	POST MEDIEVAL	Gravestone c.30 yards south east of Church of St Gregory	NT 391380 630270	Grade II
16	2096	POST MEDIEVAL	Blaikie gravestone c.20 yards SSE of Church of St Gregory	NT 391370 630270	Grade II
17	2097	POST MEDIEVAL	Gingang, barn and shelter sheds at East Kirknewton Farm	NT 391500 630150	Grade II
18	2098	POST MEDIEVAL	Kirknewton House	NT 391370 630140	Grade II
19	2099	POST MEDIEVAL	The Old Vicarage	NT 391460 630240	Grade II
20	2100	POST MEDIEVAL	Shelter sheds and granary at West Kirknewton Farm	NT 391430 630210	Grade II
21	2119	POST MEDIEVAL	Kirknewton Station Signal Box	NT 391060 630420	NA
22	2120	POST MEDIEVAL	Kirknewton Railway Station	NT 391020 630410	NA
23	2121	POST MEDIEVAL	Kirknewton railway cottages	NT 391670 630490	NA
24	1387	UNKNOWN	Enclosure	NT 392110 628580	NA
25	1389	UNKNOWN	Enclosure	NT 391840 628490	NA
26	1392	ROMAN	Settlement on the east slope of The Bell	NT 390460 629060	SAM
27	1394	ROMAN	Settlement on the east slope of The Bell	NT 390370 629100	SAM
28	1394	ROMAN	Settlement on the east slope of The Bell	NT 390370 629100	SAM
29	1395	ROMAN	Circular depression	NT 390330 629020	NA
30	1397	IRON AGE	Settlement at the south end of The Bell	NT 390200 628800	SAM
31	1400	UNKNOWN	Enclosure	NT 390090 628310	NA

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32	1400	UNKNOWN	Enclosure	NT 390090 628310	NA
33	1407	UNKNOWN	Three Roman period native settlements and later droveway 750m south west of Torleehouse	NT 390770 628510	SAM
34	1408	POST MEDIEVAL	Foundations	NT 390800 628430	NA
35	1409	MEDIEVAL	Settlement, probably medieval, south-west of Torleehouse	NT 391020 628430	SAM
36	1409	MEDIEVAL	Settlement, probably medieval, south-west of Torleehouse	NT 391020 628430	SAM
37	1410	ROMAN	Roman period native settlement, associated field system and trackway 270m south of Torleehouse	NT 391320 628660	SAM
38	1411	POST MEDIEVAL	Medieval farmstead 270m south of Torleehouse	NT 391310 628620	SAM
39	1412	UNKNOWN	Remains of a Hut Circle (conjectured)	NT 391260 628480	NA
40	1413	ROMAN	Robbed Homestead	NT 391394 629356	NA
41	1414	UNKNOWN	Robbed Homestead	NT 391270 629380	NA
42	1415	UNKNOWN	Scooped Settlement	NT 391280 629840	NA
43	1417	IRON AGE	West Hill camp	NT 390970 629500	SAM
44	1419	IRON AGE	Enclosure	NT 390710 629770	NA
45	1422	UNKNOWN	Trackway	NT 391590 628910	NA
46	1423	UNKNOWN	Enclosure	NT 391830 628950	NA
47	1424	UNKNOWN	Enclosure	NT 391760 628860	NA
48	1425	UNKNOWN	Enclosure	NT 391800 628690	NA
49	1429	IRON AGE	St Gregory's Hill camp	NT 391610 629790	SAM
50	1439	BRONZE AGE	Axe	NT 391550 628120	NA
51	1440	BRONZE AGE	Stone Circle	NT 391630 629090	NA
52	1449	POST MEDIEVAL	Enclosure	NT 391870 628980	NA
53	1450	UNKNOWN	Enclosure	NT 391890 628850	NA
54	1464	ROMAN	Roman period native settlement 340m east of Hethpool Bell	NT 390480 628460	SAM
55	1466	UNKNOWN	Newton Tors, earthworks	NT 391800 627200	NA
56	1467	ROMAN	Hethpool Bell, field system	NT 390380 629080	NA
57	1469	UNKNOWN	Circular enclosure	NT 392200 627400	NA
58	1479	UNKNOWN	Newton Tors, curvilinear enclosure	NT 391500 627500	NA
59	1480	MEDIEVAL	Farmhouse	NT 392200 627800	NA
60	1481	UNKNOWN	Circular enclosure	NT 392000 628600	NA
61	1484	ROMAN	Romano-British settlements WSW of Torleehouse	NT 390700 628700	NA
62	1486	BRONZE AGE	Round cairn 100m south of Torleehouse	NT 391360 628820	SAM
63	13135	UNKNOWN	Cultivation remains	NT 390090 628400	NA
64	13325	PREHISTORIC	Earliest enclosure on West Hill	NT 390960 629510	SAM
65			Possible Romano-British outer enclosure and settlement within West Hill hillfort	NT 390970 629510	SAM
66	11327	POST MEDIEVAL	Brinkburn Quarry lime kiln	NT 411100 599600	NA
67	13328	ROMAN	Mound on West Hill	NT 390976 629448	SAM
68	13335	ROMAN	Quarry on West Hill	NT 390920 629550	NA
69	13336	ROMAN	Quarry north-east of West Hill hillfort	NT 391030 629630	NA
70	13337	POST MEDIEVAL	19th century trig point and cairn on West Hill	NT 390966 629492	NA
71	13338	NEOLITHIC	Cup marked boulder on West Hill	NT 391256 629201	NA
72	13339	BRONZE AGE	Possible barrow or burnt mound south of West Hill	NT 391140 629110	NA
73	13340	BRONZE AGE	Possible ring cairn south-east of West Hill	NT 391140 629270	NA
74	13341	BRONZE AGE	Cairn south of West Hill	NT 391020 629270	NA
75	13342	ROMAN	Early field system on southern slopes of West Hill	NT 391100 629400	NA
76	13343	ROMAN	Romano-British trackways on West Hill	NT 391190 629560	NA
77	13344	ROMAN	Trackway on north side of West Hill	NT 390880 629530	NA
78	13345	ROMAN	Trackway south-east of West Hill	NT 391400 629100	NA
79	13346	ROMAN	Scooped settlement on eastern slopes of West Hill	NT 391320 629660	NA
80	13367	ROMAN	Scooped settlement on eastern slopes of West Hill	NT 391370 629670	NA
81	13368	ROMAN	Scooped settlement on north-east slopes of West Hill	NT 391240 629700	NA
82	13369	ROMAN	Scooped settlement on the south-east slopes of West Hill	NT 391320 629530	NA
83	13370	ROMAN	Scooped settlement on south side of West Hill	NT 391040 629110	NA
84	13371	MEDIEVAL	Medieval longhouse, post-medieval cottage and sheepfold south-east of West Hill	NT 391340 629290	NA
85	13372	MEDIEVAL	Medieval and later ridge and furrow field system on West Hill	NT 391300 629500	NA
86	13375	MEDIEVAL	Medieval trackway between St Gregory's Hill and West Hill	NT 391540 629110	NA
87	13375	MEDIEVAL	Medieval trackway between St Gregory's Hill and West Hill	NT 391540 629110	NA
88	13376	POST MEDIEVAL	19th century dam west of St Gregory's Hill	NT 391410 629780	NA
89	13377	POST MEDIEVAL	Dam east of West Hill	NT 391470 629460	NA

90	13378	UNKNOWN	Medieval or Romano-British stock pens south-east of West Hill	NT 391090 629060	NA
91	13379	MEDIEVAL	Group of pens or shielings south of West Hill	NT 391090 629050	NA
92	13379	MEDIEVAL	Group of pens or shielings south of West Hill	NT 391090 629050	NA
93	13394	MEDIEVAL	E-shaped enclosure on West Hill	NT 390990 629300	NA
94	13395	MEDIEVAL	Remains of a small building on the east side of West Hill	NT 391201 629646	NA
95	13396	MEDIEVAL	Shieling at scooped settlement on eastern slopes of West Hill	NT 391327 629650	NA
96	2123	UNKNOWN	Lanton Water Mill	NT 391300 630700	
97		POST MEDIEVAL	Churchyard wall and gate, Church of St Gregory	NT 391370 630190	
98		POST MEDIEVAL	Blacksmith's forge, 250 yards SW of Kirknewton House	NT 391370 630190	
99		POST MEDIEVAL	Kirknewton Post Office and buildings attached to the right	NT 391370 630190	
100		POST MEDIEVAL	Mill at West Kirknewton Farm	NT 391150 630360	
101		POST MEDIEVAL	Cottage ¼ mile NW of Kirknewton House	NT 390900 629800	
102		POST MEDIEVAL	1920's Hydro Electric Plant (HEP)	NT 39145 63015	
103		POST MEDIEVAL	Mill/HEP leet	NT 39145 63015	

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

Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period	Site Name	Grid Ref.	Status
1	617	ROMAN	Settlement south-west of Mid Hill	NT 387600 629400	SAM
2	620	ROMAN	Roman period native settlement on east slope of Mid Hill, 520m south of Staw Hill Camp	NT 388540 629590	SAM
3	621	UNKNOWN	Doubtful site of settlement	NT 388230 629410	
4	633	UNKNOWN	Mid Hill, enclosure	NT 388180 629100	
5	605	UNKNOWN	Homestead	NT 389020 629950	
6	607	ROMAN	Roman period native settlement 200m SSE of Staw Hill defended settlement	NT 388580 629860	
7	608	ROMAN	Homestead	NT 388310 629710	
8	609	ROMAN	Mid Hill enclosed settlement, Westnewton	NT 388130 629570	SAM
9	649	MEDIEVAL	Mid Hill (eastern slopes), cultivation terraces	NT 388000 629000	
10	650	UNKNOWN	Mid Hill (plateau), narrow rigg	NT 388000 629600	
11	653	BRONZE AGE	House platform north-west of Laddies Knowe settlement	NT 387380 629570	SAM
12	850	ROMAN	Farmstead, ENE of Stawhouse	NT 389380 630510	SAM
13	851	UNKNOWN	Irregular depressions, probably quarrying	NT 388820 630310	
14	852	IRON AGE	Staw Hill defended settlement	NT 388440 630100	SAM
15	856	LATER PREHISTORIC	Cultivation terraces, ENE of Stawhouse	NT 389600 630700	SAM
16	865	UNKNOWN	Oval enclosure	NT 389570 631130	
17	866	UNKNOWN	Probable mis-siting of a fort, see NT 83 SE 20	NT 389340 630780	
18	867	UNKNOWN	Little Staw Hill, circular enclosure	NT 388530 630210	
19	2047	LATER PREHISTORIC	Canno Mill, defended enclosure crop mark	NT 390500 631300	
20	2055	MEDIEVAL	West Newton, deserted medieval village	NT 390400 630300	
21	2101	POST MEDIEVAL	Farmbuildings c.100 yards south of Westnewton House	NT 390340 630280	Grade II
22	2102	POST MEDIEVAL	Garage c.70 yards south west of Westnewton House	NT 390330 630330	Grade II
23	2103	POST MEDIEVAL	Shelter sheds c.90 yards south of Westnewton House	NT 390380 630280	Grade II
24	13065	UNKNOWN	Black Bog cultivation marks	NT 387540 629130	
25	13114	UNKNOWN	Cultivation remains	NT 387780 628880	
26		POST MEDIEVAL	West Newton Bridge	NT 390760 630360	
27		POST MEDIEVAL	West Newton House	NT 390380 630310	
28		POST MEDIEVAL	West Newton Cottage	NT 390360 630300	
29		POST MEDIEVAL	Detached cottage at West Newton	NT 390360 630300	
30		POST MEDIEVAL	Saw Mill	NT 39030 63020	
31		POST MEDIEVAL	Reservoir for farm mill	NT 39030 63025	
32		POST MEDIEVAL	Sluice gate	NT 39035 63025	
33		POST MEDIEVAL	Possible site of former mill (mill stone fragments built into the farm buildings)	NT 390340 630280	
34		POST MEDIEVAL	Remains of railway viaduct	NT 39085 63045	

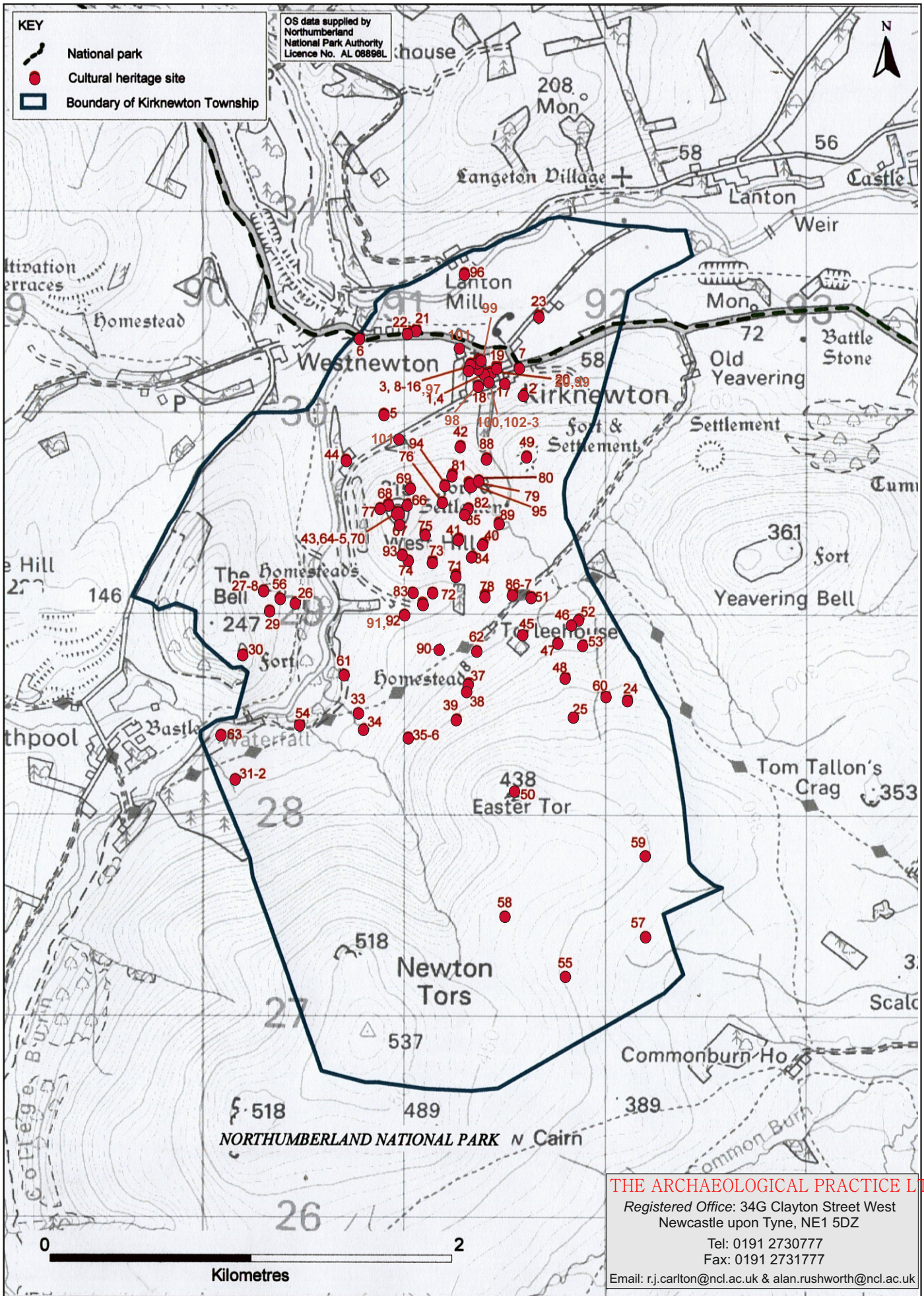


Fig. 86: Cultural Heritage Sites in Kirknewton and Westnewton Township

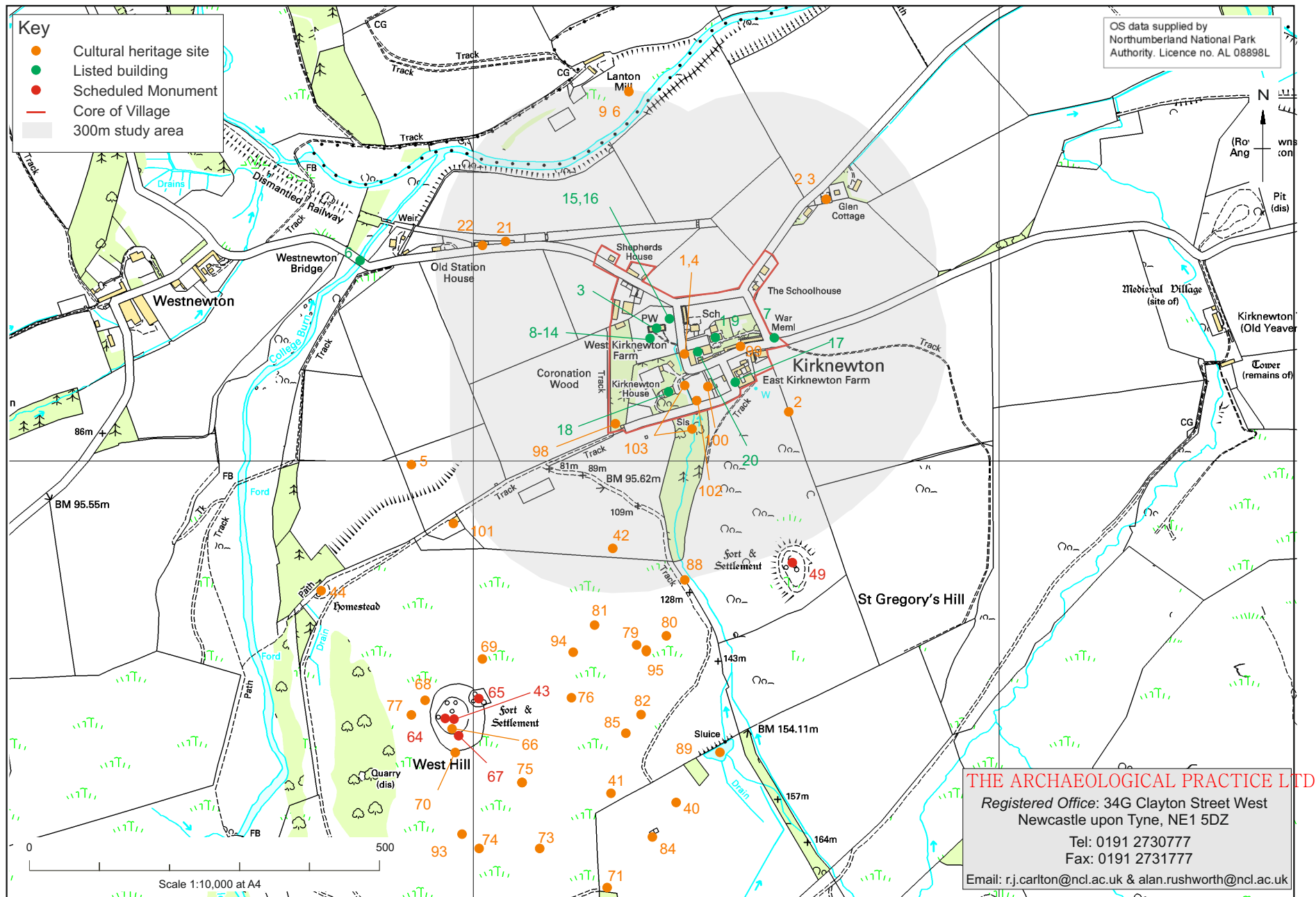


Fig. 87: Cultural Heritage sites in the vicinity of Kirknewton Village

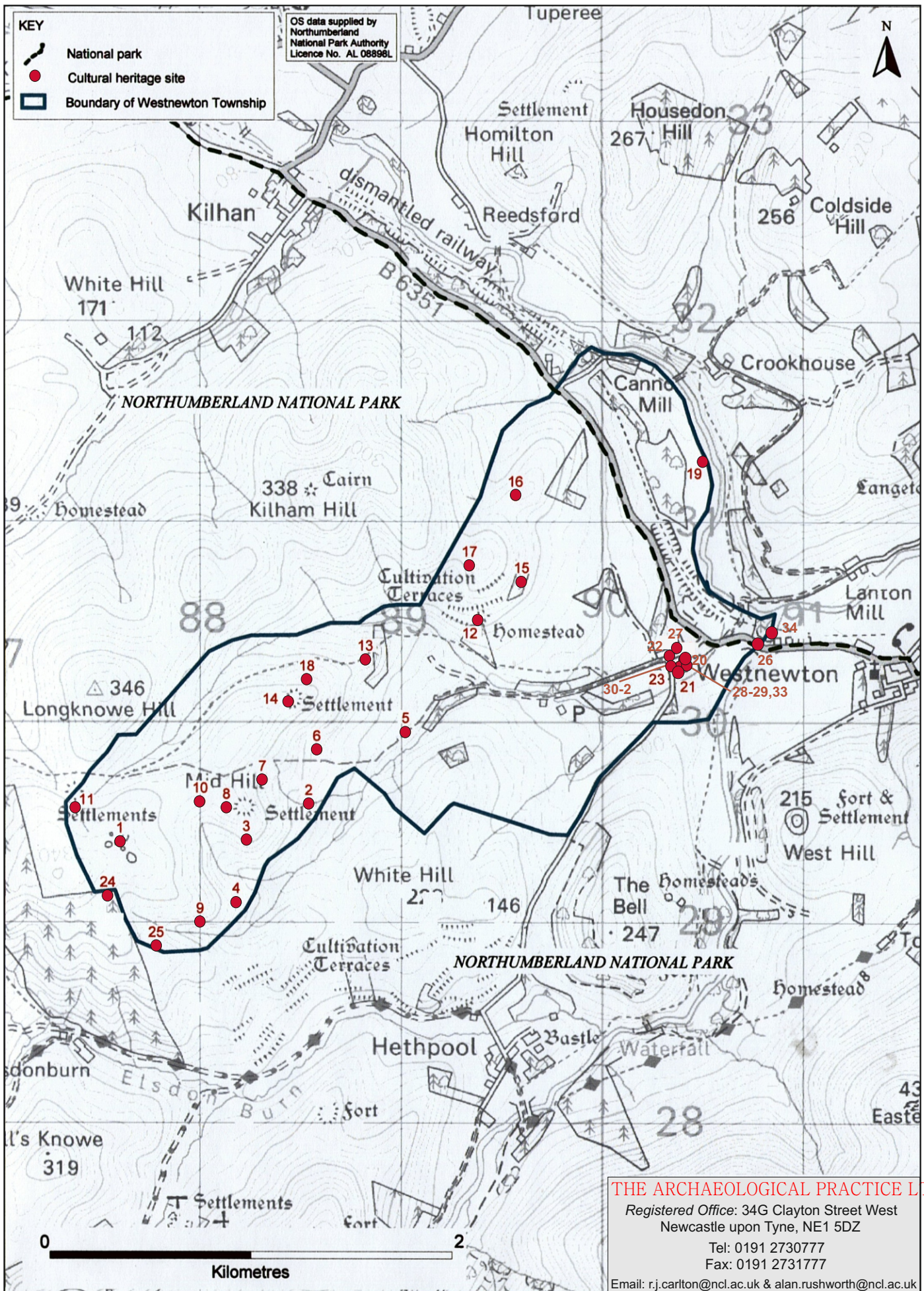


Fig. 88: Cultural Heritage Sites in Westnewton Township

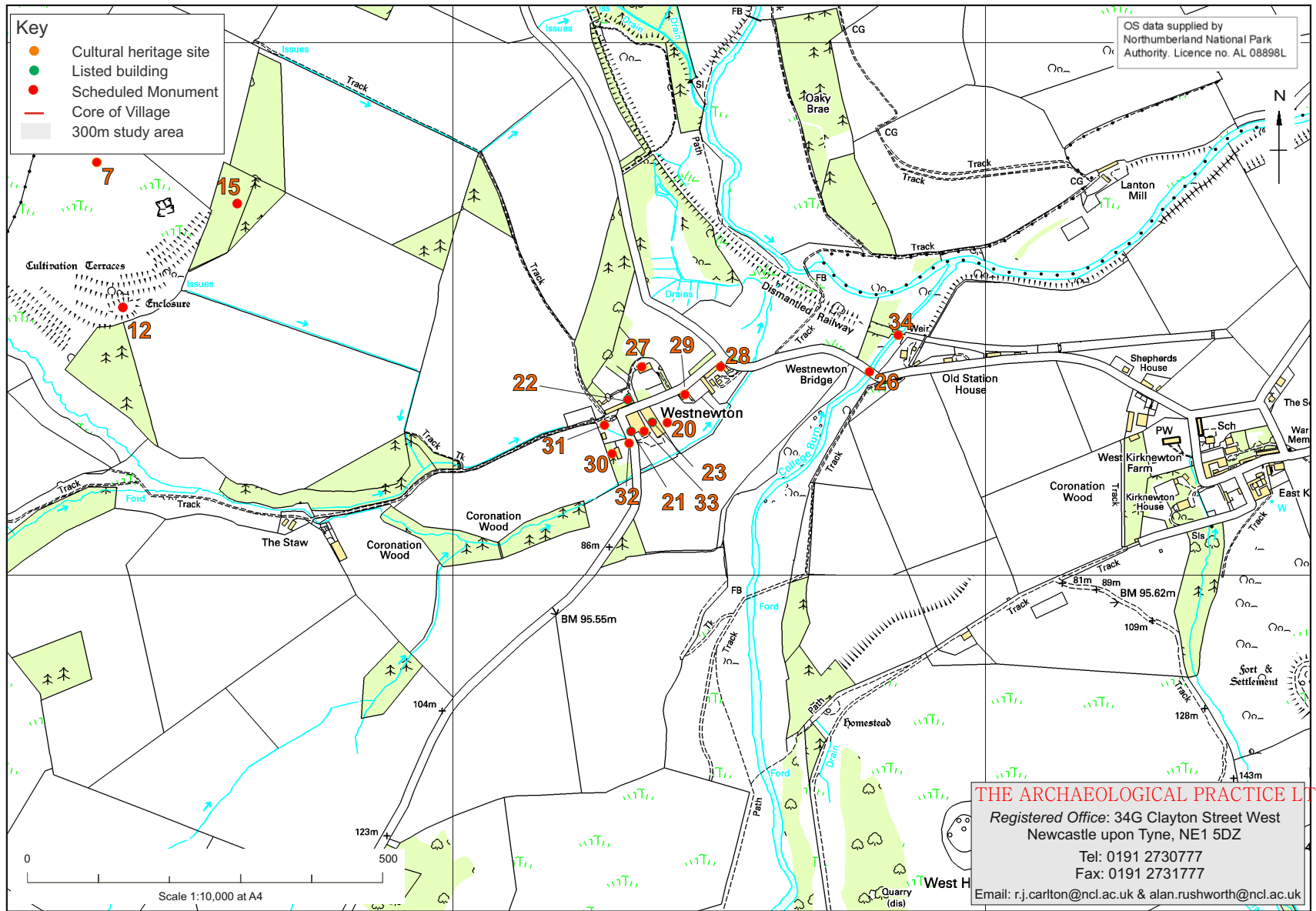


Fig. 89: Cultural Heritage sites in the vicinity of Westnewton Village

6. HISTORICAL SYNTHESIS

6.1 Standard works

NCH XI (1922), 117-27, 142-57; Dixon 1985 II, 377-8, 466.

6.2 Introduction

Kirknewton and Westnewton are discussed together here, for convenience, as their early histories are so closely interlinked and much of the source material is common to both, notably the Laing Charters which are reproduced in Appendix 1. Indeed the two communities probably originated as a single township, perhaps centred around the parish church, which was later subdivided in response to the pressure of an expanding population and intensifying cultivation in the 12th and 13th centuries.

6.3 Prehistoric archaeology

6.3.1 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (500,000 BC – 5000 BC)

There are no recorded sites on the Northumberland Sites and Monuments Record (NSMR) for the Upper Palaeolithic or Mesolithic periods within the Kirknewton and Westnewton study areas. 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). However, Mesolithic finds are known from the gravel terraces at Yeavering (Approx. NT 936304), though the exact location is unknown and the artefacts cannot now be traced (*ibid.* 1999, 97), so it is clear that Mesolithic hunter-gatherers were active very close by. The Cheviot slopes to the south of Westnewton, in common with other upland areas in the Cheviots, would have been wooded at this time and may have been exploited in the Later Mesolithic on a seasonal basis by hunting or foraging parties (*ibid.* 1999: 104 –6). As the gravel terraces adjacent to the alluvial floodplain of the rivers Till and Glen are thought to have supported year round occupation by the Later Mesolithic, the scarcity of recorded Mesolithic finds in the immediate vicinity of Kirknewton and Westnewton probably reflects the lack of detailed research, rather than genuine absence of occupation.

6.3.2 Neolithic (c. 5000 BC – 2000 BC)

The NSMR lists two sites of Neolithic date within the Kirknewton study area, but none further west in the vicinity of Westnewton. A cropmark believed to be a henge monument is known from aerial photographs at NT 909630 [Kirknewton Site Catalogue no.5].⁷ Henges are circular monuments with one or two entrances marked out by an earth bank and inner ditch, and date to the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age. The purpose of these monuments remains unclear, though they are often seen as focal points for ceremonies or religious rites. They are unlikely to have existed in isolation; rather, they seem to have been part of a complex ritual landscape. At least ten other henges or henge-type monuments are known in

⁷ The gazetteer sites referred to in the text are all located on figures 4 and 86 (Kirknewton) and 9 and 88 (Westnewton). Those in the immediate vicinity of Kirknewton and in that village's core area are also shown on figures 5 & 87 and 6 & 89, respectively. Those in the vicinity of Westnewton are located on figures 10 and 90. For ease of identifiability the site catalogue numbers are placed between square brackets in the report text. Those in Kirknewton township are prefixed by K and those relating to Westnewton by W. Thus Kirknewton catalogue number 1 would normally appear as [K1] and Westnewton site 1 as [W1].

the Milfield basin, and it has been suggested that they were linked by some form of processional route or pathway (Waddington 1999, 159).

It has been suggested (Oswald *et al.* 2000) that the cup-marked boulder found on the slopes of West Hill during survey work [K71] may have been positioned so as to be visible from Hethpool Stone Circle (NT 892278). This circle, one of only two such monuments in the Cheviots, commands a clear view along the College Valley, and seems to have been an important focal point for the Neolithic communities of the area. Some authorities consider that it may have acted as a ritual gateway to the Cheviot via the College Burn (Topping 1997, 115-20, Waddington 1999, 176), though this theory has not found widespread agreement (Oswald *et al.* 2000, 49). The cup-marked boulder itself is a typical example of Later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age rock art, which is widespread on the Northumberland sandstones, particularly in the Lordenshaws area, but less common in the Cheviots.

6.3.3 Bronze Age (2000 BC – 700 BC)

Kirknewton

There are several sites recorded by the SMR that are considered to be of Bronze Age date within the bounds of Kirknewton Township. The Stone Circle recorded 250m north east of Torleehouse [K51] cannot be seen today, and is probable that its location was not reported accurately, or that stones at the site were misinterpreted (Oswald *et al.*, 2000).

A bronze socketed axe was found on the summit of Easter Torr in 1904, apparently among stones, though the precise findspot is unknown, and the axe itself cannot now be traced [K50]. 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. It is unlikely that bronze axes would ever have been suitable for everyday activities such as tree-felling (Higham 1986, 104). The context of this find, among stones on the summit of a hill, suggests that it may have been deposited deliberately, perhaps as an offering to a deity. As in the preceding Neolithic, religion and ritual was extremely important in Bronze Age society, and this is reflected in the complex burial traditions of the period. The round cairn on the slopes of Easter Torr [K62] may have originally contained a Bronze Age burial, though the indentation at its top suggests that the cairn has been excavated without record, probably in the 19th century. Though many such cairns probably never contained burials, some certainly did (*ibid.*, 92). It is possible that Easter Torr was a holy place or ritual centre at some time in the Bronze Age. Other possible burial cairns are known near to West Hill [for example K74] and may be of similar date to the cup-marked boulder discussed above, Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age (3000 BC – 1700 BC).

Bronze Age settlements are not known in the study area, though the hut circles in association with cultivation terraces at nearby White Hill (NT 883289) may perhaps belong to this period, though without excavation, this cannot be confirmed (Topping 1983, 29). The massive stonewall of the hillfort of Yeavinger Bell approximately 1km east of Kirknewton succeeds a timber palisade that may be of Later Bronze Age date.

On the basis of the remains discussed above it is clear that the Cheviot slopes south of Kirknewton were the focus for ritual or ceremonial activity in the Later Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age. It is likely that permanent unenclosed settlements similar to those at Houseledge and Lookout plantation were in existence both on the Cheviot slopes and in the Glen and College valleys by the mid second millennium, though no examples are yet known from the study area. By the end of the millennium the local population was large enough, and felt insecure enough, to warrant the construction of substantial timber defences at Yeavinger Bell.

Westnewton

The Westnewton study area contains only one recorded site of confirmed Bronze Age date, the house platform northwest of Laddies Knowe settlement [W11]. However, settlements of this kind are fairly common in the Cheviots throughout the Bronze and Iron Ages, and without excavation, this date cannot be confirmed. Bronze Age and Iron Age settlements were traditionally distinguished on the basis of type, as it was believed that unenclosed hut circles of the Bronze Age were replaced by Iron Age settlements contained within a substantial enclosure. However, recent studies have shown the picture to be rather more complex than this; the presence or absence of an enclosure may have had little chronological significance (Welfare 2002, 72). As most of the difficulties with these earlier models are attributable to lack of excavated, well-dated examples, the Bronze Age date attributed to this house platform should be treated with caution.

On the hill slopes to the west of Westnewton village are the very extensive and well-preserved remains of field systems, including cultivation terraces, narrow-rigg contour ploughing and cross-contour ridge and furrow cultivation. Although field systems are difficult to date precisely, an idea of their relative chronology can often be arrived at through careful observation. Narrow-rigg ploughing on the eastern slopes of Mid Hill [W9] is likely to be pre-medieval in date, as it is sealed by an episode of cross-contour ridge and furrow cultivation (Topping 1983, 25). Four enclosed stone-built settlements of Roman or Iron Age date [Sites W2, W6, W7 and W8] apparently associated with the narrow-rigg may in fact overlie it, though this cannot be proven without excavation.

The vast tract of narrow-rigg ploughing on the flat plateau between Mid Hill (NT 882296) and the hillfort at Ring Chesters (NT 868289) seems to be the earliest feature in a settled landscape of great chronological depth, comprising unenclosed hut circle settlements, Romano-British 'homesteads', and scooped settlements [W10]. That the cultivation remains are overlain by unenclosed hut circles is of particular interest, as some excavated examples have been dated to the Early Bronze Age (e.g. Houseledge, NT 952280), though, as discussed above, dating on the basis of settlement form alone is likely to be unreliable. The unenclosed platforms at NT 873269 may be associated with the narrow-rigg cultivation; if this is the case, then there is a strong possibility that the rigg and furrow may date to the second millennium BC (Bronze Age).

The field systems within the Westnewton study area are some of the best preserved of their kind, and offer great potential to enhance our understanding of the prehistoric settlement of upland landscapes. Features associated with the field systems, such as the enclosed stone built settlements and the unenclosed house platforms are of great importance, since they provide the key to the dating of the whole complex. This could easily be achieved through a small amount of targeted excavation. As so few prehistoric settlements are well dated, such work would have the potential to contribute significantly to our understanding of the prehistory of the region.

6.3.4 Iron Age (700 BC – AD 70)

Kirknewton

West Hill [K43] and St Gregory's Hill [K49] overlooking Kirknewton village, both the subject of recent surveys by English Heritage (Oswald *et al.* 2000; Oswald and McOmish 2002; Oswald 2004) are attributed to the Iron Age, though there is no absolute dating evidence available for either. While both of these hillforts are clearly defended, evidence indicates that the best defensive use of the available situation had not always been made, and at St Gregory's Hill the original gateway may have been comparatively unprotected. It may be that the ramparts were primarily intended to convey status, and that defensibility was of secondary importance (Oswald and McOmish 2002, 30).

One further possible site, visible in the aerial photographs taken in the course of this study (see fig. 14), apparently comprises a sub-circular ditched enclosure situated in the flood plain to the east of the village. The enclosure is surrounded and partly obscured by numerous palaeo-channels of the Glen, suggesting the river has frequently inundated this area and changed course over the centuries. If the enclosure's function was similar to that of the hillforts – perhaps using the marshy, frequently-flooded valley bottom as a natural defensive shield in a similar fashion to the steep hillslopes more commonly employed for this purpose in the Cheviots – then an Iron Age date for this site might be appropriate.

Westnewton

On the basis of the evidence discussed above, it is likely that there was some Bronze Age settlement around Westnewton, though this remains unproven. Iron Age sites are better represented, though very few are securely dated. Hillforts and defended settlements such as Mid Hill [W8] and Staw Hill [W14] are likely to have been constructed during the mid to late first millennium BC. The settlement at Mid Hill is not ideally situated, though the strength of the ramparts, particularly on the northwest side suggests that it was built with defensive considerations in mind (NSMR 6). Substantial ramparts likewise protect Staw Hill. However, as noted above, recent survey work undertaken by English Heritage at West Hill and St Gregory's Hill, near Kirknewton, suggests that defensive criteria may sometimes have been secondary to considerations of status and prestige (Oswald and McOmish 2002, 30). Some hillforts, of which Staw Hill is a good example, may be little more than defended farmsteads established by autonomous small groups (Oswald *et al.* 2000). In fact, there is probably no single explanation for all so-called hill forts in the Cheviots. They may have served as animal enclosures, market places or trading stations, defensive enclosures, community centres and places of worship.

Discussion

It is clear that by the mid-first millennium, that a substantial, permanently settled population was well-established in the Cheviots and the Glen valley, as construction of the numerous, enclosures, defended settlements and hillforts that emerged at this time would have required significant manpower. Some larger hillforts, such as Yeavinger Bell, are likely to have been permanent settlements though many, such as Staw Hill, seem to be too small in interior area to have housed any substantial population. More likely the majority of the Iron Age upland population would have lived on small farmsteads, much as in preceding times, in roundhouses with adjacent stockyards, perhaps enclosed by a substantial bank or ditch. The enclosure at NT 907297 [K44] may be one such example, though without excavation it cannot be securely dated. There are no instances of this type of settlement that can be certainly attributed to the Iron Age within the Westnewton study area; though Roman stone built settlements such as Mid Hill East Village [W2] may have Iron Age origins.

6.3.5 Romano-British period and after (AD 70-500)

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.

Scooped settlements, such as Mid Hill East Village [W2] and those recorded on the eastern slopes of West Hill [K79, K80], are very common in this region and are usually considered to

be Romano-British in date. Their distinctive appearance is the result of digging out or “scooping” house platforms and stockyards directly into the hill slopes. It is possible that they may have originated in the late Pre-Roman iron age, and are likely to have been in use for a considerable period.

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, in the early medieval period, following a political takeover by new warrior elites originally deriving from Northern Europe and Scandinavia.

6.4 Early Medieval Glendale

The significance of Glendale in the early medieval period needs little emphasis. Less than a mile east of Kirknewton, in the adjacent 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 5th 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 (particularly the last two), 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.⁸

6.4.1 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. The constituent communities, or *vills*, all rendered the larger proportion of their surplus produce and labour to a single central lord’s hall or *caput*, rather than to their local manorial lord, as in the high medieval period from the 11th/12th 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 how it was distributed.

⁸ 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.

By the 12th-13th 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 Kirknewton and Westnewton. 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 11th and 12th 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 12th 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 12th 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* such as Newton in Glendale before 1100, remains unresolved. There may conceivably have been something of a retreat from the uplands from the later 7th or 8th-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 14th 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, 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 latter 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 such 8th-11th 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 5th-8th 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 by⁹.

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

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

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 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 12th century.

6.5 Township and Parish, Barony and Manor

Before examining the medieval village communities of Kirknewton and Westnewton in detail, it is necessary to outline the various different territorial units within which they were incorporated, and which provided the framework for the development of the two villages. Each of these units related to a different aspect of the settlements' 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.

6.5.1 Kirknewton Parish and the Townships of Kirknewton and Westnewton

The 19th century townships of Kirknewton and Westnewton formed the basic framework for the historical summaries set out in volume XI of the Northumberland County History, edited by K. H. Vickers (NCH XI (1922), 143-52, 152-7). They comprised two of 15 townships incorporated in the huge, 38,000 acre parish of Kirknewton which embraced the bulk of the north Cheviot massif. Kirknewton township contained 2028 acres, whilst Westnewton comprised 1118 acres. The townships incorporated the south side of adjacent stretches of Glendale, extending southwards to include the neighbouring hills of the Cheviot massif and in the case of Westnewton stretching up the valley of the College Burn as far as the boundary with Hethpool township. The modern civil parish of Kirknewton covers a much wider area embracing the former townships of Kirknewton, Westnewton, Hethpool, Yeavinger, Crookhouse, Grey's Forest and substantial parts of Selby's Forest and Coupland.

The current parish church is dedicated to St Gregory, who may well represent the parish's original guardian. It is noteworthy that when a chantry was established in the subsidiary chapel at Akeld during the 13th century, the feast day of St Gregory was amongst those religious festivals on which it was specifically stipulated that the lord of that manor, Robert of Akeld, was to attend services at the parish church rather than his chapel (NCH XII (1922), 238; *Kirkham Cartulary*, fol. 84). St Gregory's day thus figures alongside the principal events in the holy calendar, such as Christmas, Easter and Ascension Day, and much more important saints' days, all of which would be difficult to explain unless Gregory was already established as the parish's patron saint.

6.5.2 The Barony of Wark and Manors of Newton

Kirknewton and Westnewton formed constituent vills of the barony of Wark-on-Tweed, which was held by the Ros (or Roos) lineage in the 13th century. The clearest outline of the barony's extent is provided the feudal survey of 1242, where the two vills were labelled 'Newton and the other Newton' (*Neuton et altera Neuton*), respectively (*Liber Feodorum* II, 1120). 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 manors of Kirknewton and Westnewton were in turn subinfeudated to an Anglo-Norman family, the Corbets, who also held neighbouring Lanton. The Corbets were established here from the reign of Henry II, at least, up until the early 14th century. They also had estates further west, along the Bowmont at Shotton and Colpenhope, and at Yetholm and Clifton across the border. Barrow argues that this Corbet sub-baronial lordship reflects some kind of institutional survival of the shire estate of Yetholm discussed above (1973, 33-5), although it was not unusual for Anglo-Norman lords to hold land on both sides of the border.

At any rate even at its zenith this family did not possess the entirety of these townships. A number of other landholders, both lay and ecclesiastical, as well as free tenants, are recorded in legal documents and monastic cartularies, Kirkham Priory being a particularly substantial landholder from the 13th century onwards (NCH XI (1922), 143-4, 156-7). Indeed the manor of Kirknewton is described as belonging to the priory in the late 13th century and in 1353 the prior leased the manor to Henry Strother for ten years (*op. cit.*, 144). Specific parcels of land held by the canons in Westnewton township, around Canno Mill and Canno Bog (*Berkenstrother*), can be located and to some degree plotted on the basis of the record in the Kirkham Cartulary (NCH XI (1922), 156-7; *Kirkham Cartulary*, fols. 83-84).

The Corbet family in turn granted their manors in these two vills by charter to the Strother family in the early 14th century (MacDonald 1950, 112-4), who remained the landlords here until 1712.

6.5.3 Kirknewton, Westnewton and Newton in Glendale

Kirknewton is first attested in documentary sources in the early 12th century when control of the parish church of Newton in Glendale was given to Kirkham Priory, in the Vale of Pickering, by Walter l'Espece (who also held an extensive barony around Kirkham and Helmsley, cf. Kapelle 1979, 198-9, Lomas 1996, 118). In the early charters Newton is used indiscriminately to refer to both Kirknewton and Westnewton, but they were clearly two separate townships and manors by the mid 13th century. The feudal survey compiled for Henry III in 1242 lists 'Newton and the other Newton' (*Neuton et alteram Neuton*) as two of the constituent members of the barony of Wark on Tweed (*Liber Feodorum* II, 1120). The form Westnewton first appears in 1288 when William Corbet sued Robert de Ros of Wark for entering his wood at West Newton in Glendale by force and cutting down and carrying off trees to the value of £20. However a variety of forms to designate both villages and townships persist throughout the 14th century and even well into the 16th century, as a quick scan through the Laing Charters and the 1541 Border Survey rapidly demonstrates (see below *Selected Sources and Surveys*). The form 'Neuton' persists and is sometimes used to refer solely to Kirknewton, i.e. Newton proper, in opposition to Westnewton or Westernnewton. On other occasions it appears to refer more generally to both townships – convenient device as the lordship of both townships was held by the same lord. Newton does not however refer to Westnewton solely after the feudal survey of 1242. Kirknewton is also labelled Eastnewton, a form which occurs as late as the 16th century and 18th centuries,¹⁰ whilst the pairing 'Great Newton' and 'Little Newton' (*Newton Magna* and *Newton Parva*) referring to Kirknewton and Westnewton respectively, is also found in the Laing Charters in 1270-80 and 1334 (Macdonald 1950, nos. 3, 21; see below, *Selected Sources and Surveys*).

The form which eventually became standard parallels the pairing of Kirkwhelpington and West Whelpington, further south in the county, two townships which again probably originally formed a single township, with West Whelpington being carved out of the territory of (Kirk) Whelpington, probably early in the 12th century (Lomas 1996, 80), to satisfy an expanding population hungry for land and manorial lords eager to intensify the exploitation of

¹⁰ East Newton figures in Bowes and Ellerker's Border Survey of 1541 (Bates 1891, 32, and see below, *Selected Sources and Surveys*) and the 1762 Militia List (see fig. 41).

their estates. It is likely that Westnewton township originally formed part of a township centred on Kirknewton, since the church was located there and hence it is logical to suppose that it was the earlier of the two settlements, i.e. the old ‘new tun’, and formed the original centre of a single township of Newton in Glendale. Hence Westnewton could equally accurately have been labelled ‘Newnewton’.

When exactly the original ‘new tun’ (i.e. settlement, hence township) was really newly established in Glendale is a more difficult, but ultimately more significant, question to answer. It presumably relates either to a reorganisation of existing settlement or conceivably a re-colonisation in this part of the valley. It may be associated with the foundation of the parish church, but this is relatively little help since it is difficult to push the latter back beyond the 12th century on either documentary or structural evidence, although it must be emphasised that an absence of evidence of this kind does not prove there was no church at Kirknewton before 1100. This is a question must await the archaeologist’s spade for a definitive answer.

6.6 The components of the medieval settlements

Our understanding of the layout of the medieval settlement is a little better in the case of Kirknewton, due to the benefit of earlier map evidence covering that township, namely the ‘*Plan of the Lands of Kirk Newton belonging to Mr Thomas James, 1763*’ (BRO.0001; fig. 22). There are obviously problems in using a mid-18th century map to elucidate details of settlement three or four hundred years previously, particularly when the settlement details are depicted rather schematically as in this case. However, when used in conjunction with other source material, in particular the detailed evidence provided by the medieval charters preserved in the cartulary of Kirham Priory and the Laing Charters, it can yield interesting results and at least allows us to strip away some of the more recent accretions.

6.6.1 Kirknewton village layout

The 1763 estate map (fig. 22) clearly shows that the present dogleg in Wooler to Yetholm road already featured at that date, although the road carried on through the village rather diverting round it as today. The street pattern created by the road is essentially that of today running from east to west then making a right-angled turn north along the east side of the churchyard to reach the junction with the road to Lanton. The main road then continued west towards Westnewton running north of the churchyard as today. However the six cottages depicted all lie to the west or south of the first bend, i.e. south of the churchyard in the area now occupied by Kirknewton House and apparently even further west still, beyond the western edge of the churchyard and the current extent of settlement (*contra* Dixon 1985 II, 378).

This corresponds with what is shown in simplified form on Armstrong’s map (Fig. 23), which marks buildings on either side of the southern bend of the dogleg. With a lane continuing westward under the area occupied by Kirknewton house. The 1763 map suggests there were more houses along this lane than Armstrong’s depiction implies.

In addition, two buildings or structures which do not appear to represent dwellings (they lack chimneys) are depicted, plus two larger buildings and the church. The smaller structures, one of them located at the east end of the village, in the corner of a group of enclosed fields or meadows, the other on the south side, again in the corner of a small paddock or enclosure, may represent barns, stables, byres or some other type of agricultural building. The two much larger houses are shown to east and south east of the churchyard. One is clearly the vicarage. It is located at the southern edge of the parcel of land designated ‘glebe’ and occupies the same location as the vicarage marked on the tithe map of 1843 (NRO DT 279; fig. 26), the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (fig. 30) and later maps. The other building is shown enclosed by

the bend in the road to the south east of the churchyard, and evidently represents West Kirknewton Farm [K20] in the centre of the village. The appearance of this farm complex on the tithe map (fig. 26) is particularly intriguing. It is set within a roughly square, walled enclosure, separated from all the other buildings in the settlement by the main road through the village, which surrounds the enclosure on two sides, and by the lanes leading to the vicarage [K19], which frame it on the other two sides. This quadrangular enclosure represents the best candidate for the site of the ruined tower and manor house with its turreted circuit wall observed by Warburton in 1715 (see below: *Kirknewton tower and manor house*). Armstrong's map of 1769 (fig. 23) marks 'ruins' in this same general area to the north east of the village, although the limitations of the scale and manner of depiction used there mean it does not provide firm corroboration of this suggested identification.

Conclusions

This is a mid-18th layout, as emphasised above and the depiction has a somewhat schematic character. Nevertheless it has important implications for our understanding of the medieval layout of Kirknewton. The number of cottages shown may well represent a denuded version of the medieval settlement pattern with the number of tenancies having already been reduced by consolidation following the widespread pattern of the later 17th-18th centuries. The medieval village was probably orientated east west along the main street and laid out in two main rows. The church was situated to the north and the manor house to the north east.. Additional cottages may have lain to the south of the main row but the details here are too schematic to indicate whether there was once a further row here or simply a looser agglomeration.

6.6.2 Westnewton village layout

There is much less cartographic evidence to assist in reconstructing the medieval layout of Westnewton village. The earliest detail map evidence is provided by the tithe map in 1849 (NRO DT 494M; fig. 28), which shows a large farm complex and cottages just south of the Kirknewton to Kilham road, lining the road which branched off at that point, leading south to Hethpool and west, via The Straw, across the moors to Yetholm. However Armstrong's map (fig. 23) of 1769, although inevitably much less detailed, apparently shows a different layout with a small two-row village lining the road to Kirknewton immediately *east* of a junction with the roads towards Hethpool in the south and Kilham to the north. The road to Yetholm via The Straw is not marked. Both Fryer's (fig. 25) and Greenwood's maps (1820 and 1828 respectively) clearly show the same layout as that depicted in the tithe map suggesting the reorganisation of the settlement into a single integrated farm hamlet had occurred between c.1770-1820.

It has hitherto been assumed that the medieval/early modern village occupied the site of the present farm hamlet, lining the branch road to the south of the Kirknewton-Kilham road (*cf.* Dixon 1985, II, 466). This would parallel the situation at Kilham for example, where both the 19th-century farm and the historic settlement followed this layout. The apparently different layout depicted by Armstrong's map casts a degree of doubt over this straightforward assumption, since it could imply that Westnewton village lay immediately to the east of the present farm hamlet, in the fields beside the Kirknewton road. However, Armstrong's evidence would be consistent with the previously accepted interpretation if the road shown heading north towards Kilham on his map is represented by the existing track which heads in that direction from the *west* end of the hamlet today, rather than by the current Westnewton to Kilham road (B6351) further east. The track figures on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey and all subsequent maps (though not on the Tithe map) and may conceivably have been more significant in Armstrong's day. The absence of the Straw road from his map means the ambiguity over just which junction is shown cannot be resolved. Whichever interpretation is valid, the cottages and toft enclosures might conceivably be set back some distance from the road, on one or both sides, since villages often allowed space for a broad green or open area. Twelve husbandlands were recorded by Bowes an Ellerker at West Newton in 1541 (Bates

1891, 32; see below, *Selected Sources & Surveys*) and there may conceivably have been more at certain times during the medieval era. The small settlement implied by Armstrong could reflect the consolidation of tenancies in the 17th and 18th centuries. There are no surface indications of the former village site at either potential location and no traces were noted on the aerial photographs.

6.6.3 Kirknewton tower and manor house

There was a tower-house [K1] at Kirknewton which had probably been built by the Strothers after they acquired the land in the 14th century. It is first mentioned in the list of Northumbrian fortifications compiled for Henry V, in 1415, before his departure for France, when the tower was in the hands of Thomas Strother.¹¹ In 1541 it is described as a ‘lytle towre and a stone house joyned to the same’ by the Border commissioners Sir Robert Bowes and Sir Ralph Ellerker (Bates 1891, 32-3; see below: *Selected Sources and Surveys*). This sounds like a classic ‘solar tower’ arrangement, with a tower tacked on to an earlier manor house, which usually took the form of a single or more often two-storey hall house with a kitchen at one end separated from the hall by a cross-passage, with the lord’s private chamber (solar) located at the other end of the range. It was the latter end which the tower was invariably added to. This arrangement was much more common than was previously realised. Investigation has shown that a great many towers once considered to have been freestanding in fact had earlier houses attached, fragments of those houses being found preserved within the fabric of apparently later, 17th- or 18th-century mansions standing alongside the tower. However the potentially severe disadvantages of this arrangement are revealed by Bowes and Ellerker who go on to record:

the walls of which stone house ys so lowe that in the laste warres (c. 1532) the Scotts wanne (won) the said stone house & sett fyre on yt and had thereby allmost brunte the tower & all. The experience whereof sheweth that yt were expedyente to rase the walls of the said stone house higher and to fortifye the same able for the defence of common skrymyshes.

This might suggest the attached manor house was only had a single storey, but even a two-storey hall would not necessarily have defeated determined Scottish raiders. The solution Bowes and Ellerker recommended was essentially that adopted at Haughton Castle in North Tynedale where a two-storey hall house was reinforced and raised another two floors during the later medieval period. However the Strothers actually seem to have adopted a different course. In the early 18th century, John Warburton described a large ruinous tower in Kirknewton surrounded by a ‘quadrangular wall and circular towers’ (Hodgson 1916, 11; see below: *Selected Sources and Surveys*). In other words the Strothers enclosed the tower with a circuit wall to create a defensible ward, furnished with circular towers or turrets, perhaps at the four corners. Warburton does not mention the remains of the manor house. It is uncertain whether the Strothers had demolished it, heightened it as Bowes and Ellerker suggested or, perhaps most likely, the antiquary had simply failed to distinguish the ruins of the house from those of the tower. It is noticeable that, unlike Bowes and Ellerker, he considers it a large tower, which would imply one of the latter two explanations. The quadrangular enclosure might have occupied the later site of West Kirknewton Farm, as suggested above.

¹¹ Reproduced in Bates 1891, 19: ‘*Turris de Newton in Glendall – Thomae Strother*’.

Church of St Gregory,¹² Kirk Newton [K3]

(P.F. Ryder)

Kirk Newton parish church consists of a nave with a south porch, a four-bay north aisle with a tower at its west end, a south transept, and an aisleless chancel. The most memorable feature of the exterior is the contrast between the lofty Victorian nave and the low late-medieval chancel and south transept, and of the interior the dramatic tunnel vaults of these older parts, an emphatic and memorable response to the Border troubles.

The external walls of the nave, aisle and porch are entirely of 1860. They are constructed of roughly-coursed and roughly-squared stone in a variety of colours, red, yellow and grey with neatly cut side-alternate quoins at its southern angles, of diagonally-tooled pink sandstone. There is a chamfered plinth of sandstone ashlar. The steeply-pitched gables of the **Nave** have hollow-chamfered kneelers and a coping that is hollow-chamfered on its lower angle; the south-western angle is capped by a rather odd square cross-gabled pinnacle, and the west gable by the stepped base of a finial. The windows are simple lancets, of varying sizes, in chamfered surrounds. There are a pair in the west end and two more in the south wall of the nave (in between the porch and transept), and two more in the east wall, on either side of the ridge of the roof of the much-lower chancel. Above and between the two in the west gable is a blind or blocked opening with a two-centred arch and more roughly-tooled dressings; this must relate to the 1860 bellcote that was presumably removed in the later 19th century when its function was supplanted by the present tower. There are four pairs of smaller lancets on the north of the aisle and a single one in its east end.

The **South Porch** has angle quoins rather less regular than those of the nave, but a rather similar steep gable with a roll-moulded finial; there is a shoulder-arched doorway with stop-chamfered jambs and lintel on the east, and a narrow lancet on the south..

The **Tower**, of later 19th century date, is something of a contrast with the remainder of the building both in its style - Perpendicular Gothic - and the roughly-coursed dark stone used, although the cut dressings are again of pink sandstone. It has a large clasping buttress at its northeast corner, only rising to a little above the head of the west window. There is a large steeply-sloping plinth and a moulded string below the string of the west window, which is of three trefoil-headed lights with simple panel tracery over under a four-centred arch, and a casement-moulded hood with turned-back ends. Each sidewall of the tower has a medieval grave cover set upright a little above the string. The second stage of the tower has small square-headed windows on west and north, and a small circular loop, pierced through a single slab, on the south. There is a chamfered set-back at the base of the belfry, which has openings of similar character to the west window but of two rather than three lights. There is an oversailing chamfered course below the ashlar parapet which has a stepped and crenellated coping and corner pinnacles.

The **South Transept**, of relatively shallow projection, is of rubble with roughly-shaped and tooled quoins, very short. The south gable end has a 19th-century window of two lancets with a roundel in the spandrel with a hoodmould, chamfered on its lower angle, outlining a two-centre arch; adjacent to it are traces of the west jamb of an earlier window. The 19th-century gable coping is chamfered on its lower angle.

The **Chancel** is built of large blocks, roughly coursed and irregularly shaped; there is no real plinth, but a projecting course of large blocks, c 0.50 m deep, at ground level, continued round the east end. The south wall has an apparent straight joint only c 0.30 m from its west end. Further east is a square-headed priest's door with a chamfered surround and a very green stone as its lintel, and then a square-headed window with a broad chamfer to its surround.

The upper part of the east end, of roughly-coursed and roughly-tooled stone, is a 19th-century rebuild, with its triplet of stepped lancets and coping hollow-chamfered on its lower angle. An obvious area of infill below the lancets suggests that there was an earlier window with its sill only c 0.60 m above

¹² There is some evidence that St Gregory did indeed represent the original medieval dedication of the parish church (see above *Kirknewton Parish and the Townships of Kirknewton and Westnewton*).

ground level. At the north end of the wall is a low and ragged buttress-like projection, shown by excavation in 1860 to represent the continuation of the north wall of the longer earlier medieval chancel.

The north wall of the chancel is quite complex. Its western part has a very irregular plinth, and its central section no actual plinth but ragged projecting masonry up to c 0.70 m above the ground; east of this is a short gap, and then for the eastern 4 m or so a steeply-chamfered old plinth. The wall above is of coursed roughly squared stone, more regular in the lower courses; there is no clear sign of any opening, but indistinct areas of disturbed fabric.

Interior

The internal walls of the 19th-century parts of the church are plastered, with the exception of exposed dressings, and also the westernmost part of the north wall of the north aisle which is of exposed roughly-coursed quite small rubble. The south porch has a stone bench set against the west wall, and a common rafter roof with scissor braces and ashlar. A two-centred doorway with a chamfered surround, and a rear arch of flattened segmental-pointed form, gives access to the main body of the church.

Within the **Nave** the four-bay north arcade has two-centred arches, each of one broad chamfered order, on octagonal piers and semi-octagonal responds with moulded capitals and bases. Although the NCH states that the lower parts of the piers are genuine medieval work (and Wilson's plan shows that a blocked arcade of the present form was present in the north wall of the pre-1860 nave) all the visible fabric looks of the mid-19th century. The lancet windows in the west end have plain pointed rear arches, but all the others in the nave and aisle have shouldered heads to their internal openings. The tower arch, at the west end of the aisle, is of two-centred form and of two chamfered orders, the inner dying into the jambs but the chamfer of the outer continued down to floor level; it contains a late 20th-century wooden screen with a two-centred doorway and a roundel above containing 19th century? heraldic glass. The nave roof is of common rafter type with collars and scissor bracing, with ashlar to the eaves.

The arch to the South Transept is of two-centred form and of two chamfered orders, springing from plain square jambs (of 19th-century ashlar in their present form) with large impost blocks chamfered on their lower angles. The slab floor of the transept is set one step below that of the nave and it is covered by a vault of two-centred section, springing from ground level, and covering by roughcast or harling. The only old feature is a piscina at the east end of the south wall, with a four-centred arch and a bowl within the thickness of the wall.

The arch into the Chancel is rather similar to that into the transept; it is of segmental-pointed form and two chamfered orders, resting uncomfortably on plain square jambs with heavy impost blocks chamfered on their lower angles. The jambs are plastered towards the nave but left bare towards the chancel. The chancel has a vault, similar to that of the transept but springing from c 1 m above the floor rather than from ground level; much of it is roughcast but there are areas of exposed stonework; sections would appear to have been rebuilt in the 19th century. The rough segmental rear arches of the priest's door and south window cut into the haunch of the vault; the head of the latter could well be a 19th-century reconstruction, as its sill certainly is.

There is a disturbed area midway along the north wall of the chancel.

Built into the east wall of the nave to the north of the chancel arch is a sculptured panel showing the Adoration of the Magi, an attractive but markedly rustic piece of work that is probably Romanesque, ie 12th century. In the opposite face of the same wall (ie facing towards the chancel), partly concealed by mortar, is a stone with a net-like pattern in relief that may also be of 12th-century date, as may a headstone (?) in the south transept that has a carving of a figure holding a cross. Also in the transept is a slab with the incised effigies of Andrew Burrell (d.1458) and his wife; their heads and hands have been inlaid in brass, now removed.

Discussion

The NCH suggests that the church originated as an aisleless cruciform building of 12th century, with a north aisle being added to the nave in the late 12th or 13th century. The building is thought to have been damaged or partly destroyed by the Scots; at any rate in 1436 the vicar was licensed to say mass outside the church ‘in any safe and decent place within the parish’ for ‘so long as the hostility of the Scots then existing should continue’. It is thought that the chancel was reconstructed and shortened in the later 15th or 16th century. The south transept (Burrell Chapel) also seems to have been reconstructed; in 1860 it was found that its vault included materials presumed to come from the nave arcade, although a chapel remained or was reconstructed on the site of the east end of the north aisle (the Coupland Chapel). In 1669 the nave stood in need of rebuilding; it is thought that it was patched up rather than totally reconstructed. In 1796 the Coupland Chapel was still extant, but it had been demolished before 1860, when its foundations were seen.

In 1860 the church was reconstructed, John Dobson of Newcastle being the architect; he retained the medieval south transept and chancel, but completely rebuilt the much-patched nave in a bland Victorian style; the rather later west tower (date and architect do not seem to be recorded) is again of cosmopolitan character and owes nothing to the local vernacular.

Wilson gives plans and sketches showing the church before and after Dobson’s 1860 campaign of works, and including the results of his 1860 excavation which traced the original extent of the chancel. The old nave had three windows on the north, interspersed between the surviving lower sections of the medieval arcade piers, and a doorway between two windows on the south. There was a round-headed window in the west end, which was surmounted by a small bellcote; the plan shows single-light windows in the end gables of south transept and chancel. His post-1860 drawings show a corbelled-out bellcote on the west gable of the nave, and a lancet window in the west end of the north aisle. His post-1860 plan (but not the drawing) show a window towards the east end of the north wall of the chancel; this might conceivably be an error, as his drawings are not of the highest quality.

Summing up, the only real evidence for a 12th-century church seems to be the ex-situ carvings; certainly the length of the earlier medieval chancel would seem more characteristic of the 13th than the 12th century. The piers and arches of the present north arcade, if they correctly reproduce the character of the previous one, would tally with the later 13th or even the 14th century. The extant transept and chancel lack closely-datable features; they are probably of late medieval date, although it is clear that the latter retains some earlier fabric in its north wall.

6.6.4 ‘The hospital of Great Newton in Glendale’

There was also a small hospital or rather an almshouse [K2] for the support of the elderly at Kirknewton (NCH XI (1922), 151-2). It is first mentioned in the 1250s or 1260s, when the lord of the manor, Nicholas Corbet, confirmed a gift made by his father to Simon of Howtel and his wife ‘of the hospital in Neutona in Glendall, with a half carucate of land belonging to the said hospital, to be held to the said Simon and his wife as freely as Walter Corbet the giver of the alms first gave and granted it’ (*Laing Charter* no. 9; Macdonald 1950, no. 1; see *Selected Sources and Surveys* no 2). It had evidently been established by Walter Corbet, grandfather of Nicholas, presumably therefore in the early 13th century. The County History concludes that this hospital represented parcels of land granted by the Corbets successively to different tenants ‘in fee simple’ (i.e. they were free of rent or service to the manorial lord), but the holdings were burdened with the obligation of keeping three old men who in turn were bound to work for the landholder to the best of their ability.

6.6.5 Watermill

A mill in Newton in Glendale is mentioned in early 13th century when Walter Corbet gave a rent of 12d. per annum from the mill to the monks of Farne (NCH XI (1922), 143, citing Raine 1852, App no.dccxiv, 125). However, later on, in the Laing Charters of the early 14th century, Lanton mill, located on the north bank of the Glen opposite Kirknewton, figures much more prominently. The mill was owned by the Corbett family in the 13th century and rented by Robert Mitford for 20 Marks. In the 14th century, a tenant of the manor, David

Baxter, was served various writs for not meeting his obligations towards the mill, namely he was to have his corn ground there and to take his share in repairing the mill and carting stones to it (NCH XI (1922, 144-5). It is possible that the Corbets, who also held the adjacent manor of Lanton, and seem to have managed their Kirknewton holdings as a subsidiary of that manor had already centralised all their corn-milling operations at Lanton, before they relinquished their holdings to the Strothers.

6.6.6 Population – the 13th-16th centuries

In 1296 there were eleven individuals in ‘Neuton’ with sufficient taxable goods to be liable to pay the Lay Subsidy (Fraser 1968 No 273; see below, *Selected Sources and Surveys*). In this case Newton probably represents a combining of Kirknewton and Westnewton for administrative purposes.

In 1541 there were twelve husbandlands at Westnewton (Bates 1891, 32), all ‘plenished’ with tenants, whilst at East Newton (i.e. Kirknewton) William Strother had occupied two husbandlands as his demesne ‘with his own plowes’ and was in possession of a tower and stone house there (Bates 1891, 32, see below, *Selected Sources & Surveys*). The 1580 Survey of the Border Service found eighteen tenants in the two Newtons (CBP I 14-19).

6.7 Later history

The later history of the Kirknewton and Westnewton villages, covering their 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 18th century is summarised Dixon (1985, II, 377-8, 466).

6.7.1 Population – 17th-18th centuries

Two men, George Ogle and John Reed, with three and two hearths respectively, were listed for Kirknewton in the Hearth Tax return of 1665 (PRO E179/158/103), but no non-solvents were listed. Robert Reed, perhaps John’s son, had over 600 sheep here in 1683 and lands sown with oats, rye and bigg (Dixon 1985, II, 377). The 1762 Militia List records seven able-bodied adult males eligible for service at Westnewton in addition to the two petty constables and five at East Newton in addition to the petty constable there. One of the individuals in the East Newton register, John Hall, is described as being ‘in a bad state of health’ and his name is crossed out. Perhaps the unfortunate Mr Hall’s health had deteriorated to the point where it could get no worse. These totals are relatively small by comparison with some of the other constabularies in Kirknewton Parish – e.g. Lanton with 14, Milfield with 16 or Akeld with 19 – and the vast majority of these individuals listed in the two districts were engaged directly in farming, as ‘hinds’, herds or shepherds, farmers, ploughman and steward.

6.7.2 The 18th-19th century remodelling of the villages

It is evident from their surviving fabric and layout that both Kirknewton and Westnewton underwent substantial rebuilding and remodelling during the late 18th and 19th centuries. The extant form of the villages shows little evidence of a medieval layout, typically consisting of rows of house plots with attached tofts. Indeed it is clear that by the time the earliest detailed, accurate (as opposed to partially schematic) mapping appears, in the shape of the tithe maps of the 1840s and the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (c. 1860), any such medieval layout had already been swept away and replaced by one organised around one or two large farm complexes with associated cottages. The map evidence suggests development of the two farm complexes at Kirknewton was more gradual and piecemeal than was the case at Westnewton, probably beginning earlier and taking place over a longer timespan, but broadly similar processes are evident at both settlements. It is this phase of rebuilding which is largely responsible for the appearance of the two villages today.

Kirknewton

The mid-18th century form of the Kirknewton was depicted in some detail, but relatively schematically, by the estate map of 1763 (BRO. 01; fig 22) discussed above and by Armstrong's map. The village may well have shrunk by this stage and the tower house was in ruins. The settlement was described by George Mark as 'mean and ill built' (Dixon 1985, II, 378, citing Hodgson Hinde 1869, 78).

Successive 19th century maps of Kirknewton document the steady development of two farm complexes, West Kirknewton Farm (which already existed in some form in 1763) and East Kirknewton Farm, located on the south side of the main east-west street through the village, a little further to the east. The historic map evidence combined with the fabric of the buildings themselves suggests the two farms at Kirknewton may have been established somewhat earlier than their counterpart at Westnewton and were gradually built up in a somewhat piecemeal fashion. Thus the shelter sheds and granary at West Kirknewton Farm [K20] appear to belong to the late 18th century, whilst the associated farm mill [K100] was probably built in the early 19th century. At East Kirknewton Farm, the core was formed by a U-shaped range [K17] comprising a threshing barn of apparently 18th century date (clearly depicted from the 1843 tithe map onward – see fig. 26), with attached gingang in the centre and hemels on either side. The gingang is not shown on any map prior to the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey of 1897 (fig. 33), however, nor is the hemel to the west, although the hemel on the east side does feature on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (fig. 30). The stables and stores to the south all likewise belong to the latter part of the 19th century and first figure on the 1897 Ordnance Survey edition. Further ranges of cart sheds and storage were situated to the north east. Of these, the range along the main street probably originated in the early 19th century (it figures on the tithe map) whilst the remainder were added after 1860.

The two farmsteads were not the only substantial buildings at Kirknewton, however. The vicarage [K19] next to West Kirknewton Farm again can be dated to the late 18th or early 19th centuries on stylistic grounds. There was clearly a significant building on this site in 1763. A large house is shown standing on the south side of the glebe-land in the survey of Thomas James' Kirknewton estate, undertaken in that year (fig. 22), although there is no way of determining whether this represents the same vicarage which survives today or a predecessor. During the mid 19th century (between the appearance of the tithe map in 1843 and the 1st edition Ordnance Survey c. 1860), a small country house, Kirknewton House [K18], was built to the south of the churchyard, where much of the village housing had apparently once stood judging from 1763 estate map (fig. 22).¹³ The area around the house was transformed into gardens. A voluntary church school was already in existence by 1860 (it is labelled on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey) and probably by 1840 (the same building appears on the tithe map, but unlabelled). The life of this school is vividly illuminated by the school logbooks (figs. 48-50, *cf.* 57-58). The impact of snowstorms and heatwaves on attendance and the problems posed by epidemics of chickenpox and whooping cough are among the issues covered. The school was enlarged in 1886 at a cost of about £100 and served a school district comprising the townships of Yeavering, Hethpool and Crookhouse as well as Kirknewton and Westnewton (Bulmer 1887, 875). In what must have been another very significant alteration to the appearance of the village's fabric, the parish church [K3] was also substantially rebuilt during this period, with a new nave by Dobson in 1860 and a Perpendicular tower added during the latter part of the same century, replacing a small bell turret (fig. 65; see above for a detailed description by P Ryder).

¹³ Grundy (1988, ****) suggests a date of 1830-1840 for Kirknewton House, but no substantial building is shown in this area on the 1843 tithe map (fig. 26).

Westnewton

At Westnewton, the picture is complicated by the uncertainty over the location of the original medieval/early modern village and the lack of detailed map evidence predating that accompanying the tithe award. However it is clear that the settlement had already been reorganised and a single integrated farm complex had largely taken shape by the time the tithe map was drawn up in 1849 (*cf.* fig.28).

The settlement as thus reconstructed comprised three basic elements. A compact square of estate cottages [W28] were situated beside the junction of the Kirknewton-Kilham and Hethpool/Yetholm roads. Their style is essentially early-mid 19th century, but comparison of their form on 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps shows they underwent some alteration during the second half of the century with rear wing extensions shown on 2nd edition. Some quoins and boulder plinth courses appear older, however, perhaps indicating that some of the cottages were built on the sites of earlier examples. On the south side of the street at the west end of the settlement, beside the junction of the Hethpool and The Straw-Yetholm roads, lay the main complex of farmbuildings. This complex included a long stable building beside the Hethpool road, and a south range consisting of a threshing barn and straw barns, all early 19th century in form. A large square reservoir [W31] designed to feed the farm mill [W33?, W30] lay immediately to the west of the farm complex, in the angle between the Hethpool road and the Straw-Yetholm road. To the north, on the opposite side of the street, lay a more irregular group, including a stable and carriage house, which still remain in use as a garage and stores. A couple of buildings at the east end of this range, which do not survive, may represent the original farmhouse and associated structures. These buildings are evident on the tithe map and 1st edition Ordnance Survey, set back from the street frontage, and were later removed by the drive leading to Westnewton House built in the late 19th century.

The 1st edition Ordnance Survey shows relatively little alteration had occurred by 1860 (fig. 30), but the 2nd edition of 1897 shows further significant developments. A range of cattle shelter sheds [W23] had been added on the east side of the existing stables, threshing barn and straw barns (figs 31-32; *cf.* Barnwell & Giles 1997, 72-3, 88), replacing part of the earlier south range. The east range to the rear was formed by a long single storey shelter shed with five short projecting ranges of sheds enclosing four yards. Each of the projecting ranges end in a root house with segmental arches and double doors into which the turnips could be led, whilst hatches in the root house opened directly onto stone feeding troughs in the sheds, providing a good example of the kind of economy of effort these large farm complexes sought to achieve. Alterations were also made to the ranges of cottages at the east end of the village, as noted above. More imposing of all was the construction of a large house, Westnewton House [W27], on the north side of the settlement towards the end of the century¹⁴. This was set within its own grounds, well back from the line of the lane through the village, and had been further extended on its west side by the time the 3rd edition appeared in 1920. The original house was probably removed to make way for the western arm of the u-shaped drive of the new house.

Conclusions

Thus by the latter half of the 19th century both Kirknewton and Westnewton were essentially centred on one or two large farms with associated rows of cottages for the farm's workforce. The development and functioning of this kind of integrated north Northumbrian farmstead, between the mid 18th-early 20th century, has recently been comprehensively analysed by the Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England (Barnwell & Giles 1997, 66-93). Both villages were dignified by the presence a very large farmhouse or small country house set apart in its own grounds, but Kirknewton was clearly the more significant of the two settlements, a legacy of its long history as a parochial centre. In addition to the church and

¹⁴ The house is shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey, but does not figure on the relevant section of the plans deposited with the Act of Parliament authorising the NER Alnwick-Cornhill branch line in 1881. A late 19th century date would be consistent with the building's architectural style.

the associated vicarage, there was a school and, from the early 20th century, a post office at the north-east corner of the village,¹⁵ making it very much the centre for this part of Glendale. As a result, the railway station on the Alnwick-Cornhill line, opened in 1887, bore Kirknewton's name, though in truth it was only marginally closer to Kirknewton than it was to Westnewton, and, by the standards of many other stations built in the same period, was relatively well sited to serve both communities (see below: *The Alnwick and Cornhill Railway*).

6.7.3 19th century population

Curiously, despite its greater importance as a local centre, the census figures indicate that Kirknewton and its surrounding township had a smaller population than Westnewton township during the 19th century. The figures also suggest that the populations of both Kirknewton and Westnewton were already beginning to decline from the mid 19th century onwards, having risen significantly in the first half of the century. A total of 55 inhabitants were recorded in the township of Kirknewton in 1801. This climbed steadily over the next 50 years reaching a maximum of 88 in middle of the century. Thereafter numbers began to trend downwards and had dropped back to 67 by the beginning of the 20th century. In Westnewton township the total number of inhabitants rose from 60 at the beginning of the century to 95 by 1821, a level it largely maintained up to the 1861 census. Thereafter the population dropped rapidly, only 48 being listed in the 1891 census, although some recovery was recorded subsequently. The impact of the agricultural depression in the latter stages of the 19th century must play a large part in explaining these figures.

Bondagers

A significant, if transient element in the population of the Border villages during the 18th and 19th centuries were the females outworkers, or 'bondagers', who were employed to labour in the fields of the region's agricultural estates (fig. 55). 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 women 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 19th 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 19th century the Bondage System had finally fallen into disuse, although the term bondager persisted till the end of the First World War.

Watermills

(Information from the North East Mills Group)

Site Name:	<i>Westnewton Mill</i>
Grid Reference:	NT903303
First recorded	1762?
Last recorded	1860?

This mill lay within the farm buildings at Westnewton and there was evidence of there having been an overshot waterwheel (Griffith 1974). The present lie of the land would suggest that this was little more than a farm mill, latterly at least. The former dam is still clearly visible behind a range of stone built farm buildings. The militia list of 1762 lists Thomas Dunn and Adam Henderson as millers at Westnewton though these may have been at one of the other mills in the area (e.g. Canno). The 1860s Ordnance Survey map seems to show a mill pond but this is less apparent by the 1890s edition.

Site Name:	<i>Kirknewton</i>
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¹⁵ The post office first appears on the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey, c. 1920 (fig. 37).

Grid Reference: NT915302

First recorded

Last recorded 1860?

A small dam on the flank of the hill behind Kirknewton is thought to have fed a farm mill in the village. The dam is clearly shown on a number of maps from the 1860s but none show a clear sign of use.

Site Name: *Canno Mill*

Grid Reference: NT902318

First recorded 1653

Last recorded c1900

William Strother had the title of Canno Mill in 1653 and by 1716 it had become the property of his son Robert. The mill passed to the Orde family and was sold to George Morton of West Newton in 1776 (NCH XI (1922), 155).

Armstrong's county map of 1769 (fig. 23) marks "Canny Mill" and it is also shown on both Fryer's 1820 and Greenwood's 1828 maps. The mill is also shown as a corn mill on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map in the 1860s. Directory entries list William Mable, James Dodd and William Turnbull Barber as millers in 1827, 1855 & 1887 respectively.

The mill building still stands but is largely devoid of machinery. The present building is an extension of a much smaller mill on site with the extension enclosing the wheel into the building and adding an extra floor to the mill. The waterwheel pit is still clearly visible and internally there are signs of there having been two pairs of millstones driven by a conventional great-spur wheel arrangement. Little else remains other than a few bearing blocks and trap doors for the hoist. A drying kiln was present in what is now used as a garage. A planning application has been submitted (2004) for conversion to a house.

Site Name: *Lanton Mill*

Grid Reference: NT913307

First recorded C13th

Last recorded 1866

The mill was owned by the Corbett family in the 13th century and rented by Robert Mitford for 20 Marks. In the 14th century a tenant of the manor David Baxter was served various writs for not meeting his obligations towards the mill, namely he was to have his corn ground there and to take his share in repairing the mill and carting stones to it (NCH XI (1922), 144-5).

Like Canno Mill the mill is marked on the county maps by Armstrong (1769), Fryer (1820) and Greenwood (1828) as well as on an 1843 title map and the 1866 Ordnance Survey. Millers are listed in 1827, John Crozier, and 1855, John and Thomas Hall, but not in 1887 when a shepherd and gamekeeper are occupiers.

Site Name: *Yeaving Farm*

Grid Reference: NT936304

First recorded 1866

Last recorded 1950s

This farm mill is indicated by a clear race leading to a building on the 1866 Ordnance Survey map and subsequent editions up to the mid 20th century. Nothing is known about what is presumed to be a farm mill. It appears that the farm buildings have been converted recently for accommodation so any remaining signs of the former mill will probably have been lost. The Northumberland sites and monuments record suggest this as the site of 'Yeaving Mill' but this could also have been at Old Yeaving.

Signs of ponds and a possible race are also visible at Old Yeaving (NT904302), but no documentary or map evidence is known to back this up as a possible mill site.

6.7.4 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 18th and 19th centuries. The main routes from Wooler northward to Coldstream and westward through Kirknewton towards the Scottish border and from Kirknewton north to

Crookham had been converted into turnpikes by the early 19th century. Westnewton Bridge [K6/W26], a fine bridge of 7 arches which spans the College Burn between Kirknewton and Westnewton, was built during late 18th or early 19th centuries as part of this overhaul of road communications. It still carries the B6351 today (fig. 83). The turnpike trusts were gradually wound up in the face of competition from the railways during the mid-late 19th 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 19th 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 19th May 1882.

The new single-track line finally opened on 5th 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 and goods sidings at Kilham.¹⁶

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). Kirknewton [K22], in common with most of the other examples, has been converted into a charming residence.¹⁷ 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)

¹⁶ 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. Kirknewton and Akeld were actually unusual in being located right beside the villages they served.

¹⁷ 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.

- 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)

Kirknewton was thus one of the smallest stations on the line, falling into Hoole's category A (fig. 56). It occupied a rather cramped location beside the B6351, with no forecourt or approach road. The buildings were constructed of buff-coloured rock-faced sandstone with half-hipped slate roofs, tall chimneystacks and iron finials. Passengers at the larger stations were sheltered by herringbone patterned wood-and-glass lean-to structure that extended along the platform frontage. At Kirknewton this was reduced to a small timber and glass veranda fitted between the building's twin pavilions. All stations handled freight as well as passengers, but Kirknewton lacked the kind of the substantial goods shed provided at the larger stations. The small, open-ended, pyramidal-roofed stone shed visible in fig. 56 beside the station building may be a covered lime cell. There was also a signal box [K21] at the east end of the platform.

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. In 1911, before the advent of significant competition from buses, Kirknewton issued 3,123 tickets (Young 2003, 29). 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. 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 Kirknewton and Kilham sidings in the same month. However the remaining freight services on the northern half of the line to Wooler lasted for a further twelve years, finally closing on 29th March 1965 along with the Tweedmouth-Kelso branch.

6.7.5 Kirknewton and Westnewton in the 20th century

The outward form of the two villages has altered relatively little in the 20th century, but this masks changes in the local economy and population every bit as profound as any of those in the preceding centuries. Their development can be traced in the photographs and maps reproduced in this study.

The terrible events of the first half of the 20th century drew men away from the Glendale estates to fight in two world wars. The many who never returned are commemorated on the war memorial at Kirknewton [K7]. Milfield airfield was established as an RAF base to intercept Luftwaffe bombers attacking from Norway and later became one of the main centres for training aircrew in the air to ground attack methods vital for the control of the Normandy beach-heads and the following ‘push’ through Europe. The airfield was manned by pilots of many nationalities, and the tombstones of airmen killed in action (and during training) can still be seen in Kirknewton churchyard, many of the stones being decorated with the crest of the particular squadron or wing to which the deceased belonged.

Throughout the century the number of people employed in agriculture continued to decline as a result of mechanisation and the decline in farming incomes. The size of the individual farm tenancies correspondingly increased leading to the many farm complexes becoming partially redundant. Consequently agriculture no longer employs the bulk of the village’s population. Moreover domestic service, which also provided substantial employment on the estates of north Northumberland at the beginning of the 20th century had ceased to be a significant factor by the second half of the century. The second half of the 20th century has also seen rural services and facilities come under increasing threat. The fate of the railway line through Glendale was an early example of this, as noted above, the passenger trains being withdrawn in September 1930 and the goods sidings at Kirknewton closing in 1953. The most recent case was the closure of the school. All these processes have in turn led to a reduction in the size of the village population and profound changes in its demographic profile. The village is predominantly inhabited by commuters and retired people. There are few children in Glendale today.

However it would be wrong to paint a wholly negative picture. Living standards have immeasurably increased in Glendale in common with the rest of British society whilst the social and economic opportunities available today are far greater than those facing the inhabitants of Kirknewton and Westnewton at the beginning of the 20th century. New economic opportunities and livelihoods have also emerged during this period, generated by society’s increased leisure time and the growth in tourism. The Northumberland National Park was established in 1956 to conserve and enhance the breathtaking natural and historic environment of upland Northumberland including the Cheviots and to promote public understanding and enjoyment of that landscape. This represents an explicit acknowledgement of the immense attraction that such wild spaces have in the modern world and has helped to ensure that this invaluable resource will be maintained for future generations to enjoy. It has also led to the creation of a powerful body, in the shape of the National Park Authority, which aims to foster the social and economic well being of local communities within its boundaries (*cf.* Frodsham 2004, 144-5). The recent construction of a new, well-appointed village hall at Kirknewton demonstrates the range of funding opportunities available, and provides some grounds for optimism that communities such as Kirknewton and Westnewton will meet the challenges facing them in the 21st century.

7. SELECTED SOURCES AND SURVEYS

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, Alburweye, Butlison, 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 Laing Charters/Deeds relating to Kirknewton and West Newton**

Set out below are those documents which specifically relate to Newton-in-Glendale included amongst a large collection of deeds assembled by the Scottish scholar-antiquarian David Laing and bequeathed to the University of Edinburgh. The documents were edited and published in chronological sequence by Anderson (*Calendar of the Laing Charters*, Edinburgh, 1889). The 71 deeds relating to Northumberland up to 1500 were subsequently calendared again by Macdonald (*Archaeologia Aeliana* 4th ser., 28 (1950), 115-131), whose readings are followed here. References to both calendars are given here.

The majority of the Northumberland deeds deal with lay estates in the Glendale area and many appear to be associated with the rise to prominence of the Strother lineage, which held Kirknewton and Westnewton in the later medieval and early modern periods.

Laing Charters no. 9; Macdonald 1950, no. 1

[1253-1280] Charter by Nicholas Corbet to Simon de Holtehall and his wife, granting and confirming to them for their lifetime all the conditions contained in the charter granted by Sir William, son of the Earl, the granter's father; namely, of *the hospital in Neutona in Glendall*, with a half carucate of land belonging to the said hospital. To be held to the said Simon and his wife as freely as Walter Corbet the giver of the alms (*dator illius elemosine*) first gave and granted it.

Witnesses: Sir Philip Le Brun, Sir Robert de Nesebite, Patrick Corbet parson of Kin hull, Simon de Conhatheam, John de Grubeshewed.

Laing Charters no. 11; Macdonald 1950, no. 3

[1270-1280] Charter by Patrick Corbet, brother and heir of Sir Nicholas Corbet, to Thomas Baxter (Pistori) of Langetona in Glendal, granting to him half carucate of lands, in tofts and meadows as well as arable lands (*tam in toftis et pratis quam in terris arabilibus*), belonging to the Hospital of Great Newton in Glendal', for the purpose of sustaining three poor men of Christ (*ad sustentacionem trium pauperum Christi*) in the said hospital in reasonable food and clothing in the sight of faithful men (*ad victum et vestrum rationabiliter per visum virorum fidelium*); and if the three poor men will not work, or do the best of their power or degree of infirmity (*modum suarum infirmitatum*) what they are commanded, then at the will of the granter and his heirs or assignees they shall be expelled from that alms, and other three poor men substituted. To be held freely to the grantee; reserving to the granter and his heirs the wood of Ruttok', which Thomas and his heirs are not to cut or use without leave; the said Thomas and his heirs being "rumfre" and quit of multure for the grain of the said Hospital at the mill of Langetona. With clause of warrandice.

Witnesses: Sir William Heron, Sir Michael de Kylnum, Sir David de Coupeland, knights; Maurice de Ewrth, Robert de Neuton, Hugh de Heddon, Thomas de Paluxston, Nicholas son of Stephen de Coupeland.

Laing Charters no. 21; Macdonald 1950, no. 9

[1315 or 1317] Charter (*intended in the form of a cyrograph*) by Walter Corbet to William del Strother and Johanna his wife, granted to them his manor of Langton' in Glendal', with all his demesne lands belonging thereto, excepting for his husband-lands and cottar lands and the rents of his free tenants in the same town, and for the mill and his wood (*bosco*) in the same town: granting also to the said William and Johanna all the demesne lands in the town of Neuton' in Glendal', and all the services of his men in the town of Langeton, which the said men and their ancestors were wont to pay to the granter and his ancestors, except for the rents of the said men: and granting to the said William and Johanna a reasonable estover (*rationabilia estoueria*, i.e. allowance of wood) in his wood of Langeton', to be taken when and as often as necessary, along with the right to pasture in the said wood; and granting that the aforesaid William and Johanna and their men and servants within the manor and demesne lands aforesaid should grind their corn at his mill of Langton free, without multur, and that the aforesaid William and Johanna should be "rumfre" in the said mill; and that they may hold a law-court on all offences committed against them and theirs by any of the granter's men or tenants within the aforesaid manor and demesne lands, with all ameracements and fines pertaining to the said court; the said lands (excepting as above) to be held to the said William and Johanna for their lives, of the granter and his heirs. With clause of warrandice.

Witnesses: Sir Adam de Swynneburn, then sheriff of Northumberland, Sir Roger Heron, Sir John de Boroudon, knights; John de Ellewik, Thomas Baxster, David de Langton, John Archer de Kilnom, Nicholas de Kilnom

Laing Charters no. 23; Macdonald 1950, no. 10

3 June 1318. Release by Walter Corbet remitting and releasing to William del Strother and Johanna his wife, and their heirs or assignees, all right and claim which he has to all lands, holdings, rents, etc., which William and Johanna hold by his demission for their lives, in the towns of Langton and Neuton in the county of Northumberland, as is more fully stated in the writ made to them. With clause of warrandice.

Witnesses: Thomas de Carliolo, Thomas de Halbescotes, Robert le Surrey, John Pouerdy.

Laing Charters no. 25; Macdonald 1950, no. 12

11 November 1319. Charter by Walter Corbet to William del Strother and Johanna his wife, granting them the whole lordships and services of Sampson de Neutone, David de Langetone, and of all other free tenants of all lands and holdings which they hold of him in the towns of Langetone and Neutone in Glendale, and in the town of Colewelle, in the county of Northumberland; excepting the services they owe to the granter's mill in Langetone, and except 40s. of rent in which the said Sampson is bound to the granter yearly from his holdings

in Neuton; to be held to William and Johanna for ever, the granter renouncing all claims against the free tenants in future.

Witnesses: Sir Walram de Rochessore, Sir William le Bane, knights Geoffrey de La Lee, John Marshall de Staundon, William de Vabadoun, Richard de Ware, John de Staundon, clerk.

Dated at Sauecampe, Tuesday next after the feast of St. Martin Bishop and Confessor (11 November), in the thirteenth year of King Edward II (1319).

Laing Charters no. 31; Macdonald 1950, no. 16

22 May 1322. Release and quitclaim by Elena, sometime wife of Adam de Colwell, in her widowhood, to William del Strother and Johanna his wife, of 40s. of rent due from certain lands and holdings which Sampson de Neuton held in Westernewton in Glendall; renouncing all claim.

Witnesses: Thomas de Herona, David de Langeton, Robert de Scughall, Joan de Wallemere, Richard de Atona, Gilbert Horyng, William de Suatham (?), Gilbert Hawkyn.

Dated at Newcastle upon Tyne, 22 May 1322.

Laing Charters no. 33; Macdonald 1950, no. 17

8 May 1329. Demise (*indented in the form of a cyrograph*) by Roger Corbet de Langeton to William del Strothir and Johanna his wife, granting to them all the holdings in lordship and service (*omnia tenementa in dominio et servicio*) which he has in Langeton in Glendal, Westernewton and Kirknewton, except six husband-lands in Westernewton; To be held to the grantees for their lives of the granter and his heirs, paying to him and his heirs for the first two years, one mark yearly (to be paid in equal portions at Whitsunday and Martinmas) for the six following years, two marks each year and 46s. 8d. each year thereafyer for their lifetimes, beginning at Whitsunday 1330. With power to the granter or his heirs to distrain if the rent be in arrear at any term, until full satisfaction be made.

Witnesses: Sir Thomas Grey, Sir Thomas de Heton, knights; Robert de Maneres, Robert Archer, Thomas son of Davit Baxster, John de Wollor, Patrick de Kylum.

Dated at Langeton in Glendal, 8 May 1329.

Laing Charters no. 34; Macdonald 1950, no. 18

[c. 1330]. Release by Roger, son of Walter Corbet, to William del Strother and Johanna his wife, remitting and releasing to them all right as he has to the holdings, services, etc., which the grantees possess in the towns of Langton in Glendal, Westernewton and Esternewton, Holtalle, Collewel, Schoton and Croukes. With clause of warrandice.

Witnesses: Sir Gilbert de Burugdon, Sir John de Burugdon, his brother, knights; Thomas de Carliol, John de Midilton, Patrick son of William, Henry de Tughale, William de Cornhale.

Laing Charters no. 35; Macdonald 1950, no. 19

15 April 1330. Writ by Roger Corbet, declaring that he has granted and demised to William del Strother and Johanna his wife, all the holdings which Isolda his mother held in dowry, in Langton, Westernewton, and Kirknewton, with rents, services, etc. To be held to the grantees for their lives, at a rent of 13s. 4d. yearly (in equal portions at Whitsunday and Martinmas) for eight years complete from Martinmas 1330, and thereafter for their lives, 20s. a year. With clause of warrandice.

Witnesses: Sir Thomas Grey, Sir Roger Hayron, Sir Thomas de Heton, knights; Robert Archer, Thomas Baxter, John de Wollor, Walter Mautalaunt', John Aldirth, Roger de Holtal.

Dated at Langton, 15 April 1330.

Laing Charters no. 38; Macdonald 1950, no. 21

20 February 1334. Release by John de Colwel, son and heir of Adam de Colwel, remitting and for himself and his heirs quitclaiming in favour of Johanna del Strothyr, formerly (*quondam*) wife of William del Strothyr, her heirs and assignees, his whole right in and to

40s. of annual rent which Sampson de Neuton and his heirs were bound to pay to Adam de Colwel for half of the town of Little (*parve*) Neuton in Glendale, with all services, etc.

Witnesses: Sir Thomas Gray, Sir John de Borudon, Sir Robert de Maners, knights; William Heroun, Thomas Baxster, Robert Archer, Patrick de Kyllum, Adam son of Thomas de Kyllum, William de Presfen.

Dated at Langton, 20 February, 1333[4].

Laing Charters no. 41; Macdonald 1950, no. 22

9 September 1348. Charter by William son of Sampson de West Neuton in Glendale, to John de Couplande and Johanna his wife, granting to them all the lands and holdings etc., which the granter has in the town and territory of West Neuton' in Glendale, with his wood of Ruttok', and with half of the lordship of the town above named. To be held to the grantees for services due and wont. With clause of warrandice.

Witnesses: Sir Thomas Gray, Sir Robert de Manerijis, Sir William Heroun, knights; Walter de Hakford, Henry del Strothir, Robert Archer, Roger Corbet, Roger de Holtale.

Dated at Wester Neuton, Tuesday the day after the Nativity of the Virgin Mary (9 September) 1348.

Laing Charters no. 54; Macdonald 1950, no. 33

6 July 1365. Letters of Attorney by Henry del Strother, constituting William de Farnley and John de Wedelesmore his attornies, to receive for him sasine of all his lands and holdings which Cristiana, who was the wife of Hugh de Tyrwhit, granted to him in the town of Tyrwhit Nether; to be held in terms of her charter.

Dated at Kyrkneuton in Glendale, 6 July, thirty-ninth year of Edward III (1365).

Laing Charters no. 60; Macdonald 1950, no. 39

[c. February 1372]. Release Elienora, who was the wife of John Corbett of Leuirchilde, in her widowhood, remitting and quitclaiming to Henry del Strother, her father, all her rights etc, in the manor of Langtoun in Glendale, with all the lands, holdings and rents which she has, has had or may have in towns and territories of Wester Newtoun and Kirkeneuton in Glendale.

No Witnesses: undated.

Laing Charters no. 63; Macdonald 1950, no. 42

27 September 1379. Letters (in Norman French) by Henry del Strothe, lord of Newtoun, acknowledging that he is bound to Roger Corbet and his heirs in an annual rent of 100s. for certain lands, which he has by grant of the said Roger, in Westernewton, in exchange for the above rent, as appears by a charter made therupon, and by declaring that he had atturned (*moi avoir attourne*) by payment of one penny to Robert Ra and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John Corbet, son and heir of the said Roger, in acknowledgement of the said rent, before Sir John del Strother his son, Sir William de Daltoun, chaplain of Killum, Sir Robert Gower, chaplain of Newtoun, and John Erle.

Dated at Newtoun, the Tuesday (*Mercredy*) before the feast of St. Michael (27 September) 1379

Laing Charters no. 75; Macdonald 1950, no. 44

27 September 1387. Release of Quitclaim (in Norman French) by John de Caretoun of Newcastle upon tyne and Elizabeth his wife, in favour of Sir Thomas del Strother, kt., of all right and claim they have or had over the lands, holdings, rents, and possessions which the said Thomas has in reversion or in demesne (*en desmesne*) in Glendale, and obliging themselves to warrant to the said Thomas for ever an annual rent of 100s purchased by him from them and existing on their lands in Wester Neuton in Glendale.

Witnesses: Robert Plummer, amyor of Newcastle upon Tyne, Laurence Dactoun, Robert de Rayntoun, and Thomas de Heryngtoun, bailiffs of Newcastle; Robert Olyuer, John de Thorntoun, John de Daltoun.

Dated 27 September 1387, eleventh year of Richard II.

Laing Charters no. 76; Macdonald 1950, no. 45

29 September 1387. Charter by Sir Thomas del Strothr, knight, to Sir Robert de Bugthrop, chaplain of the parish church of Newtown in Glengale (*sic*), and John Burell residing there, granting them the half of his town of Wester Newtown in Glendall, with pertinents, etc., formerly belonging to the late Roger Corbet: To be held to the grantees, their heirs and assignees, of the chief lords of that fee, for services due and wont. With clause of warrandice.
Witnesses: Sir Roger Heroun, Sir Gerard Heroun, Sir John de Maners, knights; Robert de Maners, John de Howburn, John de Hesilrigg.

Dated at Neuton in Glendale, 29 September, eleventh year of Richard II (1387).

Laing Charters no. 77; Macdonald 1950, no. 46

29 September 1387. Letters of Attorney by Sir Thomas del Strother, knight, appointing Robert Maners and Thomas Vnyot his attorneys, to give sasine of the half of his town of Westernewtoun in Glendale (as in the previous writ) to Sir Robert Bugthrope and John Burell. Dated at Neutoun in Glendale, 29 September, eleventh year of Richard II (1487).

Laing Charters no. 78; Macdonald 1950, no. 47

30 October 1387. Charter by Robert de Bugthrope, chaplain, and John Burell, to Sir Thomas del Strother, knight, and Matilda his wife, daughter of Sir John de Huthome, knight, granting them the half of the town of Westernewtoun in Glendall, which the granters had by the gift and feoffment of the said Sir Thomas: To be held to Sir Thomas and Matilda and the lawful heirs of their bodies, whom failing, to the heirs of Sir Thomas, of the lords of the fee. With clause and warrandice.

Witnesses: Sir Roger Heroun, Sir Gerard Herou, Sir (Thomas) Gray de Hourtoun, Sir John de Maners, knights; John de Hesilrig, John de Howburne, Robert (Maners?). Dated at Newtown in Glendall, 30 October, eleventh year of Richard II (1387).

Laing Charters no. 79; Macdonald 1950, no. 48

30 October 1387. Letters by Sir Thomas del Strother, knight, and (M)atilda his wife, appointing John kerre and Richard St[rother?] their attorneys, for receivngn sasine of the half of the town of Westernewtoun, with all its pertinents, which belonged to the late Roger Corbet, and which they had by gift of Robert de Bugthrop and John Burell.

Dated at Newtown in Glendall, 30 October, eleventh year of Richard II (1387).

Laing Charters no. 80; Macdonald 1950, no. 49

12 May 1388. Charter by Robert de Maners to Sir Thomas del Strother, knight, and Matilda his wife, granting them half a carucate of his land in Kyrknewtoun, tofts, meadows, arable land, pasture, woods, and fields, except the wood of Ruttok: To be held to Sir Thomas and Matilda and their heirs, whom failing, to the heirs of Sir Thomas. With clause of warrandice.

Witnesses: Sir Roger Heroun, Sir John de Maners, Sir Thomsa Gray de Hortoun, knights; John Burell, Richard Symondsone.

Dated at Kyrknewtoun in Glendale, 12 May 1388.

3 *The 1296 Lay Subsidy* (Fraser 1968, 116 no. 278)

Newton (*Neuton*) in the Ward of Glendale.

<i>Taxpayer</i>	<i>Tax Assessment</i>
Adam son of Hugh	19 4
Thomas Wily	£2 3 10
Samson of Newton (<i>Neuton</i>)	£1 12 10

Adam Juil	£1	1	2
William son in law of Edward	£1	19	10
Gilbert Littil	£5	2	4
Ranulph Burne (<i>dil Burne</i>)	£1	7	4
Michael the forester	£1	17	3
Alan son of Adam	£2	6	6
John son of Longot	£2	12	2
Adam son of Samuel	£3	12	9
Total Assessment of Newton	£24	15	4
Tax Due	£2	5	0½

4. *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* (cf. Hodgson 1828, 184; Bates 1891, 32-3)

<i>Margin</i>	<i>Description</i>
West Newton Strowther of Est Newton's inheritance No fortresse Repayre for succour in time of warre to Est Newton	The townshippe of West Newton conteyneth xii husband lands, now plenyshed & hathe in yt neyther fortresse nor barmekyn, but resort for thir relefe in tyme of need unto the towne of Est Newton, and ys of th'inherytaunce of Wyll'm Strouther of the said Est Newton gent.
East Newton a little towre	At Est Newton there ys a lytle towre and a stone house joynd to the same, the walls of which stone house ys so lowe that in the laste warres the Scotts wanne (won) the said stone house & sett fyer on yt and had thereby allmost brunte the tower & all. The experience whereof sheweth that yt were expediyente to rase the walls of the said stone house higher and to fortefye the same able for the defence of common skrymyshes. This tower ys of th'inherytaunce of the said Will'm Strouther and he hath there two husband lands which he occupyeth as his demayne with his owne plowes.
requireth more fortification for common forayes	
Strowther's inheritance.	

5. *John Warburton's notes include useful descriptions of the towerhouse and the church in 1715 (Hodgson 1916, 11):*

Kirknewton village hath in it the ruin of a large tower with quadrangular wall and circular towers about it, belonging to Mark Strother, esq. . . . The church, built 1669, hath nothing about worthy particularising, built in the figure of a cross, length 33 (yards), breadth 15 (yards); near the communion table are hung the arms of the Strothers and under it a vault where the family are reposit¹⁸.

¹⁸ The spelling has been modernised, with all occurrences of 'ye' converted to 'the'.

PART 4:
SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS
& RECOMMENDATIONS:

8. POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The outstanding significance of the extant late prehistoric and Romano-British monuments in Glendale 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.

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 Kirknewton and Westnewton - located in the valley bottom, which are apparent in the 12th and 13th centuries, remain very unclear. This shift undeniably represents a substantial reordering of settlement and society over time.

Of the components of the medieval village of Kirknewton, only the parish church is visible today, although the location of others – the Strothers’ towerhouse and the rows of houses may be inferred. Any opportunity to obtain archaeological verification of these inferences from the historic map evidence should be taken. At Westnewton, the lack of detailed pre-19th century map evidence means the medieval layout can only be inferred in the most general terms.

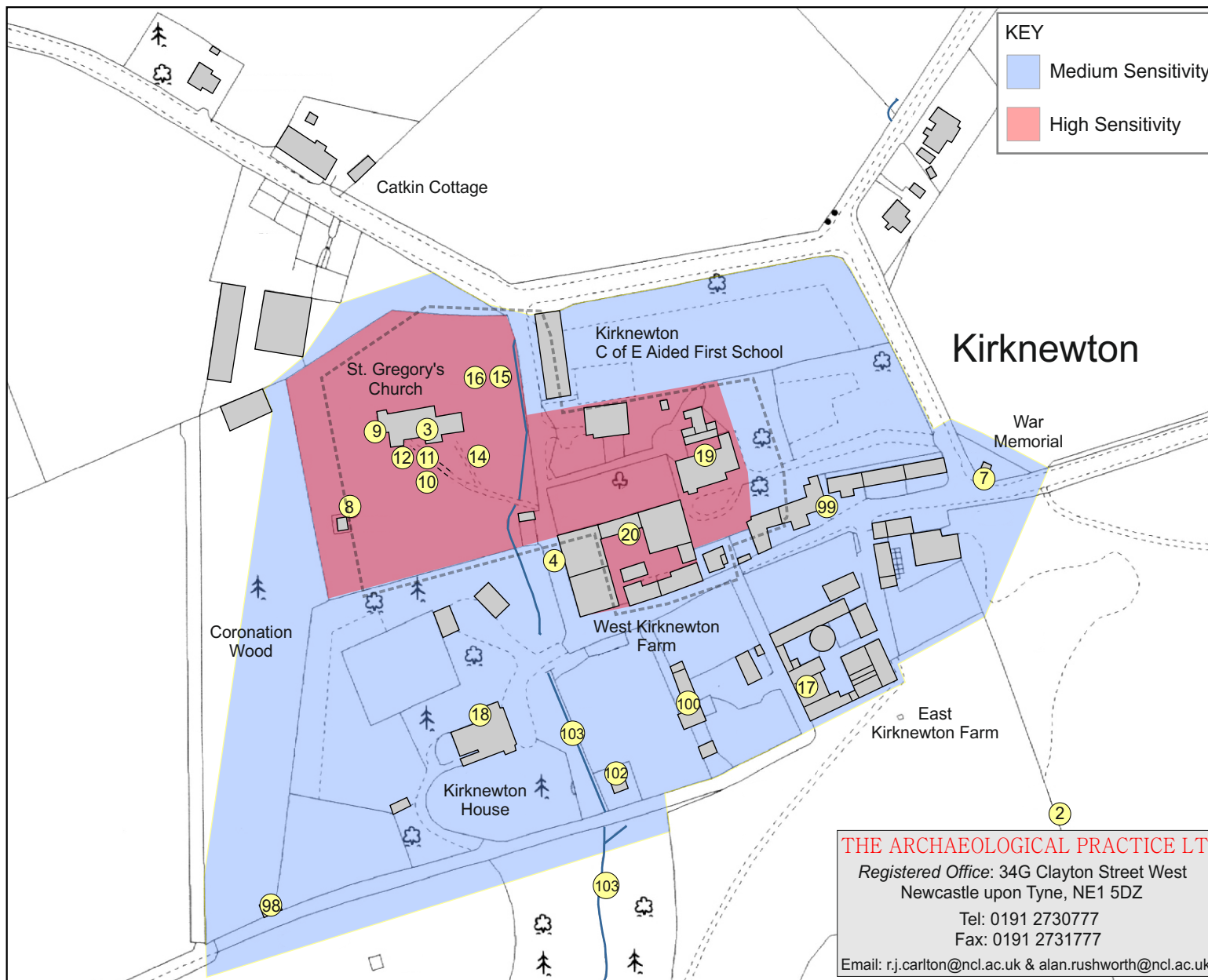
It is easy to imagine that the history of the previous century is extensively documented in a wide variety of media. Yet many subjects poorly documented, underlining the importance and urgency of oral history projects and archival ‘ingathering’ schemes as a means of recording the profound changes experienced in so many aspects of life during the 20th century.

9. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY ISSUES

The grades of sensitivity shown on the accompanying archaeological sensitivity map (figs. 89 & 90) 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 of archaeological remains can be demonstrated are accorded high sensitivity. Areas where the former existence of historic settlement is known or suspected, but the degree of survival of any associated archaeological deposits is uncertain, are accorded medium sensitivity.

1. The parish church of St Gregory at Kirknewton is a major monument incorporating structural elements of medieval and early modern date and is therefore accorded the highest sensitivity.
2. The site of the late medieval manorial complex held by the Strother lineage at Kirknewton, comprising a tower and attached house within a turreted circuit, is tentatively placed to the east of the churchyard, either on the site of the present farm complex or that of the recently closed school, further to the north, which is designated 'glebe' on a map of 1763. The firm identification and investigation of this site is a high priority.
3. Our understanding of the layout of the medieval settlement at Kirknewton benefits from the earlier map evidence covering that township, notably the '*Plan of the Lands of Kirk Newton belonging to Mr Thomas James, 1763*' (BRO.0001) (fig. 22). This suggests that the main rows of houses associated with the early modern and medieval village lay to the south and south west of the churchyard in the area now partially occupied by Kirknewton House.
4. It has hitherto been assumed that Westnewton village occupied the site of the present farm hamlet, lining the branch road to the south of the Kirknewton-Kilham road (*cf.* Dixon 1985, II, 466), a layout paralleled at Kilham for example. However Armstrong's map of 1769, the earliest evidence available, apparently shows a different layout with a small two-row village lining the road to Kirknewton immediately *east* of a junction with the roads towards Hethpool in the south and Kilham to the north. This might imply the village lay immediately to the east of the present farm hamlet, in the fields beside the Kirknewton road. Perhaps more likely, the course of main Kirknewton-Kilham route through Westnewton may have been somewhat different in 1769, before the route was turnpiked, in which case the medieval/early modern village may have occupied largely the same site as its modern counterpart. Wherever the settlement was located, its cottages and toft enclosures might conceivably be set back some distance from the road on one or both sides since villages often allowed space for a broad green or open area. Both alternative location areas have therefore been accorded medium sensitivity. Any development within these zones should be preceded by archaeological investigation.
5. The later components of Kirknewton and Westnewton villages – the farms, the cottages and Kirknewton House - have significant cultural historic value in their own right.
6. Despite its limited commercial potential, the Alnwick to Cornhill branch line was furnished with arguably some of the finest rural stations built in the British Isles (Hoole 1984; Young 2003, 28). Kirknewton station [22], like the rest of its

counterparts has survived in residential use with remarkably little alteration. Together these structures have a high group value, representing the late 19th century apogee of the British railway branch line construction. Photographic recording should be considered in the event of any proposal to develop or modify these buildings.



COMMENTARY

With regard to Kirknewton, a number of key historic maps contribute to the assessment of archaeological sensitivity, notably an estate map of 1763 (see Figs. 22 & 91), the tithe map of 1843 (see Fig. 26) & the 1st edition O.S. (Fig. 26). The latter shows the village with essentially its present layout, a little more developed than in 1843, the date of the tithe map, on which East Kirknewton farm is shown as a single long building and Kirknewton House is absent. The 1763 Estate map presents a very different picture, though. West farm is shown in its later position and a large rectory stands in roughly the position as the present Old Vicarage. But most interesting is the existence of several buildings, probably dwellings, south and east of the farm, apparently within and to the west of the grounds of Kirknewton House. Others seem to lie along the present track from Kirknewton towards Hethpool. An old forge and ruinous shepherd's cottage lie on this track today, perhaps remnants of a once more extensive settlement. Elsewhere, the area north of the church is occupied only by cultivated fields.

The parish church of St Gregory at Kirknewton is a major monument incorporating structural elements of medieval and early modern date and is therefore accorded the highest sensitivity. The site of the late medieval manorial complex held by the Strother lineage at Kirknewton, comprising a tower and attached house within a turreted circuit, is tentatively placed to the east of the churchyard. The firm identification and investigation of this site is a high priority. The area south and south-west of the churchyard in the area now partially occupied by Kirknewton House is also accorded high sensitivity status due to the buildings positioned there on the 1734 map. The later components of the village, the farms, cottages and Kirknewton House, also have significant cultural historic value, as does the Alnwick to Cornhill branch line and its station, one of arguably some of the finest rural stations built in Britain. Kirknewton station, like the rest of its counterparts has survived in residential use with remarkably little alteration and (although outside the present core study area) should be regarded as sensitive to interference.

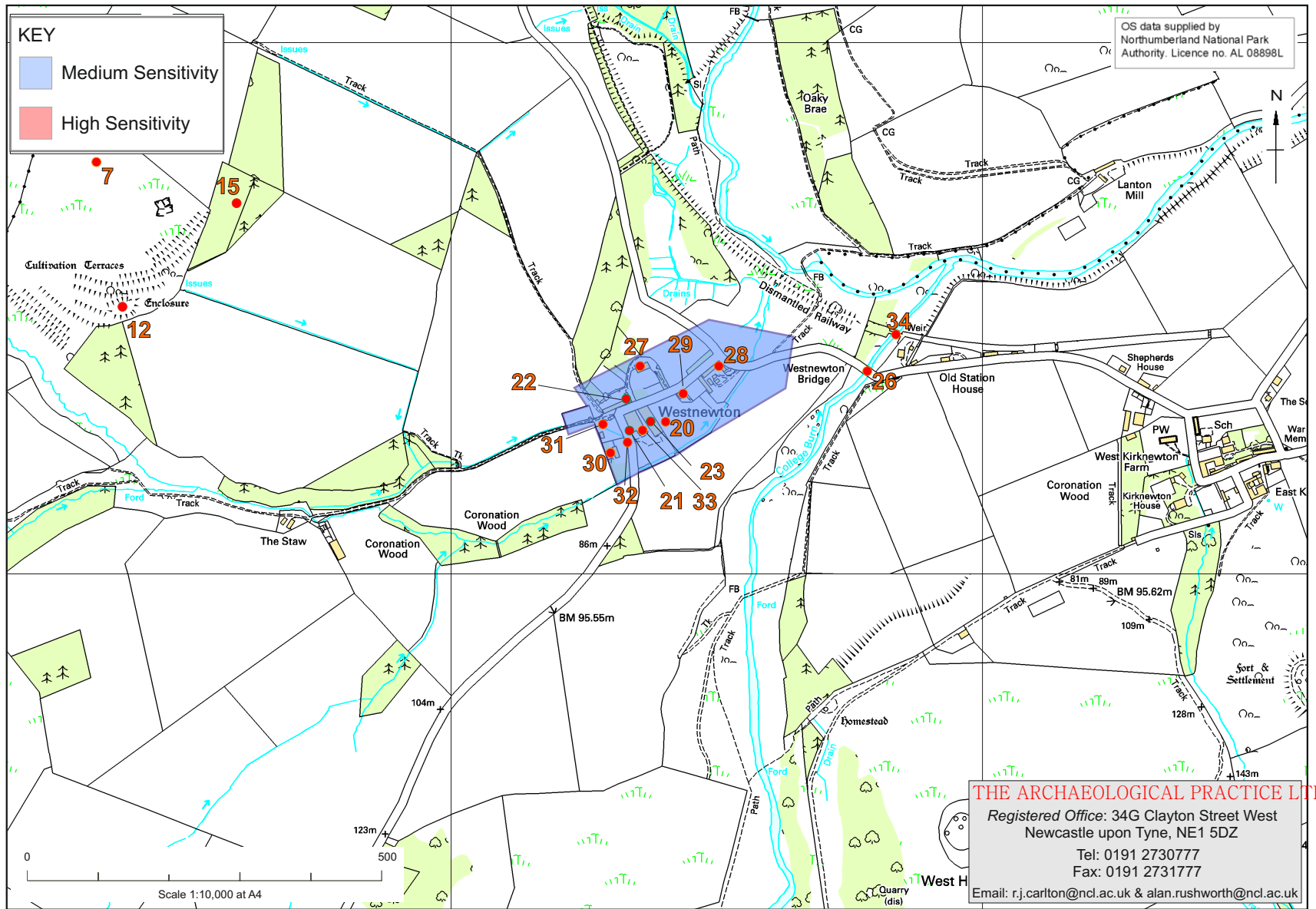
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Fig. 90: Archaeological Sensitivity Map of Kirknewton (Catalogue numbers keyed to Appendix 4).

Areas of the map designated 'High Sensitivity' are those known to contain important visible or buried archaeological remains; those designated 'Medium Sensitivity' are areas thought likely to contain such remains on the basis of map & documentary evidence or their proximity to known sites. The above map covers the modern village core and its environs; other sites and localities in the wider vicinity (see Figures 86 & 87) will also display archaeological sensitivity.



Fig. 91: Extract from 'Plan of the lands of Kirk Newton belonging to Thomas James, 1763'
(KN_M&D 001)



COMMENTARY:

Little is known or can be deduced from historic map evidence about the structure of medieval or early post-medieval Westnewton. However, Armstrong's map of 1769 (Figure 23) shows the village clustered on the Kilham-Kirknewton road, east of the Hethpool junction. The present House and farm complex are also of some considerable interest, as are structures and features outside the main area of study, such as Westnewton bridge over the College burn, the dismantled railway line to the north and north-east, as well as a number of field boundaries, tracks and agricultural terraces west of the village.

Fig. 92: Archaeological Sensitivity Map of Westnewton (● = known sites).

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 9) will also display significant levels of archaeological sensitivity.

PART 5:
APPENDICES
&
BIBLIOGRAPHY

10. GLOSSARY

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

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

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

Stint	limited right, especially on pasture.
Subinfeudate	the grant of land by on a lord to another to hold as a knight's fee or fief .
Subinfeudation	the process of granting land in a lordship to be held as fiefs
Suit of court	the right and obligation to attend a court; the individual so attending is a suitor .
Tenant in chief	a tenant holding land directly from the king, normally termed a baron.
Tenement	a land holding.
Tenementum	a land holding (Latin).
Thegn or Thane	Title given to a local lord during the Anglo-Saxon period, roughly equivalent to a Norman knight. His landholding his term a thanage .
Tithe	a tenth of all issue and profit, mainly grain, fruit, livestock and game, owed by parishioners to their church.
Toft	an enclosure for a homestead.
Unfree tenure	see customary tenure .
Vaccary	a dairy farm.
Vassal	a tenant, often of lordly status.
Vill	the local unit of civil administration, also used to designate a territorial township community (prior to the 14 th century)
Villein	peasant whose freedom of time and action is constrained by his lord; a villein was not able to use the royal courts.
Villeinage	see customary tenure and unfree tenure .
Virgate	a quarter of a hide ; a standardised villein holding of around 30 acres. Also known as a yardland .
Ward	administrative division; the word implies a guarded or defended unit. The term most commonly relates to large administrative subdivisions of the county (usually 5 or 6) from the 13 th 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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11.3 Secondary Bibliography

Journal and Corpora Abbreviations

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

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12. APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF HISTORIC DOCUMENTS

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF MODERN PHOTOGRAPHS

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APPENDIX 4: LIST OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

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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

1.1 KIRKNEWTON and WESTNEWTON: Catalogue of historic maps and documents

Location	Code	Date	Source	Description
Kirknewton	KN_M&D 001	1763	NRO	Plan of the lands of Kirknewton belonging to Thomas James
Kirknewton	KN_M&D 002	n.d.	NRO	Plan of Kirknewton Estate
Kirknewton	KN_M&D 003	1843	NRO	Tithe award (enlargement)
Kirknewton	KN_M&D 004	1843	NRO	Tithe Award plan
Kirknewton	KN_M&D 005	1843	NRO	Tithe Award
Kirknewton	KN_M&D 006	1843	NRO	Tithe Award (II)
Kirknewton	KN_M&D 007	1905-51	NRO	Church of England School Logbook
Kirknewton	KN_M&D 008	1905-51	NRO	Church of England School Logbook
Kirknewton	KN_M&D 009	1905-51	NRO	Church of England School Logbook
Kirknewton	KN_M&D 010	1762	NRO	Militia Lists Glendale Ward, West Division
Kirknewton	KN_M&D 011	1762	NRO	Militia Lists Glendale Ward, West Division
Kirknewton	KN_M&D 012	1762	NRO	Militia Lists Glendale Ward, West Division
Kirknewton	KN_M&D 013	1762	NRO	Militia Lists Glendale Ward, West Division
Kirknewton	KN_M&D 014	1762	NRO	Militia Lists Glendale Ward, West Division
Kirknewton	KN_M&D 015	1762	NRO	Militia Lists Glendale Ward, West Division
Kirknewton	KN_M&D 016	1762	NRO	Militia Lists Glendale Ward, West Division
Kirknewton	KN_M&D 017	1860	NRO	1 st Edition OS rolls 4 & 5
Kirknewton	KN_M&D 018	1897	NRO	2 nd Edition OS roll 19
Kirknewton	KN_M&D 019	1897	NRO	2 nd Edition OS 19.2
Kirknewton	KN_M&D 020	1897	NRO	2 nd Edition OS sheets 12 SW & 19 NW
Kirknewton	KN_M&D 021	1920	NRO	3 rd Edition OS sheet 15 NW
Kirknewton	KN_M&D 022	1920	NRO	3 rd Edition OS 15.6
Kirknewton	KN_M&D 023	1920	NRO	3 rd Edition OS 15.10
Kirknewton	KN_M&D 024	1827	NRO	Parson & White Trade Directory
Kirknewton	KN_M&D 025	1827	NRO	Parson & White Trade Directory
Kirknewton	KN_M&D 026	1827	NRO	Parson & White Trade Directory
Kirknewton	KN_M&D 027	1827	NRO	Parson & White Trade Directory
Kirknewton	KN_M&D 028	1881	NRO	North Eastern Railway Alnwick to Cornhill branch
Westnewton	WN_M&D 001	1849	NRO	Tithe Award (enlargement)
Westnewton	WN_M&D 002	1849	NRO	Tithe Award plan
Westnewton	WN_M&D 003	1849	NRO	Tithe Award
Westnewton	WN_M&D 004	1860	NRO	1 st Edition OS rolls 4 & 5
Westnewton	WN_M&D 005	1897	NRO	2 nd Edition OS 19.1

Westnewton	WN_M&D 006	1897	NRO	2 nd Edition OS sheets 14 SW & 19 NW
Westnewton	WN_M&D 007	1920	NRO	3 rd Edition OS sheet 15 NW
Westnewton	WN_M&D 008	1920	NRO	3 rd Edition OS 15.6
Westnewton	WN_M&D 009	1827	NRO	Parson & White Trade Directory
Westnewton	WN_M&D 010	1827	NRO	Parson & White Trade Directory
Westnewton	WN_M&D 011	1827	NRO	Parson & White Trade Directory
Westnewton	WN_M&D 012	1827	NRO	Parson & White Trade Directory
Westnewton	WN_M&D 013	1881	NRO	North Eastern Railway Alnwick to Cornhill Branch
Westnewton	WN_M&D 014	1762	NRO	Militia List Glendale Ward, West Division

1.2 KIRKNEWTON and WESTNEWTON: Catalogue of historic photographs and images

Location	Code	Date	Source	Description
Kirknewton	KN_HP 001	?	BC	View of church from SE
Kirknewton	KN_HP 002	c.1910-20	BC	College Valley view
Kirknewton	KN_HP 003	c.1910-20	BC	Church and village from W
Kirknewton	KN_HP 004	c.1910-20	BC	Kirknewton Station
Kirknewton	KN_HP 005	c.1910-20	BC	Station Road from W
Kirknewton	KN_HP 006	c.1910-20	BC	Village view from SE
Kirknewton	KN_HP 007	c.1910-20	BC	Village view from Station
Kirknewton	KN_HP 008	c.1910-20	BC	Yeavinger – front view of cottages
Kirknewton	KN_HP 009	c.1910-20	BC	Yeavinger – side view of cottages
Kirknewton	KN_HP 010	1750	NL	Drawing of Kirknewton church, 1750
Kirknewton	KN_HP 011	1949	NL	Kirknewton church chancel interior, 1949
Kirknewton	KN_HP 012	1905	DS	Schoolchildren at Kirknewton, 1905
Kirknewton	KN_HP 013	c.1998	DS	Old School from NW
Kirknewton	KN_HP 014	c.1998	DS	Old School from SW
Kirknewton	KN_HP 015	c.1998	DS	Old School (rear) from SE
Kirknewton	KN_HP 016	1914	NRO	View of the village
Kirknewton	KN_HP 017	c.1910	NRO	St Gregory and vicarage
Kirknewton	KN_HP 018	c.1910	NRO	Bondagers in field near the church
Kirknewton	KN_HP 019	c.1920	NRO	The railway station

APPENDIX 2: Catalogue of modern photographs

Village	Code	Date	Description
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 001	16/06/04	Kirknewton House, NE corner
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 002	16/06/04	Kirknewton House, SE corner
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 003	16/06/04	Kirknewton House, E facing frontage
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 004	16/06/04	Kirknewton House, E doorway
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 005	16/06/04	Kirknewton House, S frontage
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 006	16/06/04	Forge, from SW
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 007	16/06/04	Forge, interior showing surviving fireplace
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 008	16/06/04	Forge, interior fireplace
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 009	16/06/04	Forge, from SE
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 010	16/06/04	HEP building from track to SE
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 011	16/06/04	HEP leat ENE of Kirknewton House
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 012	16/06/04	Former Railway Station from SW
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 013	16/06/04	Sign of gate to former railway station
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 014	16/06/04	Station house W of station, viewed from SE
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 015	16/06/04	Railway station and platform viewed from NW
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 016	16/06/04	Railway Station entrance on platform, viewed from NE
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 017	16/06/04	Railway Station and platform, E end, viewed from N
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 018	16/06/04	Former signal box and platform E of station, viewed from WN
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 019	16/06/04	Platform E of station
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 020	16/06/04	Cottages E of station, viewed from SE
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 021	16/06/04	Church of St Gregory the Great, viewed from road to N
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 022	16/06/04	Church of St Gregory the Great, viewed from NE
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 023	16/06/04	Church of St Gregory the Great & graveyard, viewed from S
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 024	16/06/04	Church of St Gregory the Great, chancel arch
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 025	16/06/04	Church of St Gregory the Great, vaulted chancel roof and interior
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 026	16/06/04	Church of St Gregory the Great, medieval carving set in wall on N side of chancel arch
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 027	16/06/04	Church of St Gregory the Great, gravecover/monumental slab of 1458b in (S) transept
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 028	16/06/04	Church of St Gregory the Great, part of the graveyard SE of the church
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 029	16/06/04	Mausoleum of Davison family of Lanton, SW of church
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 030	16/06/04	Kirknewton West farm, farmyard from S
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 031	16/06/04	West Kirknewton farm, top of stairs entered through S-facing doorway pictured in KN_MP 031
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 032	16/06/04	West Kirknewton farm, barn to W of doorway pictured in KN_MP 031, viewed from W

KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 033	16/06/04	West Kirknewton farm, arched byre openings in barn to E of doorway pictured in KN_MP 031, viewed from SW
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 034	16/06/04	West Kirknewton farm, farmbuildings to S of range pictured in KN_MP 031 (i.e. closer to present farmhouse/former mill), showing blocked arch
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 035	16/06/04	Millstone at West Kirknewton farm, probably from Kirknewton mill
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 036	16/06/04	East Kirknewton farm, buildings recently adapted for residential use
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 037	16/06/04	Fireplace inside sheperd's cottage 1km SE of Kirknewton
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 038	16/06/04	Shepherd's cottage 1km SE of Kirknewton, viewed from W
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 039	16/06/04	Shepherd's cottage 1km SE of Kirknewton, viewed from SW
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 040	16/06/04	Mill race S of Kirknewton (S side of track to College burn)
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 041	16/06/04	Mill race S of Kirknewton (S side of track to College burn)
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 042	16/06/04	Kirknewton mill viewed from SW - now adapted for residential use as West Kirknewton Farm
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 043	16/06/04	View over East Kirknewton farm from SSE
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 044	16/06/04	View over East Kirknewton farm from SSE
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 045	16/06/04	East Kirknewton farm and cottages to N from SSE
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 046	16/06/04	West Kirknewton farm from SE
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 047	16/06/04	Kirknewton Old Vicarage from SSE
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 048	16/06/04	Gingang at East Kirknewton farm, now adapted for residential use
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 049	16/06/04	East Kirknewton farm, buildings recently adapted for residential use, viewed from NE
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 050	16/06/04	Kirknewton war memorial viewed from SW
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 051	16/06/04	Kirknewton war memorial
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 052	16/06/04	The Old Vicarage, viewed from SW
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 053	16/06/04	The Old Vicarage, entrance
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 054	16/06/04	The Old Vicarage, window bay
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 055	16/06/04	East Kirknewton cottages, viewed from SE
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 056	16/06/04	East Kirknewton cottages, E end viewed from SE
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 057	16/06/04	Former schoolhouse viewed from W
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 058	17/06/04	View towards Kirknewton from c.1.5km NW - Shepherd's cottage 1km SE of Kirknewton & Kirknewton House are just visible
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 059	17/06/04	Evelyn Pendleton of Kirknewton
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 060	17/06/04	Evelyn Pendleton of Kirknewton
YEAVINGER	KN_MP 061	June 2004	Yeavinger cottages from N
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 062	July 2004	Churchyard wall and gate
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 063	July 2004	WW2 graves of pilots in Kirknewton graveyard
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 064	July 2004	Kirknewton school (recently closed)
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 065	July 2004	Kirknewton village hall (recently built)

KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 066	May 2004	Church of St Gregory the Great, viewed from the SE
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 067	May 2004	Church of St Gregory the Great, chancel viewed from the South
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 068	May 2004	Church of St Gregory the Great, viewed from the SW
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 069	May 2004	Church of St Gregory the Great, viewed from the NW
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 070	May 2004	Church of St Gregory the Great, chancel viewed from the NE
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 071	May 2004	Church of St Gregory the Great, chancel viewed from the North
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 072	May 2004	Church of St Gregory the Great, South transept viewed from the South
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 073	May 2004	Church of St Gregory the Great, cross slab on the North side of the tower
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 074	May 2004	Church of St Gregory the Great, cross slab on the South side of the tower
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 075	May 2004	Church of St Gregory the Great, Chancel and Transept arches
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 076	May 2004	Church of St Gregory the Great, chancel looking East
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 077	May 2004	Church of St Gregory the Great, interior looking East
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 078	May 2004	Church of St Gregory the Great, nave looking West
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 079	May 2004	Church of St Gregory the Great, chancel looking East
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 080	May 2004	Church of St Gregory the Great, South transept arch
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 081	May 2004	Church of St Gregory the Great, South transept from chancel
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 082	May 2004	Church of St Gregory the Great, South transept interior
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 083	May 2004	Church of St Gregory the Great, 12 th century carved stone: Adoration of the Magi.
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 084	May 2004	Church of St Gregory the Great, grave slab of Andrew Burrell, 1458.
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 085	May 2004	Church of St Gregory the Great, font
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 086	May 2004	Church of St Gregory the Great, headstone in South transept
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 087	May 2004	Church of St Gregory the Great, monument in the chancel
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 088	May 2004	Church of St Gregory the Great, old glass in tower screen
KIRKNEWTON	KN_MP 089	May 2004	Church of St Gregory the Great, Stone in the East face, North respond of the chancel arch
WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 001	16/06/04	Channel/path through former farm reservoir site towards remains of sluice gate at NE corner of present sawmill site
WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 002	16/06/04	Sluice gate at NE corner of present sawmill site

WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 003	16/06/04	Masonry remains of ?sluice on roadside adjacent to sluice gate at NE corner of present sawmill site
WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 004	16/06/04	Sawmill viewed from NE
WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 005	16/06/04	Sawmill (N end) viewed from E
WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 006	16/06/04	Sawmill (central part) viewed from E
WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 007	16/06/04	Farmbuilding (?former threshing barn) at SW corner of Westnewton farmstead complex, viewed from SW
WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 008	16/06/04	Millstone fragments in SSE-facing wall of low building attached to e side of farmbuilding (?former threshing barn) at SW corner of Westnewton farmstead complex
WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 009	16/06/04	Cattle shed doorways in central section Westnewton farmstead complex, viewed from S (entrance to Kirknewton House driveway is in the background)
WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 010	16/06/04	E-facing end of barn with rough quoins in central section of Westnewton farmstead complex, viewed from SE
WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 011	16/06/04	Detail of rough quoins (see WN_MP 010)
WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 012	16/06/04	View inside cattle shed (see WN_MP 009)
WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 013	16/06/04	View inside cattle shed (see WN_MP 009 & 012)
WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 014	16/06/04	Pig sty doorways in central section Westnewton farmstead complex, facing cattle sheds (see WN_MP 009) viewed from SE, with entrance to Kirknewton House driveway in the background
WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 015	16/06/04	Piggeries frontage, viewed from NE
WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 016	16/06/04	View from ENE through Dutch barn to side of ? threshing barn, with arched opening at floor level
WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 017	16/06/04	Close-up of arched opening (see WN_MP 009 & 012)
WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 018	16/06/04	Cottages ENE of Westnewton farmstead, viewed from WSW
WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 019	16/06/04	Threshing barn viewed from SSE
WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 020	16/06/04	E end of threshing barn and extension viewed from SE (note different quoins – E section older?)
WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 021	16/06/04	SW-facing elevation of threshing barn, showing blocked opening with wooden lintel and wall ties
WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 022	16/06/04	Iron ventilation fitting in SW wall of farmstead (see WN_MP 025)
WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 023	16/06/04	Former farm reservoir site viewed towards remains of sluice gate at NE corner of present sawmill
WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 024	16/06/04	Open barn to NW of NW corner of main farmstead complex, viewed from SW
WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 025	16/06/04	SW-facing wall of farmstead complex (SW corner in foreground), viewed from NW
WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 026	16/06/04	SW corner and NW-facing side of farmstead complex, viewed from NW

WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 027	16/06/04	Cattle sheds in central section Westnewton farmstead complex (see WN_MP 009), viewed from NW (adjacent to entrance to Kirknewton House driveway), including E end of barn with rough quoins (WN_MP 010 & 011)
WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 028	16/06/04	Piggeries in central section Westnewton farmstead complex (see WN_MP 015), viewed from N (adjacent to entrance to Kirknewton House driveway), including barn with rough quoins (WN_MP 010 & 011)
WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 029	16/06/04	Cart shed on N side of road, N of main farmstead complex, viewed from SE
WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 030	16/06/04	Westnewton House, viewed from SSW
WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 031	16/06/04	NE-facing side of Westnewton farmstead complex, viewed from NE
WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 032	16/06/04	N end of piggeries building, viewed from road (NNW)
WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 033	16/06/04	NE facing cottage on Kirknewton-Kilham roadside, viewed from SE
WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 034	16/06/04	NW-facing cottage on Westnewton-Hethpool roadside, E of main farmstead complex, viewed from NE
WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 035	16/06/04	Rear of cottages at right angles to Westnewton-Hethpool roadside, c.50m W of junction with Kirknewton-Kilham road, viewed from W
WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 036	16/06/04	Rear of cottages at right angles to Westnewton-Hethpool roadside, c.40m W of junction with Kirknewton-Kilham road, viewed from NW
WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 037	16/06/04	Side of cottages at right angles to Westnewton-Hethpool roadside, c.50m W of junction with Kirknewton-Kilham road, viewed from NW
WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 038	16/06/04	Westnewton House, viewed from NE on Kirknewton-Kilham road
WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 039	16/06/04	Remains of railway embankment and bridge NE of Westnewton
WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 040	16/06/04	View towards Westnewton from railway embankment and bridge NE of village
WESTNEWTON	WN_MP 041	16/06/04	Westnewton Bridge viewed from NW

APPENDIX 3: Aerial Photographic Collections

Kirknewton: Summary Information from Aerial Photographic Collections:

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

Archive search results

4 fig NGR	Date Flown	Description	Interest?	Repository	Copyright	View
NT 9130	Not known	Shows line of former railway, incision episodes of ?College Burn Soilmarks and cropmarks. Further investigation recommended	Y	MoA (NCU)	TMG	Oblique

English Heritage National Mounments Record Summary reports

Specialist collection (oblique)

Individual Record

NGR Index	Accession No.	6 Fig NGR	Date Flown	Description	Frame	Repository	Copyright	Copied
NT 9130/2	TMG 5466	NT 914308	06/07/1989	Soilmarks and cropmarks. Further investigation recommended	42	NMR	TMG	Y

Coversearch (vertical)

Sortie Record (3 sorties, 7 prints)

NGR Index	Library No.	NGR ref Start	NGR Ref end	Date Flown	Description	Scale	Start Frame	End Frame	Cam Pos	Repository	Copyright	Copied
RAF/541/A/437	922	NT 916304	NT 909304	7/28/1948	See Descrip.	9960	4207	4208	RS	MOD	RAF	Y
RAF/540/611	1222	NT 917293	NT 910293	10/9/1951	Unavailable	10750	3394	3395	RP	MOD	RAF	N
RAF/540/611	1222	NT 919315	NT 913314	10/9/1951	Unavailable	10750	4392	4393	RS	MOD	RAF	N
OS/74132	9700	NT 914294	NT 914294	6/13/1974	Unavailable	7800	367	367	V	NMR	CRW	N

Northumberland Sites and Monuments Record Collection

Archive search results

Sortie No./Ref	4 fig NGR	Date Flown	Description	Frame	Repository	Copyright	View	Copied
N/A	N/A	N/A	No Records	N/A	SMR	N/A	N/A	N/A

Westnewton: Summary Information from 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 9030	Not Known	Nothing for 9030, though some good views of prehistoric settlement at 9029 and 9031.	No	MoA (NCU)	Not Known	Oblique

English Heritage National Monuments Record Summary reports**Summary report for specialist collection***Individual Record*

NGR Index	Accession No.	6 Fig NGR	Date Flown	Description	Frame	Repository	Copyright	Copied
NT 9030/1	CCC 5202	NT 901300	1/1/1930	Unavailable	M221	NMR	CRW	N
NT 9030/2	NMR 12643	NT 904303	6/26/1995	See Description	05	NMR	CRW	Y
NT 9030/3	NMR 12643	NT 903303	6/26/1995	See Description	06	NMR	CRW	Y
NT 9030/4	NMR 12643	NT 904303	6/26/1995	Unavailable	07	NMR	CRW	N
NT 9030/5	NMR 12643	NT 903303	6/26/1995	Unavailable	08	NMR	CRW	N
NT 9030/6	NMR 12643	NT 903303	6/26/1995	Unavailable	09	NMR	CRW	N
NT 9030/7	NMR 12633	NT 903303	6/26/1995	Unavailable	13	NMR	CRW	N
NT 9030/8	NMR 12633	NT 904303	6/26/1995	Unavailable	14	NMR	CRW	N
NT 9030/9	NMR 12633	NT 903303	6/26/1995	Unavailable	15	NMR	CRW	N
NT 9030/10	NMR 17675	NT 903300	8/1/2001	Unavailable	21	NMR	EHC	N

Summary report for vertical coversearch*Sortie Record (3 sorties, 10 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/541/A/437	922	NT 904307	NT 904307	7/28/1948	Unavailable	9960	3193	3193	RR	MOD	RAF	N
RAF/541/A/437	922	NT 909304	NT 901304	7/28/1948	See Description	9960	4208	4209	RS	MOD	RAF	Y
RAF/540/611	1222	NT 910293	NT 897292	10/9/1951	Unavailable	10750	3395	3397	RP	MOD	RAF	N
RAF/540/611	1222	NT 906314	NT 899314	10/9/1951	Unavailable	10750	4394	4395	RS	MOD	RAF	N
OS/74132	9700	NT 905301	NT 905308	6/13/1974	See Description	7800	364	365	V	NMR	CRW	Y

Northumberland Sites and Monuments Record Collection*Archive search results*

Sortie No./Ref	4 fig NGR	Date Flown	Description	Frame	Repository	Copyright	View	Copied
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Westnewton: Summary Information from 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 9030	Not Known	Nothing for 9030, though some good views of prehistoric	No	MoA (NCU)	Not Known	Oblique			
N/A	N/A	N/A	No Records Found		N/A	SMR	N/A	N/A	N/A

Descriptions of National Monuments Record (NMR) photographs: Kirknewton

NGR Index/Sortie No.	Frame No.	6 Fig NGR	Date Flown	Description
NT9130/2	42	NT 914308	06/07/1989	Oblique view NW. Lanton Mill at Centre, with Fell sandstone escarpment behind. Kirknewton church to Bottom R Note fluviglacial marks on floodplain.
RAF/541/A/437	4207	NT 916304	7/28/1948	Vertical. Small scale. West Hill clearly shown, St Gregory's hill less clearly. Some of the marks on the fells to the N may be settlements (Top left).
RAF/541/A/437	4208	NT 916304	7/28/1948	Vertical. As above, to W. Shows Kirknewton and Westnewton together. West hill at Bottom of frame.

Descriptions of National Monuments Record (NMR) photographs: Westnewton

NGR Index/Sortie No.	Frame No.	6 Fig NGR	Date Flown	Description
NT9030/3	5	NT 904303	6/26/1995	Specialist. Oblique close ups of estate house and farmbuildings looking NW
NT9030/5	6	NT 903303	6/26/1995	Specialist. Oblique close ups of estate house and farmbuildings looking NE
RAF/541/A/437	4208	NT 909304	7/28/1948	Vertical. Small scale. Kirknewton and Westnewton shown together. West Hill at Bottom R of Frame
RAF/541/A/437	4209	NT 909304	7/28/1948	Vertical. As above, slightly to W. West Hill just obscured at Bottom R of frame.
OS/74132	364	NT 905301	6/13/1974	Vertical. Good large scale shot of Westnewton and landscape. West hill at bottom R
OS/74132	365	NT 905301	6/13/1974	Vertical. Good large scale shot of Westnewton and landscape. Traces of rampart on hill at Nt 908312?

Tim Gates Village Atlas Aerial Photographic Survey, August 2003: Kirknewton**Film No. HV/03/E**

Frame No.	Date Flown	6 Fig NGR	Site Name	Held by	Copyright	Description
18	8/4/2003	NT 915 302	Kirknewton	NNPA	TMG	
19	8/4/2003	NT 915 302	Kirknewton	NNPA	TMG	St Gregory's Hill hillfort (top centre)
20	8/4/2003	NT 915 302	Kirknewton	NNPA	TMG	St Gregory's Hill hillfort (top centre)
21	8/4/2003	NT 915 302	Kirknewton	NNPA	TMG	St Gregory's Hill hillfort (top centre). Kirknewton in its Landscape context
22	8/4/2003	NT 915 302	Kirknewton	NNPA	TMG	Note cropmarks in field E of village
23	8/4/2003	NT 915 302	Kirknewton	NNPA	TMG	Note circular/oval feature in floodplain top R (E) cropmarks in field E of village Floodplain drift geology visible as cropmarks
24	8/4/2003	NT 915 302	Kirknewton	NNPA	TMG	Cropmarks E of village (Field enclosure)
25	8/4/2003	NT 915 302	Kirknewton	NNPA	TMG	Cropmarks E of village (Field enclosure)
26	8/4/2003	NT 915 302	Kirknewton	NNPA	TMG	
27	8/4/2003	NT 915 302	Kirknewton	NNPA	TMG	Shows confluence of College Burn and Glen
28	8/4/2003	NT 915 302	Kirknewton	NNPA	TMG	Cropmarks E of village
29	8/4/2003	NT 915 302	Kirknewton	NNPA	TMG	St Gregory's Hill, West Hill, and cropmarks
30	8/4/2003	NT 915 302	Kirknewton	NNPA	TMG	St Gregory's Hill hillfort
31	8/4/2003	NT 915 302	Kirknewton	NNPA	TMG	Good view of village and cropmarks from W
32	8/4/2003	NT 915 302	Kirknewton	NNPA	TMG	Good view from SW. Note Palaeochannels
33	8/4/2003	NT 915 302	Kirknewton	NNPA	TMG	
34	8/4/2003	NT 915 302	Kirknewton	NNPA	TMG	
35	8/4/2003	NT 915 302	Kirknewton	NNPA	TMG	
36	8/4/2003	NT 915 302	Kirknewton	NNPA	TMG	
37	8/4/2003	NT 915 302	Kirknewton	NNPA	TMG	Ridge and furrow clearly evident
38	8/4/2003	NT 915 302	Kirknewton	NNPA	TMG	
39	8/4/2003	NT 915 302	Kirknewton	NNPA	TMG	
40	8/4/2003	NT 915 302	Kirknewton	NNPA	TMG	
41	8/4/2003	NT 915 302	Kirknewton	NNPA	TMG	Good view from SW, similar to 32. better view to W
42	8/4/2003	NT 915 302	Kirknewton	NNPA	TMG	
43	8/4/2003	NT 915 302	Kirknewton	NNPA	TMG	

Tim Gates Village Atlas Aerial Photographic Survey, August 2003: Westnewton**Film No. HV/03/E**

Frame No.	Date Flown	6 Fig NGR	Site Name	Held by	Copyright	Description
44	8/4/2003	NT 903 303	Westnewton	NNPA	TMG	Note hillfort settlement on West Hill (Top L), and settlements on the Bell (Top R) and cultivation terraces below
45	8/4/2003	NT 903 303	Westnewton	NNPA	TMG	Looking W from Westnewton towards Kirknewton (Top R). A good shot.
46	8/4/2003	NT 903 303	Westnewton	NNPA	TMG	
47	8/4/2003	NT 903 303	Westnewton	NNPA	TMG	
48	8/4/2003	NT 903 303	Westnewton	NNPA	TMG	
49	8/4/2003	NT 903 303	Westnewton	NNPA	TMG	
50	8/4/2003	NT 903 303	Westnewton	NNPA	TMG	
51	8/4/2003	NT 903 303	Westnewton	NNPA	TMG	
52	8/4/2003	NT 915 302	Kirknewton	NNPA	TMG	Shows part of Westnewton. Demonstrates the relationship of the two settlements
53	8/4/2003	NT 903 303	Westnewton	NNPA	TMG	Poss small area of R & F over hillock beside R. Glen (Top R corner), but may be modern cultivation
54	8/4/2003	NT 903 303	Westnewton	NNPA	TMG	
55	8/4/2003	NT 903 303	Westnewton	NNPA	TMG	

APPENDIX 4: Northumberland Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)

4.1 KIRKNEWTON

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

Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
1	2011	MEDIEVAL
Site Name	Listing/scheduling	Type
Tower at Kirknewton	None	Tower
Description		
A tower at Kirknewton is first mentioned in 1415. A survey of 1715 refers to it as a large tower with a quadrangular wall and circular towers about it. Its position is described as being a short distance south-east of the church and south-west of the Parsonage house. Siting not established. Approximate position NT 914302, otherwise no further information.		
Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
2	2012	MEDIEVAL
Site Name	Listing/scheduling	Type
Hospital and Spital Lands	None	Hospital
Description		
Hospital at Kirknewton for three poor men. Founded 1250-60 and dissolved after 1369. In 1369 reference is made to land called 'Le Spital' and 'Le Spitaland'. There is no local knowledge of land called 'Le Spital' or 'Le Spitaland', and the site of the hospital could not be established.		
Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
3	2050	MEDIEVAL
Site Name	Listing/scheduling	Type
Church of St Gregory the Great	Listed Grade II*	Church
Description		
Parish church, 13th and 19th centuries. Nave 1860 by John Dobson. Tower later 19th century, of whinstone. Perpendicular tower. Interior: nave and north aisle entirely Dobson. Chancel arch probably 13th century, very narrow, low, depressed pointed arch. Chancel has very low pointed tunnel vault rising from side walls only 3ft high. Priests door deeply set in vault. South transept vault rises from floor. 12th century carving of Adoration of Magi to the left of chancel arch.		
Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
4	2053	MEDIEVAL
Site Name	Listing/scheduling	Type
Kirknewton, deserted medieval village	None	Deserted Settlement
Description		
Kirknewton, or East Newton, was a member of the barony of Wark-on-Tweed. Vill held by Corbet family, granted by charter to Strother family in early 14th century - landlords until 18th century. 1296: 11 taxpayers. 1580 Border Survey: 18 tenants in the two Newtons. Hearth Tax of 1665: two householders listed. Armstrong's map shows church on west side of village. Tower site unknown. No evidence the village spread beyond the area occupied today.		

Catalogue No. 5	SMR No. 2058	Period NEOLITHIC
Site Name Hengiform Monument	Listing/scheduling None	Type Henge
Description NT 90903000. Kirknewton, West Hill. ?Hengiform enclosure.		
Catalogue No. 6	SMR No. 2059	Period POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name Westnewton Bridge	Listing/scheduling Listed Grade II	Type Bridge
Description Westnewton Bridge. Grade II listed building. Late 18th to early 19th century.		
Catalogue No. 7	SMR No. 2087	Period MODERN
Site Name War Memorial, Kirknewton	Listing/scheduling Listed Grade II	Type War Memorial
Description War memorial. Grade II listed building. c.1919.		
Catalogue No. 8	SMR No. 2088	Period POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name Davison mausoleum c.40 yards south west of Church of St Gregory	Listing/scheduling Listed Grade II	Type Mausoleum
Description Davison mausoleum c.40 yards south west of Church of St Gregory. Grade II listed. Late 18th century.		
Catalogue No. 9	SMR No. 2089	Period MODERN
Site Name Gravestone of Josephine Butler c.5 yards west of Church of St Gregory	Listing/scheduling Listed Grade II	Type Gravestone
Description Gravestone of Josephine Butler c.5 yards west of Church of St Gregory. Grade II listed. 1906.		
Catalogue No. 10	SMR No. 2090	Period POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name Gravestone c.35 yards south of Church of St Gregory	Listing/scheduling Listed Grade II	Type Gravestone
Description Gravestone c.35 yards south of Church of St Gregory. Grade II listed. Inscription undecipherable, probably early 18th century.		

Catalogue No. 11	SMR No. 2091	Period POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name Dawes(?) gravestone c.5 yards south of nave of Church of St Gregory	Listing/scheduling Listed Grade II	Type Gravestone
Description Dawes(?) gravestone c.5 yards south of nave of Church of St Gregory. Grade II listed. Dated 1724.		
Catalogue No. 12	SMR No. 2092	Period POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name Davison grave c.9 yards south of Church of St Gregory	Listing/scheduling Listed Grade II	Type Gravestone
Description Davison grave c.9 yards south of Church of St Gregory. Grade II listed. 1774-1806.		
Catalogue No. 13	SMR No. 2093	Period POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name Davison gravestone c.7 yards south of Church of St Gregory	Listing/scheduling Listed Grade II	Type Gravestone
Description Davison gravestone c.7 yards south of Church of St Gregory. Grade II listed. 1738 and various dates.		
Catalogue No. 14	SMR No. 2094	Period POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name Gravestone of William ...(?) c.18 yards SSE of Church of St Gregory	Listing/scheduling Listed Grade II	Type Gravestone
Description Gravestone of William ...(?) c.18 yards SSE of Church of St Gregory. Grade II listed. 1736.		
Catalogue No. 15	SMR No. 2095	Period POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name Gravestone c.30 yards south east of Church of St Gregory	Listing/scheduling Listed Grade II	Type Gravestone
Description Gravestone c.30 yards south east of Church of St Gregory. Grade II listed. Probably early 18th century.		
Catalogue No. 16	SMR No. 2096	Period POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name Blaikie gravestone c.20 yards SSE of Church of St Gregory	Listing/scheduling Listed Grade II	Type Gravestone
Description Blaikie gravestone c.20 yards SSE of Church of St Gregory. Grade II listed. 1732.		

Catalogue No. 17	SMR No. 2097	Period POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name Gingang, barn and shelter sheds at East Kirknewton Farm	Listing/scheduling Listed Grade II	Type Farmbuildings
Description Gingang, barn and shelter sheds at East Kirknewton Farm, Kirknewton. Grade II listed buildings. 18th century.		
Catalogue No. 18	SMR No. 2098	Period POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name Kirknewton House	Listing/scheduling Listed Grade II	Type House
Description Kirknewton House, Kirknewton. Grade II listed building. 1830-40.		
Catalogue No. 19	SMR No. 2099	Period POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name The Old Vicarage	Listing/scheduling Listed Grade II	Type Vicarage
Description The Old Vicarage, Kirknewton. Grade II listed building. Now house. Late 18th to early 19th century.		
Catalogue No. 20	SMR No. 2100	Period POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name Shelter sheds and granary at West Kirknewton Farm	Listing/scheduling Listed Grade II	Type Shelter sheds and granary
Description Shelter sheds and granary at West Kirknewton Farm. Grade II listed building. Late 18th century.		
Catalogue No. 21	SMR No. 2119	Period POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name Kirknewton Station Signal Box	Listing/scheduling None	Type Signal Box
Description Kirknewton Station Signal Box on the NER line from Alnwick to Cornhill. This signal box is on the station platform. As with the station buildings on this line, the line-style signal boxes were well built - basically a stone base with timber and glass superstructure. Presumably to the design of William Bell. The line opened in 1887. Kirknewton closed to passengers 22 September 1930 and to goods 30 March 1953.		

Catalogue No. 22	SMR No. 2120	Period POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name Kirknewton Railway Station	Listing/scheduling None	Type Railway Station
Description Kirknewton Railway Station is located on the North Eastern Railway line from Alnwick to Cornhill. The station buildings on this line were built to the designs of William Bell in red sandstone. Somewhat extravagant design for a rural railway, they feature half-hipped dormers, cross gables, decorated barge boards and wrought iron finials.		
Catalogue No. 23	SMR No. 2121	Period POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name Kirknewton railway cottages	Listing/scheduling None	Type Cottages
Description A terrace of three standard railway cottages lie about half a mile east of Kirknewton Station adjacent to the road crossing. They are located on the North eastern Railway line from Alnwick to Coldstream. The 6 inch Ordnance Survey map also shows a signal box at this location but it and the crossing keeper's house have been demolished.		
Catalogue No. 24	SMR No. 1387	Period UNKNOWN
Site Name Enclosure	Listing/scheduling None	Type Sheepfold
Description Situated on a northern slope. An irregular enclosure with bank of earth and stones 3m wide, maximum height 0.5m. No apparent entrance. There are no traces of internal habitation but attached to the outside of the bank to the north-east is a hut circle 5m in diameter. The enclosure has no trace of 'scooping'. The nearest water supply is the small stream to the west (200m distant). No evidence for dating. Purpose evidently pastoral.		
Catalogue No. 25	SMR No. 1389	Period UNKNOWN
Site Name Enclosure	Listing/scheduling None	Type Enclosure
Description NT 91842849 A series of contiguous enclosures situated on a northern slope approx 1100 feet above sea level. This earthwork which has no traces of 'scooping' was almost certainly for pastoral purposes. No evidence for dating. The hollow roads are old moorland tracks, similar to many others on the moors.		
Catalogue No. 26	SMR No. 1392	Period ROMAN
Site Name Settlement on the east slope of The Bell	Listing/scheduling Scheduled Monument	Type Enclosure
Description An enclosure measuring about 45m north to south by 20m. A stoney scarp at the south end of the interior may be the remains of a hut stance. Soil slip has covered much of the interior leaving no definite details visible, but this is most probably the remains of a Romano-British homestead contemporary with 1395 and the associated field system. Surveyed.		

Catalogue No. 27,28	SMR No. 1394	Period ROMAN
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Site Name Settlement on the east slope of The Bell	Listing/scheduling Scheduled Monument	Type Enclosed Settlement
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Description

Settlement on east slope of the Bell, scheduled monument Northum 462. Two approximately circular enclosures of 120ft and 90ft diameter formed by single stone walls, now overgrown with grass, 4ft high. On hillside slope facing east. The smaller enclosure has an outer terrace on its east side. Many more hut platforms and walls further down the slope towards the burn.

Catalogue No. 29	SMR No. 1395	Period ROMAN
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Site Name Circular depression	Listing/scheduling None	Type Doubtful hut circle
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Description

A roughly circular depression measuring about 4.5m in diameter and about 1.5m deep, most probably caused by quarrying and not a hut circle. No survey action. (4)

Catalogue No. 30	SMR No. 1397	Period IRON AGE
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Site Name Settlement at the south end of The Bell	Listing/scheduling Scheduled Monument	Type Enclosure
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Description

The enclosure lies on a shelf on Hethpool Bell and is oval in plan. No occupation evidence has been found but there is later activity on the site in the form of an animal pen and possible shelter and windbreak. The enclosure is believed likely to be prehistoric but it is uncertain whether it can be classified as a hillfort. The shelf on which the hillfort lies is a distinct feature of the profile of the hill when viewed from the south. It has been suggested that this prominent shelf and the hill symbolically guard the entry to the College Valley.

Catalogue No. 31,32	SMR No. 1400	Period UNKNOWN
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Site Name Enclosure	Listing/scheduling None	Type Enclosure
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Description

Stone steading visible on aerial photographs at NT 90082825 attached to the south-west corner of the north enclosure. The foundations measure c.15m x 5m and there are traces of a partition wall. The riggs inside the two enclosures vary in width from 12ft-15ft. A settlement has been identified from aerial photographs slightly to the west of the above details, at NT90012836, but may be part of the same site.

Catalogue No. 33	SMR No. 1407	Period UNKNOWN
Site Name Three Roman period native settlements and later droveway 750m south west of Torleehouse	Listing/scheduling Scheduled Monument	Type Enclosed Settlement
Description the remains of three Roman period native settlement enclosed by banks of earth and stone, each with evidence of internal features. They are associated with a later droveway which extends several hundred metres eastward beyond the area of protection and a small section only is included in the scheduling. The settlements are located on the lower north west slopes of Easter Tor on gently undulating ground above the steep sides of the valley of the College Burn; a tributary stream runs through the monument.		
Catalogue No. 34	SMR No. 1408	Period POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name Foundations	Listing/scheduling None	Type Structure
Description Fragmentary traces of dry stone rectangular foundations are faintly visible amongst the scree. They appear to be 'recent'. The crude walling is similar to that incorporated in fields, lambing pens and sheepfolds of a relatively recent date in the area.		
Catalogue No. 35, 36	SMR No. 1409	Period MEDIEVAL
Site Name Settlement, probably medieval, south-west of Torleehouse	Listing/scheduling Scheduled Monument	Type Settlement
Description Settlement, probably medieval, south-west of Torleehouse, scheduled monument 601. Two rectangular buildings, c.16m x 5m and c.15m x 7m, at right angles to each other with a suggestion of a square yard between them. Located on the 700ft contour, linked to the valley bottom by a field wall. Probably of medieval date. At present in very rough pasture.		
Catalogue No. 37	SMR No. 1410	Period ROMAN
Site Name Roman period native settlement, associated field system and trackway 270m south of Torleehouse	Listing/scheduling Scheduled Monument	Type Enclosed Settlement
Description a Roman period native settlement situated on the north west slope of Easter Tor. It comprises a double enclosure and is surrounded by an earth and stone bank with many inner and outer facing stones visible. There is an annexe to the south. Remains of a field system and droveway lie adjacent to the settlement and a medieval farmstead lies immediately to the south.		

Catalogue No. 38	SMR No. 1411	Period POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name Medieval farmstead 270m south of Torleehouse	Listing/scheduling Scheduled Monument	Type Sheepfold
Description The remains of a medieval or later steading lie at the western end of a shallow sub oval enclosure. It is aligned east-west, is roughly rectangular in shape and measures 13m by 8m with earth and stone banks spread up to 2m wide and 0.3m high. A small bank of loose stone runs from the steading to the south, it measures 0.75m wide by 0.2m high.		
Catalogue No. 39	SMR No. 1412	Period UNKNOWN
Site Name Remains of a Hut Circle (conjectured)	Listing/scheduling None	Type Hut Circle
Description (NT 91262848) ? Remains of a hut in scree. Possibly others. The position indicated occurs on steep scree-covered northern slopes. There is a suggestion that some of the stones have been used to form rough walls but the traces are too vague for any certain conclusions to be drawn. There is no definite trace of a hut circle. The hillslope was perambulated but no trace of a hut could be found. The slope in the position given by Aitchison would appear to be too steep to support habitation.		
Catalogue No. 40	SMR No. 1413	Period ROMAN
Site Name Robbed Homestead'	Listing/scheduling None	Type Enclosure
Description The remains of a small oval enclosure were recorded on the lowest eastern slopes of West Hill. It measures up to 7m in diameter and may have been used as an animal pen in medieval or later times. It is thought likely to be the 'robbed homestead' previously recorded.		
Catalogue No. 41	SMR No. 1414	Period UNKNOWN
Site Name Robbed Homestead'	Listing/scheduling None	Type Enclosed Settlement
Description Not found by recent authorities. This alleged scooped settlement appears to have been confused with other earthworks. (5)		
Catalogue No. 42	SMR No. 1415	Period UNKNOWN
Site Name Scooped Settlement	Listing/scheduling None	Type Enclosure
Description The only feature in the position indicated is a slight saucer like depression with a suggestion of a ploughed down bank on its northern edge. Possibly the remains of a 'scooped' enclosure, but the traces are too vague for proper interpretation or survey. The site of this alleged homestead was searched but no trace of it or the 'saucer like depression' seen.		

Catalogue No. 43	SMR No. 1417	Period IRON AGE
Site Name West Hill camp	Listing/scheduling Scheduled Monument	Type Fort
Description The main features identified were: the stone-built Iron Age hillfort, an arc of bank and ditch which may be part of an earlier enclosure (see SMR13325), an outer enclosure around the hillfort that may be of Romano-British date, and a small enclosed settlement built in the bank of the outer enclosure and probably Romano-British in date. There are also a number of structures inside the hillfort and most of them are probably Romano-British.		
Catalogue No. 44	SMR No. 1419	Period IRON AGE
Site Name Enclosure	Listing/scheduling None	Type Enclosed Settlement
Description The remains of an enclosure though inside it, levelled into the slope in the north-west, are the turf covered remains of a hut stance 8m in diameter. To the east of this the interior has been levelled (the north scarp being clearly visible) but there is now no trace of building. Remains of probable contemporary field banks run off from the enclosure in the north-west and south-east. Undoubtedly the remains of an Iron Age/Romano-British enclosed homestead.		
Catalogue No. 45	SMR No. 1422	Period UNKNOWN
Site Name Trackway	Listing/scheduling None	Type Trackway
Description NT 91592891. Parallel hollowed trackways, similar to many others on the moors. No evidence for dating but probably recent.		
Catalogue No. 46	SMR No. 1423	Period UNKNOWN
Site Name Enclosure	Listing/scheduling None	Type Enclosure
Description Situated at NT 91832895 on a north-facing slope is an approximately D-shaped enclosure open at its east end, measuring about 40m east-west by 20m north to south formed by the remains of stone walling now much denuded. Emanating from the south-east side is a probable contemporary field bank of similar construction. The 'howking' referred to by Aitchison would appear to be natural terracing on which part of this enclosure is situated. The whole is probably a relatively modern field or stock enclosure, but does not resemble other sheepfolds in this area.		
Catalogue No. 47	SMR No. 1424	Period UNKNOWN
Site Name Enclosure	Listing/scheduling None	Type Sheepfold
Description The 'hut circle' previously noted forms the north-west end of an ill-defined oval foundation, 7.5m x 5.5m. The feature does not resemble the isolated hut circles previously encountered and is probably the remains of a sheep shelter.		

Catalogue No. 48	SMR No. 1425	Period UNKNOWN
Site Name Enclosure	Listing/scheduling None	Type Enclosure
Description Stretching up the north-west hillslope are the remains of a stone wall with abutting sheep-folds or shelters at various points along its length. It is apparently of no great age, and similar to the one crossing Yeavinger Bell which also has connected sheep-folds.		
Catalogue No. 49	SMR No. 1429	Period IRON AGE
Site Name St Gregory's Hill camp	Listing/scheduling Scheduled Monument	Type Fort
Description St Gregory's Hill camp, scheduled monument 222. An oval enclosure following the contour of the hill and 80 yards north-south by 45 yards east-west. Surrounded by two ramparts with traces of a third on west and north-west sides and perhaps a fourth on north-west. Ramparts of stones, destroyed as a quarry for field dykes. In the centre of the enclosure is a hut circle with five others irregularly around it. There are two entrances, a straight one on the south and one on the east side which is angled to the south-east. The hut circles have diameters of approximately 10m.		
Catalogue No. 50	SMR No. 1439	Period BRONZE AGE
Site Name Axe	Listing/scheduling None	Type Axe
Description (NT 91552812) Bronze socketed axe, about 3in long, found among some stones on the summit of Easter Torr, 1904. No further information discovered regarding the exact provenance of find, or its present location.		
Catalogue No. 51	SMR No. 1440	Period BRONZE AGE
Site Name Stone Circle	Listing/scheduling None	Type Stone Circle
Description Area centred NT 91632909. A level area of pasture with a scatter of loose rocks. None are erect and no regular formation could be discerned. There are no stones as high as four feet in the area. This is the only area in the vicinity with stones in any quantity and agrees with the position described. There is no local knowledge of a stone circle hereabouts.		
Catalogue No. 52	SMR No. 1449	Period POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name Enclosure	Listing/scheduling None	Type Sheepfold
Description Apart from the scooping on the south side the site does not resemble the local type of Romano-British homestead. The enclosing 'bank' appears to be a collapsed stone wall, giving the impression of a decayed sheepfold, while the alleged hut circles are apparently internal divisions.		

Catalogue No. 53	SMR No. 1450	Period UNKNOWN
Site Name Enclosure	Listing/scheduling None	Type Sheepfold
Description A sub-rectangular enclosure with rounded corners measuring 11m by 10m and consisting of the remains of a dry stone wall maximum height 0.5m. No trace of internal occupation or original entrance. Adjoining to the east are faint traces of another rectangular enclosure with a bank of earth and stone maximum height 0.2m.		
Catalogue No. 54	SMR No. 1464	Period ROMAN
Site Name Roman period native settlement 340m east of Hethpool Bell	Listing/scheduling Scheduled Monument	Type Settlement
Description the remains of a Roman period native settlement situated on a spur of land above the valley of the College Burn, with steep slopes on the north, west and south sides. It is overlooked by The Bell to the north west and Newton Tors to the south, but has good views along the College Valley to the north and west.		
Catalogue No. 55	SMR No. 1466	Period UNKNOWN
Site Name Newton Tors, earthworks	Listing/scheduling None	Type Earthworks
Description Photographs need reassessment.		
Catalogue No. 56	SMR No. 1467	Period ROMAN
Site Name Hethpool Bell, field system	Listing/scheduling None	Type Field Walls
Description Field walls associated with Romano-British settlement 1395 and 1396.		
Catalogue No. 57	SMR No. 1469	Period UNKNOWN
Site Name Circular enclosure	Listing/scheduling None	Type Circular enclosure
Description Aerial photographs show the earthwork remains of a circular enclosure.		
Catalogue No. 58	SMR No. 1479	Period UNKNOWN
Site Name Newton Tors, curvilinear enclosure	Listing/scheduling None	Type Enclosure
Description An irregular curvilinear enclosure tucked under north-facing bluff.		

Catalogue No. 59	SMR No. 1480	Period MEDIEVAL
Site Name Farmhouse	Listing/scheduling None	Type Farmhouse
Description Low banks or foundations outline a rectangular building and associated rectangular enclosure. Probably a farm or shieling of recent date.		
Catalogue No. 60	SMR No. 1481	Period UNKNOWN
Site Name Circular enclosure	Listing/scheduling None	Type Circular enclosure
Description A small circular embanked enclosure.		
Catalogue No. 61	SMR No. 1484	Period ROMAN
Site Name Romano-British settlements WSW of Torleehouse	Listing/scheduling Former Scheduled Monument	Type enclosures
Description Two small D-shaped enclosures and a square enclosure to the south-east, all of Romano-British date. In rough pasture. Removed from the list of Scheduled Monuments 12th August 1998. Formerly SM599.		
Catalogue No. 62	SMR No. 1486	Period BRONZE AGE
Site Name Round cairn 100m south of Torleehouse	Listing/scheduling Scheduled Monument	Type Round Cairn
Description The remains of a round cairn of prehistoric date situated on the lower north west slopes of Easter Tor. The cairn is constructed of earth and stone, measures 8m in diameter and stands 0.75m high. There are several stones around the edge of the cairn indicating a kerb. The top of the cairn is flattened and slightly indented, probably the result of an unrecorded part excavation in the 19th century.		
Catalogue No. 63	SMR No. 13135	Period UNKNOWN
Site Name Cultivation remains	Listing/scheduling None	Type Cultivation marks
Description Traces of former cultivation remains have been identified from aerial photographs.		

Catalogue No. 64	SMR No. 13325	Period PREHISTORIC
Site Name Earliest enclosure on West Hill	Listing/scheduling Scheduled Monument	Type Enclosure
Description A stretch of bank and ditch may represent the earliest enclosure on West Hill. This feature was first identified by George Jobey in the 1960s, who described a possible palisade trench west of the hillfort.		
Catalogue No. 65	SMR No. 13326	Period ROMAN
Site Name Possible Romano-British outer enclosure and settlement within West Hill hillfort	Listing/scheduling Scheduled Monument	Type Enclosure
Description Within the hillfort up to 13 buildings have been noted. Most are circular and all but one are probably Romano-British in date. This contradicts previous assumptions that they are Iron Age. It is suggested that the structures could all have been in use at the same time. However, this report also states that two of the structures could be of post-medieval origin. The outer enclosure is less substantial than the hillfort and, although previously regarded as contemporary with it, the results of the survey suggest it may also be Romano-British in date.		
Catalogue No. 66	SMR No. 11327	Period POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name Brinkburn Quarry lime kiln	Listing/scheduling None	Type Limekiln
Description Remains of a lime kiln. Part of a stone wall survives above ground; dressed stone. Small quarry nearby.		
Catalogue No. 67	SMR No. 13328	Period ROMAN
Site Name Mound on West Hill	Listing/scheduling Scheduled Monument	Type Mound
Description On the south side of the outer enclosure (SMR13326) a roughly circular mound has been built on the enclosure bank. The mound measures about 7.5m in diameter and 0.4m high and its position is quite elevated. On top of the mound is a series of upright stones and traces of an earthwork forming a possible horseshoe-shaped structure. The mound is suggested as a later Romano-British feature, but if the bank on which it was built had had a hedge or palisade on top of the mound could be considerably later. The function of the structure on the mound is also unknown.		
Catalogue No. 68	SMR No. 13335	Period ROMAN
Site Name Quarry on West Hill	Listing/scheduling None	Type Quarry
Description A quarry lies on the north-west side of West Hill, just below the outer enclosure (SMR13326) around the hillfort. It measures about 315 square metres and is up to 2.2m deep. It is not thought that the stone for the outer enclosure was taken from this quarry. The quarry may be Romano-British or later in date and is connected to a trackway.		

Catalogue No. 69	SMR No. 13336	Period ROMAN
Site Name Quarry north-east of West Hill hillfort	Listing/scheduling None	Type Quarry
Description A quarry lies north-east of the Iron Age hillfort on West Hill (SMR1417). It may date to the Romano-British period or later, but it is not thought to have been used to build the ramparts of the hillfort.		
Catalogue No. 70	SMR No. 13337	Period POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name 19th century trig point and cairn on West Hill	Listing/scheduling None	Type Triangulation point
Description On the summit of West Hill, within the Iron Age hillfort, is a small cairn up to 1.2m in diameter and 0.8m high. It corresponds to the position of an Ordnance Survey triangulation point recorded on the first and second edition (25 inch) maps. Cairns were often built to protect the marker and to help to find it again.		
Catalogue No. 71	SMR No. 13338	Period NEOLITHIC
Site Name Cup marked boulder on West Hill on West Hill	Listing/scheduling None	Type Cup Marked stone
Description A rare example of an andesite (granite) cup marked stone, probably of Neolithic date, was found during a survey of West Hill and its environs.		
Catalogue No. 72	SMR No. 13339	Period BRONZE AGE
Site Name Possible barrow or burnt mound south of West Hill	Listing/scheduling None	Type Burnt Mound
Description A roughly oval earthwork lies close to the now canalised channels of two streams. The earthwork comprises two conjoined mounds on a raised platform up to 13m in diameter. The two conjoined mounds form a horseshoe-shaped bank with the open side facing the nearby stream. It is suggested that this arrangement could be a Bronze Age burnt mound. Alternatively, it could be a robbed out cairn of late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date.		
Catalogue No. 73	SMR No. 13340	Period BRONZE AGE
Site Name Possible ring cairn south-east of West Hill	Listing/scheduling None	Type Ring Cairn
Description A low bank forms an oval ring measuring 13m by 19m. An early field boundary passes through the centre of this ring bank and may imply that it was still recognised as a monument when the fields were laid out. The ring bank has also been modified at a later date and small enclosure has been created against the north west side of the field boundary, possibly in medieval times.		

Catalogue No. 74	SMR No. 13341	Period BRONZE AGE
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Site Name Cairn south of West Hill	Listing/scheduling None	Type Cairn
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Description

A large oval mound stands on a plateau south of West Hill. It measures up to 17.5m in diameter and stands 1.1m high. Much of the mound is natural rock outcrop but loose stone has been added to it creating a prominent feature. Surrounding small clearance cairns show the area has been cleared for agriculture but the size of this mound may suggest it had a funerary function.

Catalogue No. 75	SMR No. 13342	Period ROMAN
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Site Name Early field system on southern slopes of West Hill	Listing/scheduling None	Type Field System
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Description

The remains of a prehistoric and Romano-British field system can be seen on the southern slopes of West Hill. The remains include clearance cairns, cultivation terraces and field banks.

Catalogue No. 76	SMR No. 13343	Period ROMAN
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Site Name Romano-British trackways on West Hill	Listing/scheduling None	Type Trackway
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Description

A survey of West Hill in 2000, identified a number of trackways or droveways around West Hill. Trackways 1,2 and 3 are all thought to be Romano-British in date. They were probably in use for a considerable period and at least one was diverted when blocked by a field boundary. The trackways run around the south-eastern side of West Hill.

Catalogue No. 77	SMR No. 13344	Period ROMAN
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Site Name Trackway on north side of West Hill	Listing/scheduling None	Type Trackway
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Description

Trackway 4 is probably Romano-British in date but was probably used for a considerable time after this period. It survives as a level terrace, 440m long, cutting across the contours of the hill. Its western end seems to end deliberately, rather than petering out, and may have served two stone quarries on this side of the hill. The eastern end has been obscured by 19th century ploughing but its course can still be picked out by lining up gaps in three cultivation terraces running across the hillside. It is possible that a branch of the track went towards a scooped settlement further east. It is also suggested that a branch might have joined trackway 3 (SMR13343).

Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
78	13345	ROMAN
Site Name	Listing/scheduling	Type
Trackway south-east of West Hill	None	Trackway
Description		
The suggestion of a trackway lies south-east of West Hill. It lies alongside an old field boundary running uphill towards a series of other trackways around the hill. At its lower end it fans out into as many as six hollow ways. This track may be a continuation of Trackway 1 (SMR13343) which runs around the south-east side of the hill, and is therefore possibly of Romano-British date.		
Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
79	13346	ROMAN
Site Name	Listing/scheduling	Type
Scooped settlement on eastern slopes of West Hill	None	Scooped Settlement
Description		
The settlement comprises a cluster of up to eight platforms. Some seem to have been positioned on the level areas of pre-existing cultivation terraces.		
Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
80	13367	ROMAN
Site Name	Listing/scheduling	Type
Scooped settlement on eastern slopes of West Hill	None	Scooped Settlement
Description		
The settlement comprises a single circular platform scooped into the steep hillside. Although it is only 45m from another settlement (SMR13346) it is thought likely to be a separate settlement. The level platform is about 11m in diameter and on the downhill side stands up to 1.5m high. No structures can be seen inside the platform, but it has been disturbed by 19th century ploughing.		
Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
81	13368	ROMAN
Site Name	Listing/scheduling	Type
Scooped settlement on north-east slopes of West Hill	None	Scooped Settlement
Description		
The settlement comprises a single circular platform scooped into the steep hillside. The level platform is 10m in diameter and the scoop is quite pronounced measuring about 2m deep. On the eastern edge of the settlement is a fragmentary stone bank. The area has been disturbed by 19th century ploughing.		
Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
82	13369	ROMAN
Site Name	Listing/scheduling	Type
Scooped settlement on south-east slopes of West Hill	None	Scooped Settlement
Description		
The settlement may originally have comprised several platforms scooped into the hillside. Apart from one prominent oval scoop, with a bank around its south side, there are two other scoops and a number of degraded earthworks. These may be remains of further platforms to the south-west.		

Catalogue No. 83	SMR No. 13370	Period ROMAN
Site Name Scooped settlement on south side of West Hill	Listing/scheduling None	Type Scooped Settlement
Description The settlement comprises a group of platforms scooped into the foot of the hillside. The main platform is about 18m in diameter and built up to 1.4m high on the down slope side. This platform may have held more than one building on it. The earthwork remains of at least two or three other platforms are hinted at to each side of this platform. All the platforms seem to have made use of a level strip created by an earlier cultivation terrace. A bank runs from the back of the largest platform up the slopes of West Hill and seems to be contemporary.		
Catalogue No. 84	SMR No. 13371	Period MEDIEVAL
Site Name Medieval longhouse, post-medieval cottage and sheepfold south-east of West Hill	Listing/scheduling None	Type Longhouse
Description The remains of a stone building and a series of earthworks lie at the foot of the south-east slopes of West Hill. The ruined stone building virtually overlies the earthworks of earlier buildings. These earthworks seem to form a range of buildings from 14m to 33m long by about 7m wide and are thought to be medieval longhouses.		
Catalogue No. 85	SMR No. 13372	Period MEDIEVAL
Site Name Medieval and later ridge and furrow field system on West Hill	Listing/scheduling None	Type Longhouse
Description A number of fields of ridge and furrow cultivation lie around the eastern side of West Hill. Some are associated with a medieval longhouse (SMR13371) and others may be connected with medieval settlement at Kirknewton or other nearby medieval settlements.		
Catalogue No. 86,87	SMR No. 13375	Period MEDIEVAL
Site Name Medieval trackway between St Gregory's Hill and West Hill	Listing/scheduling None	Type Trackway
Description The trackway runs between NT 91392979 and NT 91542911 following the western bank of a small tributary stream on the east side of West Hill. It is thought likely that the trackway may have its origins in the Romano-British period, or even earlier, although its form today is probably medieval. The current farm track follows roughly the same course suggesting it has never entirely gone out of use.		

Catalogue No. 88	SMR No. 13376	Period POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name 19th century dam west of St Gregory's Hill	Listing/scheduling None	Type Dam
Description A dam was built across a small tributary stream to the west of St Gregory's Hill sometime in the post-medieval period. It remains as an earthen bank 24m long faced with at least one course of stones on the upstream side. The stream has now broken through the centre of the dam showing that it was about 6m wide at the base and 2.4m high.		
Catalogue No. 89	SMR No. 13377	Period POST MEDIEVAL
Site Name Dam east of West Hill	Listing/scheduling None	Type Dam
Description A 75m long dam stands at the head of a tributary stream on the east side of West Hill. It is an earthen bank, faced with a concrete and stone wall about 2m high, and with an overflow channel at the east end.		
Catalogue No. 90	SMR No. 13378	Period UNKNOWN
Site Name Medieval or Romano-British stock pens south-east of West Hill	Listing/scheduling None	Type Enclosure
Description On the south-east side of West Hill is a narrow dry valley with remains of livestock pens or small enclosures. It is possible that they are the same remains referred to as a Romano-British homestead in SMR1414 although this is not clear. It is impossible to judge what date they are without further work and there is no evidence of any occupation here.		
Catalogue No. 91, 92	SMR No. 13379	Period MEDIEVAL
Site Name Group of pens or shielings south of West Hill	Listing/scheduling None	Type Pen
Description On the south side of West Hill, by a small tributary stream of the College Burn, are two groups of stone structures about 160m apart. The western group has three structures with tumbled walls or stony banks standing up to 0.4m high. The largest structure is 7m long by 4m wide. There is an enclosure on the north side whose northern edge follows the edge of a field of ridge and furrow, suggesting it may be medieval or post-medieval in date. The eastern complex has at least four structures similar to those on the western group. They are linked by a wall that forms the north side of an enclosure. Between these two groups of shielings or pens, is an enclosure of probable 19th century date with a fine 'herring-bone pattern' wall.		

Catalogue No. 93	SMR No. 13394	Period MEDIEVAL
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Site Name E-shaped enclosure on West Hill	Listing/scheduling None	Type Pen
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Description

One course of a stone-built structure survives on the south side of West Hill. It is E-shaped in plan and may be a temporary livestock pen or shieling. It measures 4.5m long by 3m wide and is thought to be medieval or later in date.

Catalogue No. 94	SMR No. 13395	Period MEDIEVAL
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Site Name Remains of a small building on the east side of West Hill	Listing/scheduling None	Type Building
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Description

The remains of a small rectangular building, 8m long by 4m wide, lie on the east side of West Hill. All that is left is an overgrown stony bank no more than 0.4m high. On the north side, a gap in the bank probably marks the position of a doorway. The building is thought likely to be of medieval or later date.

Catalogue No. 95	SMR No. 13396	Period MEDIEVAL
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Site Name Shieling at scooped settlement on eastern slopes of West Hill	Listing/scheduling None	Type Shieling
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Description

Traces of a small rectangular stone building have been recorded built on top of a bank that runs around the edge of one of the platforms of a Roman period scooped settlement. The building measures at least 6m long by 3m wide and has been terraced into the earlier bank. It was probably a shepherd's shelter, or shieling, built in the medieval period or later.

Catalogue No. 96	SMR No. 2123	Period UNKNOWN
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Site Name Lanton Mill	Listing/scheduling None	Type Mill
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Description

Site of Lanton Water Mill, identified by the North East Mills group. Present condition unknown.

APPENDIX 4: Northumberland Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)

4.2 WESTNEWTON

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

Catalogue No. 1	SMR No. 617	Period ROMAN
Site Name Settlement south-west of Mid Hill	Listing/scheduling Scheduled Monument	Type Settlement
Description The remains of a Romano-British settlement consisting of three enclosures (A, B and G) and eight (possibly nine) unenclosed hut circles (C,D,E,F,H,J,K and L).		
Catalogue No. 2	SMR No. 620	Period ROMAN
Site Name Roman period native settlement on east slope of Mid Hill	Listing/scheduling Scheduled Monument	Type Enclosed Settlement
Description a native settlement dating to the Roman period. It is situated on the lower reaches of the east slope of Mid Hill and is adjacent to a small stream. The monument consists of a series of four scooped enclosure running along the contour of the hill.		
Catalogue No. 3	SMR No. 621	Period UNKNOWN
Site Name Doubtful site of settlement slope of Mid Hill	Listing/scheduling None	Type Enclosure
Description (NT 88232941 geographical co-ords) Mid Hill South East village. Enclosure (Site indicated as doubtful). Site indicated by Hogg occurs on a steep south-east slope with natural depressions and outcrop rock. There is no trace of an enclosure in the area. Nothing visible on aerial photograph quoted. Listed under Romano-British enclosed stone built settlements. Jobey has probably accepted Hogg's listing of the site without making a ground visit.		
Catalogue No. 4	SMR No. 633	Period UNKNOWN
Site Name Mid Hill, enclosure	Listing/scheduling None	Type Structure
Description (NT 88162910) Mid Hill South Village. Enclosure. (Site indicated as doubtful). The foundations of a crude rectangular structure, approximately 7m x 5m built up on the downhill side to a height of 1.3m to create a near-level platform. Purpose not apparent, but construction suggests a comparatively recent date.		

Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
5	605	UNKNOWN

Site Name	Listing/scheduling	Type
Homestead	None	Enclosure

Description

The site has been too ploughed down for any definite conclusions to be drawn but it seems likely that the depression represents the remains of a small 'scooped' enclosure of the type usually attributed to the native period.

Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
6	607	ROMAN

Site Name	Listing/scheduling	Type
Roman period native settlement 200m SSE of Staw Hill defended settlement	None	Settlement and Field Systems

Description

a native settlement dating to the Roman period situated on the lower slopes of Staw Hill. It consists of two adjacent enclosures of earth and stone banks. The enclosures contain several areas scooped into the hillside to provide level ground, associated with these are the circular stone foundations of several prehistoric buildings. The terracing of an apparently contemporary field system can be seen on the hill slope to the north of the sites. The full extent and nature of this field system is not yet fully understood, hence it is not included in the monument.

Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
7	608	ROMAN

Site Name	Listing/scheduling	Type
Homestead	None	Farmstead

Description

A semi-circular bank of earth and stones averaging 0.4m high are the only remains. The apparent size, 22m diameter, and slight interior 'scooping' suggest a Romano-British enclosure but the remains are too fragmentary for proper interpretation. Surveyed at 25 inch scale for 6 inch reduction. Probably the remains of a small Romano-British homestead though no trace of any huts and badly mutilated.

Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
8	609	ROMAN

Site Name	Listing/scheduling	Type
Mid Hill enclosed settlement, Westnewton	Scheduled Monument	Enclosed settlement

Description

a hill top settlement enclosed by a univallate rampart encompassing an area of approximately 0.2 hectares and typical of the Iron Age and Roman period. The enclosure is situated on a flattened crest overlooking adjacent valley systems. The location has steep slopes on all sides except the north west which may be one of the original routes into the settlement. The rampart encloses an oval area and follows the contours of the hill. The rampart is turf-covered and appears to be of dump rampart construction, ie rubble and earth bank built without timber or stone revetment.

Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
9	649	MEDIEVAL

Site Name	Listing/scheduling	Type
Mid Hill (eastern slopes) cultivation terraces	None	Cultivation terraces

Description

Cultivation terraces on eastern slopes of Mid Hill, between c.135m-275m OD. Follow contours southwards towards Laddie's Knowe (NT 876287) for 1.5km-2km. First phase of cultivation is narrow rigg contour ploughing associated with four enclosed settlements [607, 608, 609, 620]. Ridge and furrow overlies the central area of narrow rigg.

Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
10	650	UNKNOWN

Site Name	Listing/scheduling	Type
Mid Hill (plateau), narrow rigg	None	Cord Rig

Description

On 'plateau' between Mid Hill (NT 880296) and Ring Chesters hillfort (NT 867289), between 274m-304m OD is a vast area of 'narrow-rigg' cultivation. Overlain by unenclosed hut circles and Romano-British homesteads and scooped complex [617]. Cross-contour ridge and furrow cuts into the narrow-rigg.

Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
11	653	BRONZE AGE

Site Name	Listing/scheduling	Type
House platform north-west of Laddies Knowe settlement	Scheduled Monument	House Platform

Description

House platform north-west of Laddies Knowe settlement (NT 82 NE 53). The monument includes a single house platform located 41.4m south of settlement west of Mid Hill. The platform has been cut into a natural north facing hill to provide a platform suitable for a house. Such structures are typical of the Bronze Age and Iron Age in the borders area. The site has views northwards into Scotland and east into an adjacent valley.

Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
12	850	ROMAN

Site Name	Listing/scheduling	Type
Farmstead, ENE of Stawhouse	Scheduled Monument	Farmstead

Description

Listed as native oval earthwork with single rampart enclosing approximately 1/4 acre. The earthwork is of single homestead type, consisting of a scooped enclosure, with a hut, (also scooped) and traces of other internal divisions. The whole is overgrown by bracken, but in fair condition.

Catalogue No.	SMR No.	Period
13	851	UNKNOWN

Site Name	Listing/scheduling	Type
Irregular depressions, probably quarrying	None	Quarry

Description

An enclosure consisting of bank and ditch, with an entrance 8ft wide in the east side. Outside the entrance to the north, is a hut circle. The feature, consisting of two irregular-shaped depressions surrounded by a bank, appears to be no more than the result of surface quarrying. No hut-circle can be distinguished.

Catalogue No. 14	SMR No. 852	Period IRON AGE
Site Name Staw Hill defended settlement	Listing/scheduling Scheduled Monument	Type Hillfort
Description Staw Hill defended settlement. This monument includes a small defended settlement of a type constructed during the early Iron Age in northern Britain. The oval enclosure is contained within an earth and stone bank and is strengthened on the west side by the addition of a second rampart. A small sub-rectangular annexe, possibly used as a stock enclosure, is attached to the outer rampart. The interior of the main enclosure contains the circular stone foundations of at least three prehistoric buildings.		
Catalogue No. 15	SMR No. 856	Period LATER PREHISTORIC
Site Name Cultivation terraces, ENE of Stawhouse	Listing/scheduling Scheduled Monument	Type Cultivation terraces
Description a Roman period native settlement (850) and surrounding cultivation terraces situated at the foot of White Hill and north of a plantation near Stawhouse.		
Catalogue No. 16	SMR No. 865	Period UNKNOWN
Site Name Oval enclosure	Listing/scheduling None	Type Earthwork
Description [NT 89573113] Site of earthwork. Lat 55° 34' 25" N Long 2° 09' 55" W. Traces of a circular camp, on a small knoll, with two ramparts 20 yds and 80 yds in diameter respectively. An oval earthwork with a single rampart only, now reduced to fragmentary scarping 1m in height. The supposed 'inner rampart' is caused by natural rock outcrops on the summit of the knoll. The complete outline of the earthwork cannot be identified on the ground, but is clearly visible on aerial photographs.		
Catalogue No. 17	SMR No. 866	Period UNKNOWN
Site Name Probable mis-siting of a fort, see NT 83 SE 20	Listing/scheduling None	Type Earthwork
Description [NT 89343078] Site of Fort. No trace of an earthwork in this area, or visible on available aerial photographs (RAF 1945). This is probably a duplication of 865 and has been incorrectly sited by Hon Corr.		
Catalogue No. 18	SMR No. 867	Period UNKNOWN
Site Name Little Staw Hill, circular enclosure	Listing/scheduling None	Type Enclosure
Description [NT 88533021] Little Staw Hill. Circular enclosure (approximately 1/4 acre) with single rampart. Lat. 55° 33' 56" N. Long. 2° 10' 55" W. [J.K.St.Joseph quoted as reference only. No illustration given]. The site falls in an area of dense bracken and could not be located. The enclosure is not visible on National aerial photograph cover (RAF 1945) and St Josephs aerial photograph was not available.		

Catalogue No. 19	SMR No. 2047	Period LATER PREHISTORIC
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Site Name Cannomill, defended enclosure crop mark	Listing/scheduling None	Type Cropmark
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Description

Triple-ditched defended enclosure crop mark, approximately circular form, with entrance to north. Diameter c.75m. There is an additional ditch section, apparently concentric, some 80m to north.

Catalogue No. 20	SMR No. 2055	Period MEDIEVAL
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Site Name West Newton, deserted medieval village	Listing/scheduling None	Type Deserted Settlement
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Description

Documentary references: 1541, 1580, 1821. No trace is left of the former village site but it is probably occupied by the present hamlet.

Catalogue No. 21	SMR No. 2101	Period POST MEDIEVAL
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Site Name Farmbuildings c.100 yards south of Westnewton House	Listing/scheduling Listed Grade II	Type Farmbuildings
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Description

Farmbuildings c.100 yards south of Westnewton House, Westnewton. Grade II listed building. Early 19th century.

Catalogue No. 22	SMR No. 2102	Period POST MEDIEVAL
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Site Name Garage c.70 yards south west of Westnewton House	Listing/scheduling Listed Grade II	Type Garage
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Description

Garage c.70 yards south west of Westnewton House, Westnewton. Grade II listed building. Former stable and carriage house.

Catalogue No. 23	SMR No. 2103	Period POST MEDIEVAL
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Site Name Shelter sheds c.90 yards south of Westnewton House	Listing/scheduling Listed Grade II	Type Shelter sheds
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Description

Shelter sheds c.90 yards south of Westnewton House, Westnewton. Grade II listed building. Early 19th century.

Catalogue No. 24	SMR No. 13065	Period UNKNOWN
Site Name Black Bog cultivation marks	Listing/scheduling None	Type Cultivation marks
Description Traces of former cultivation have been recognised from aerial photographic evidence west of Black Bog. The area is now afforested.		

Catalogue No. 25	SMR No. 13114	Period UNKNOWN
Site Name Cultivation remains	Listing/scheduling None	Type Cultivation marks
Description Traces of former cultivation remains have been identified from aerial photographs.		

APPENDIX 5: List of Historic Buildings

5.1 KIRKNEWTON

A summary of buildings described by John Grundy in Kirknewton 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.
3	KIR 8	Church of St Gregory the Great, Kirknewton	C13 or C14, 1860 late C19	II*	Roughly dressed stone w/ ashlar quoins and dressings. WS roof. Tower Whinstone	391370 630190

Summary:

An attractive church from the outside, especially when seen from the east. Tower clearly C19 but otherwise from outside little indication of the variety of ages. Chancel and transept are in older masonry, but stonework of the nave was extremely sympathetically redone by John Dobson in 1860. Most openings are simple C19 lancets, including the 3-light stepped east window, but the chancel S wall has a square headed priest's door and a small square window, both probably of the C16. Finally on the outside, there are 2 medieval gravestones built into the tower walls. Inside, the nave is entirely Dobson's but the transept and chancel are both tunnel vaulted in a primitive manner, giving the impression of being in a cave. These, on the basis of the chancel arch are normally assigned a C13 or early C14 date, but the priest' door and south window might suggest a C16 date. In the transept is an incised monumental slab of 1458 to Andrew Burnell and his wife, with the faces and hands indented for brass insets. There are 2 fonts, one dated 1663 w/ mornamental shaft and bowl, and the other a C18 marble baluster font. In the chancel is a lively gravestone of 1732 to the Rev. John Werge. The east window is in light coloured glass by the Dunston J Powell, a Newcastle firm.

Importance: Grade II* Listed.

Present status: Substantially unchanged. KN_MP 021-028

Catalogue No.	Grundy ID	Name:	Date:	Grade:	Materials:	Grid Ref.
8-16	KIR 9	Churchyard of St Gregory the Great church.	various		Various stone.	391370 630190

Summary:

About 9 of the gravestones in the churchyard are listed because of their rustic carvings, but many others are almost as good. The large pedimented vault or mausoleum to the SW of the church is of the Davison family of Lanton on the opposite side of the valley. Immediately west of the tower is the grave of Josephine Butler, who campaigned successfully for improvements in the lot of women. She lived at Ewart Park. Also worthy of note are the RAF graves to airmen who died at Ewart airfield, including 2 crashed German pilots.

Importance: Some stones Grade II listed.

Present status: Substantially unchanged. KN_MP 023, 028-029

Catalogue No.	Grundy ID	Name:	Date:	Grade:	Materials:	Grid Ref.
97	KIR 10	Churchyard wall and gate, Church of St Gregory	various	III	Random igneous rubble	391370 630190

Summary:

The wall could be any date, but it is very attractive w/ its multicoloured borders of porphyry, andesite and other igneous rocks. V. decorative C20wrought iron gates with a nice lacy wrought-iron overthrow.

Importance: Local Interest.

Present status: Substantially unchanged

Catalogue No.	Grundy ID	Name:	Date:	Grade:	Materials:	Grid Ref.
18	KIR 11	Kirknewton House	1830-40	II*	Painted roughcast w/ ashlar quoins, plinth and dressings. WS roof.	391370 630190

Summary:

A square 2 storey house w/ a lower 4-bay service wing to the rear. The entrance front is 3 bays w/ a central doorway which has a stone surround w/ Tuscan pilasters and modillion cornice. The windows are in raised alternating-block surrounds. On each side wall a bay window. Projecting eaves w/ paired stone brackets. Hipped roof. 4 corniced ridge stacks.

Importance: Grade II Listed.

Present status: Gateway though yard wall N of rear wing of the house. Does not detract from the appearance of the house which is otherwise substantially unchanged, though modernised internally. KN_MP 001-005

Catalogue No.	Grundy ID	Name:	Date:	Grade:	Materials:	Grid Ref.
98	KIR 12	Blacksmith's forge, c.250 yards SW of Kirknewton House	Early C19	III	Random igneous rubble w/ roughly dressed sandstone quoins. WS roof	391370 630190

Summary:

Empty and disused but notable for being relatively complete inside; the forge is still there and so are the large bellows. It is a tiny single-storey building w/ a boarded door and one shuttered window. It has a gabled roof w/ flat coping and a small brick chimney.

Importance: Local Importance.

Present status: Substantially unchanged, with forge still intact internally. Unknown whether bellows survive. KN_MP 006-009

Catalogue No.	Grundy ID	Name:	Date:	Grade:	Materials:	Grid Ref.
99	KIR 13	Kirknewton Post Office and cottages attached to R Kirknewton.	Early C19	IV	Random igneous rubble. WS roof w/ brick chimneys and stone ridge pieces	391370 630190

Summary:

Three cottages. Single Storey. All have Mid-C20 half-glazed doors but original C19 12-pane sash windows in alternating-block surrounds. Gabled roof. 2 end and 2 ridge stacks and dentil cornices. Pretty garden walls of random rubble w/ arched SS coping.

Importance: Attractive.

Present status: Substantially unchanged
KN_MP 055-056

Catalogue No.	Grundy ID	Name:	Date:	Grade:	Materials:	Grid Ref.
17	KIR 14	Farmbuildings at East Kirknewton farm.	C18-C19	II, III	Random igneous rubble. WS and pantiled roof	391580 630300

Summary:

In 3 sections:

1. Threshing barn w/ attached gingang and hemels. C18. A U-shaped range w/ gingang in the centre. Steeply-pitched C18 roof, 3 segmental arches to hemel. Fine gingang w/ later blacksmith-type windows. Hemel projecting to R has walls w/ pronounced batter. This group is listed Grade II and of considerable value.
2. Storage and stables south of the above. Later C19 (not on 1st edition OS).
3. Opposite P.O. and NE of above. Early C19 L-plan range of cartsheds and storage. Good 3-bay cartshed w/ cast-iron columns. The rest much altered

Importance: Grade II listed and Local Interest.

Present status: Although the buildings survive, the entire complex has been adapted for residential use and its character is, therefore, much altered. A certain amount of landscaping has also occurred, notably to the north side of the complex. KN_MP 043-045, 048-049

Catalogue No.	Grundy ID	Name:	Date:	Grade:	Materials:	Grid Ref.
20	KIR 15	Shelter sheds and granary at W Kirknewton farm.	Late C18	II	Random igneous rubble w/ dressed sandstone quoins and surrounds. Scottish slate roof w/ stone ridge pieces.	391150 630360

Summary:

Only the long rear range of the farm buildings needs special mention. It is 2 storeys and 9 bays. Symmetrical w/ central round-arched entrance to granary stairs, flanked by 4 segmental arches L and four R. Slatted and shuttered windows to the granary on the 1st floor. Gabled roof w/ flat coping.

Importance: Grade II listed.

Present status: Substantially unchanged.

KN_MP 030-035, 046

Catalogue No.	Grundy ID	Name:	Date:	Grade:	Materials:	Grid Ref.
100	KIR 16	Mill at West Kirknewton Farm.	Early C19	IV	Random igneous rubble w/ SS dressings. WS roof and corrugated-iron roof. Stone ridge pieces.	391150 630360

Summary:

Formerly used for grinding cereal, principally oats and barley for animal fodder. Now used mainly for storage. 2 storeys. L-plan. Boarded doors. Casement and sash windows. Interior has lost all of its machinery, but is otherwise relatively intact, retaining something of its former atmosphere.

Importance: Interesting but not of particular architectural/historical significance.

Present status: The building survives but has been adapted for residential use and its character much altered.

KN_MP 042

Catalogue No.	Grundy ID	Name:	Date:	Grade:	Materials:	Grid Ref.
19	KIR 17	The Old Vicarage, Kirknewton	Late C18-early C19	II	Random igneous rubble w/ ashlar dressings. WS roof.	391370 630190

Summary:

Now a private house. Substantial with an irregular plan. The entrance front has Victorian detail on the ground floor - an attractive door flanked by 2 different bay windows. The 1st floor has six 12-pane sashes. Gabled roof w/ a large wooden dormer. The R side of the house is in older masonry.

Importance: Grade II Listed.

Present status: substantially unchanged, though with some modification and modernisation internally.

KN_MP 052-054

Catalogue No.	Grundy ID	Name:	Date:	Grade:	Materials:	Grid Ref.
101	KIR 27	Cottage c. quarter of a mile NW of Kirknewton House	C18	III	Random igneous rubble w/ SS dressings. Pantiled roof	390900 629800

Summary:

A single storey 3 bay cottage w/ and outbuilding attached to the left under the same roof. The door to the R is a stable-type door, and the windows are small casements. The roof is steeply pitched w/ reverse-stepped gables, a characteristic C18 feature. Two small brick chimneys on the ridge. Attached to the R is a lean-to pigsty.

Importance: Local Interest.

Present status: Substantially unchanged.

KN_MP 037-039

APPENDIX 5: List of Historic Buildings

5.2 WESTNEWTON

A summary of buildings described by John Grundy in Westnewton 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.
26	KIR 21	Westnewton Bridge	Late C18-early C19	II	Random igneous rubble w/ SS dressings.	390760 630360

Summary:

7 arches in all, 4 of them small flood arches. The main arches include a broad central segmental arch and 2 round arches. Each has deep voussoirs w/arch bands. The vaults are finished in fine ashlar. The parapets are plain and the coping replaced in concrete.

Importance: Grade II Listed.

Present status: WN_MP 041

Catalogue No.	Grundy ID	Name:	Date:	Grade:	Materials:	Grid Ref.
27	KIR 22	Westnewton House	Late C19 or early C20	III	SS ashlar. WS roof	390380 630310

Summary:

A large house but irregular in plan and w/ an informal façade. It has a wooden porch w/ Tuscan columns and a 6-panel door. To the L a 2-storey bay window; and to the R a recessed 3-bay wing. The house has 4-pane sash windows throughout. Gabled roofs with ridged coping and a number of corniced chimneys.

Importance: Grade II Listed.

Present status: WN_MP 030, 038

Catalogue No.	Grundy ID	Name:	Date:	Grade:	Materials:	Grid Ref.
21	KIR 23	Westnewton	Early C19	II	Igneous rubble with SS dressings. Pantile and WS roof.	390360 630300

Summary:

A large, complex and attractive group of farmbuildings. Their attraction lies in several elements:

1. Materials. The combination of dark, rust-coloured stones and the red pantiles is satisfying.
2. Completeness. All the elements are still there and still in use. The main block is a large square, formerly of threshing barn, granaries, byres, stables and workshops. The threshing was water driven and though the mill has gone, the remains of the mill stones remain and many clues as to its position at the rear of the block. Without affecting the exterior of this block, the farmyard has been covered and the buildings partially gutted to adapt them to new uses. Next to the main block is a long single storey shelter shed. It has a rear range and five short projecting ranges forming 4 yards. The projecting ranges end in turnip houses with segmental arches and double doors into which the turnips could be directly led. Hatches in the turnip houses open directly into stone feeding troughs in the shelter sheds. Opposite, by the drive to the house is a garage and stores which were originally the stable and carriage house. They are quite irregular and picturesque with steeply-pitched pantile roof, small half slatted windows and an outside stone stair.

Importance: Grade II Listed.

Present status: WN_MP 007, 009-029, 030-032

Catalogue No.	Grundy ID	Name:	Date:	Grade:	Materials:	Grid Ref.
21	KIR 24	Cartshed 100 yards SE of the house	Early C19	III	Random igneous rubble. Cast-iron columns. WS roof	390360 630300

Summary:

Single storey open-fronted shed w/ 8 iron columns. To the R a store room w/ a boarded door. Gabled roof.

Importance: Local Interest.

Present status: WN_MP 029

Catalogue No.	Grundy ID	Name:	Date:	Grade:	Materials:	Grid Ref.
28	KIR 25	Westnewton cottages	Early-mid C19 w/ older core	III	Random igneous rubble w/ SS dressings. WS roof. Corniced brick chimneys	390360 630300

Summary:

A compact square of estate cottages. They have boarded doors and sash windows in raised SS surrounds. Some of the quoins seem older than others and parts of the group also have a boulder plinth. Gabled roof w/ flat coping and C19 kneelers.

Importance: Local Interest.

Present status: WN_MP 018, 035-037

Catalogue No.	Grundy ID	Name:	Date:	Grade:	Materials:	Grid Ref.
29	KIR 26	Detached cottage at Westnewton	Early-mid C19	III	Random igneous rubble w/ SS dressings. WS roof. Brick chimneys	390360 630300

Summary:

A single storey, 4-bay cottage w/ original 12-pane sashes in raised alternating block surrounds. The half-glazed wooden porch is probably almost contemporary with the house.

Importance: Local Interest.

Present status: WN_MP 34

APPENDIX 6: Public Records Office (PRO) catalogue

A catalogue of documents held in the PRO collection relating to Kirknewton and Westnewton.

KIRKNEWTON			
PRO REFERENCE	TITLE/SCOPE & CONTENT	COVERING DATES	NO. OF DOCUMENTS
OS	<i>Records of the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain</i>		52
OS 34/390	<i>Kirknewton</i>	1860	
OS 35/5489	<i>Kirknewton</i>	1921-1922	
OS 35/5491	<i>Kirknewton</i>	1921-1922	
OS 35/5505	<i>Kirknewton</i>	1921	
OS 35/5490	<i>Kirknewton</i>	1921	
OS 35/5488	<i>Kirknewton</i>	1921	
OS 35/5504	<i>Kirknewton</i>	1921	
OS 26/7714	<i>Northumberland: Kirknewton</i>	1859	
OS 26/7705	<i>Northumberland: Kirknewton</i>	1859	
OS 26/8116	<i>Northumberland: Kirknewton</i>	1859	
OS 26/8045	<i>Northumberland: Kirknewton</i>	1859	
OS 26/8029	<i>Northumberland: Kirknewton</i>	1859	
OS 26/8053	<i>Northumberland: Kirknewton</i>	1859	
OS 26/7697	<i>Northumberland: Kirknewton</i>	1858	
OS 26/7962	<i>Northumberland: Kirknewton</i>	1858	
OS 26/7729	<i>Northumberland: Kirknewton</i>	1858	
OS 26/7948	<i>Northumberland: Kirknewton</i>	1858	
OS 26/7988	<i>Northumberland: Kirknewton</i>	1858	
OS 26/7721	<i>Northumberland: Kirknewton</i>	1858	
OS 26/7699	<i>Northumberland: Kirknewton</i>	1858	
OS 26/7737	<i>Northumberland: Kirknewton</i>	1858	
OS 26/8114	<i>Northumberland: Kirknewton</i>	1859	
OS 26/8069	<i>Northumberland: Kirknewton</i>	1859	
OS 26/8066	<i>Northumberland: Kirknewton</i>	1859	
OS 26/7742	<i>Northumberland: Kirknewton</i>	1859	
OS 26/8067	<i>Northumberland: Kirknewton</i>	1859	
OS 26/8068	<i>Northumberland: Kirknewton</i>	1858	
OS 26/7753	<i>Northumberland: Kirknewton</i>	1859	
OS 26/8037	<i>Northumberland: Kirknewton</i>	1858	
OS 26/8046	<i>Northumberland: Kirknewton</i>	1859	
OS 26/8036	<i>Northumberland: Kirknewton</i>	1859	
OS 26/7754	<i>Northumberland: Kirknewton</i>	1859	
OS 26/8054	<i>Northumberland: Kirknewton</i>	1859	
OS 26/7733	<i>Northumberland: Kirknewton</i>	1858	
OS 26/7746	<i>Northumberland: Kirknewton</i>	1859	
OS 27/3945	<i>Northumberland: Kirknewton</i>	1859	

OS 27/3946	Northumberland: Kirknewton	1859	
OS 27/3947	Northumberland: Kirknewton	1859	
OS 27/3948	Northumberland: Kirknewton	1859	
OS 27/3948	Northumberland: Kirknewton Tp and lands common to Lanton Tp	1859	
OS 27/3948	Northumberland: Lanton Tp and lands common to Kirknewton Tp	1859	
OS 27/3948	Northumberland: Undivided Common lands common to the Townships of Kirknewton and Lanton	1859	
OS 27/3949	Northumberland: Kirknewton	1859	
OS 27/3951	Northumberland: Kirknewton	1859	
OS 27/3952	Northumberland: Kirknewton	1859	
OS 27/3950	Northumberland: Kirknewton	1859	
OS 27/3950	Northumberland: Kirknewton Tp and lands common to Lanton Tp	1859	
OS 27/3953	Northumberland: Kirknewton	1859	
OS 27/3954	Northumberland: Kirknewton	1859	
OS 29/194	Kirknewton, Northumberland	1859	
OS 31/1076	Includes: Northumberland: Kirknewton PH; Westnewton PH; Akeld PH; Branxton PH; Carham PH; Coupland PH; Crookhouse PH; Doddington PH; Ewart PH; Ford PH; Howtel PH; Kilham PH; Lanton PH; Milfield PH; Nesbit PH; Wooler PH; Yeavinger PH	1897	
OS 31/1081	Includes: Northumberland: Kirknewton PH; Westnewton PH; Akeld PH; Cornhill PH; Coupland PH; Crookhouse PH; Earle PH; Ewart PH; Grey's Forest PH; Heathpool PH; Humbleton PH; Lanton PH; Middleton Hall PH; North Middleton PH; Selby's Forest PH; Wooler PH; Yeavinger PH	1897	
OS 33/1827	Location: Kirknewton PH	1964	
IR	Records of the Boards of Stamps, Taxes, Excise, Stamps and Taxes, and Inland Revenue		61
IR 18/7089	NORTHUMBERLAND: Kirk Newton, parish: Kirknewton, township		
IR 29/25/7	Akeld (T) in Kirknewton		
IR 29/25/125	Coldsnoth and Thompsons Walls (T) in Kirknewton		
IR 29/25/131	Coupland (T) in Kirknewton		
IR 29/25/140	Crookhouse (T) in Kirknewton		
IR 29/25/201	Greys Forest (T) in Kirknewton		
IR 29/25/236	Heathpool (T) in Kirknewton		
IR 29/25/269	Howtell (T) in Kirknewton		
IR 29/25/277	Kilham (T) in Kirknewton		
IR 29/25/282	Kirknewton (T)		
IR 29/25/286	Lanton (T) in Kirknewton		
IR 29/25/319	Milfield (T) in Kirknewton		
IR 29/25/347	Newton, West (T) in Kirknewton		
IR 29/25/356	Paston (T) in Kirknewton		

IR 29/25/395	Selby's Forest (T) in Kirknewton		
IR 29/25/493	Yeavinger (T) in Kirknewton		
IR 30/25/7	Akeld (T) in Kirknewton		
IR 30/25/125	Coldsnouth and Thompsons Walls (T) in Kirknewton		
IR 30/25/131	Coupland (T) in Kirknewton		
IR 30/25/140	Crookhouse (T) in Kirknewton		
IR 30/25/201	Greys Forest (T) in Kirknewton		
IR 30/25/236	Heathpool (T) in Kirknewton		
IR 30/25/269	Howtell (T) in Kirknewton		
IR 30/25/277	Kilham (T) in Kirknewton		
IR 30/25/282	Kirknewton (T)		
IR 30/25/286	Lanton (T) in Kirknewton		
IR 30/25/319	Milfield (T) in Kirknewton		
IR 30/25/347	Newton, West (T) in Kirknewton		
IR 30/25/356	Paston (T) in Kirknewton		
IR 30/25/395	Selby's Forest (T) in Kirknewton		
IR 30/25/493	Yeavinger (T) in Kirknewton		
IR 90/25/7	Akeld (T) in Kirknewton parish		
IR 90/25/125	Coldsnouth and Thompsons' Walls (T) in Kirknewton parish		
IR 90/25/131	Coupland (T) in Kirknewton parish NUMBER NOT USED		
IR 90/25/140	Crookhouse (T) in Kirknewton parish		
IR 90/25/201	Greys Forest (T) in Kirknewton parish NUMBER NOT USED		
IR 90/25/236	Heathpool (T) in Kirknewton parish		
IR 90/25/269	Howtell (T) in Kirknewton parish		
IR 90/25/277	Kilham (T) in Kirknewton parish		
IR 90/25/282	Kirknewton (T)		
IR 90/25/286	Lanton (T) in Kirknewton parish NUMBER NOT USED		
IR 90/25/319	Milfield (T) in Kirknewton parish		
IR 90/25/347	Newton West (T) in Kirknewton parish		
IR 90/25/356	Paston (T) in Kirknewton parish		
IR 90/25/395	Selby's Forest (T) in Kirknewton parish		
IR 90/25/493	Yeavinger (T) in Kirknewton parish		
IR 94/25/7	Akeld (T) in Kirknewton parish		
IR 94/25/125	Coldsnouth and Thompsons' Walls (T) in Kirknewton parish		
IR 94/25/131	Coupland (T) in Kirknewton parish		
IR 94/25/140	Crockhouse (T) in Kirknewton parish		
IR 94/25/201	Greys Forest (T) in Kirknewton parish		
IR 94/25/236	Heathpool (T) in Kirknewton parish		
IR 94/25/269	Howtell (T) in Kirknewton parish		
IR 94/25/277	Kilham (T) in Kirknewton parish		
IR 94/25/282	Kirknewton (T)		
IR 94/25/286	Lanton (P) in Kirknewton parish		
IR 94/25/319	Milfield (T) in Kirknewton parish		

IR 94/25/347	Newton West (T) in Kirknewton parish		
IR 94/25/356	Paston (T) in Kirknewton parish		
IR 94/25/395	Selby's Forest (T) in Kirknewton parish		
IR 94/25/493	Yeavinger (T) in Kirknewton parish		
WO	Records created or inherited by the War Office, Armed Forces, Judge Advocate General, and related bodies		7
WO 97/447/62	WILLIAM MICKLE Born KIRKNEWTON, Midlothian Served in 25th Foot Regiment Discharged aged 44	1810-1838	
WO 97/578/22	JAMES HARVEY Born KIRKNEWTON, Midlothian Served in 42nd Foot Regiment Discharged aged 23	1837-1839	
WO 97/999/78	ROBERT FORTUNE Born KIRKNEWTON, Northumberland Served in 91st Foot Regiment; Militia Discharged aged 46 Covering date gives year of discharge.	1836	
WO 97/1224/108	ROBERT DIXON Born KIRKNEWTON, Northumberland Served in Royal Artillery Discharged aged 28	1813-1820	
WO 97/1231/100	JAMES GRAY Born KIRKNEWTON, Northumberland Served in Royal Artillery Discharged aged 43	1795-1816	
WO 97/1250/134	JOHN MILLAR Born KIRKNEWTON, Northumberland Served in Royal Artillery Discharged aged 43	1821-1843	
WO 97/1267/29	ANDREW TULLY Born KIRKNEWTON, Northumberland Served in Royal Artillery Discharged aged 47	1811-1834	
MAF	Records created or inherited by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Departments, and of related bodies		5
MAF 1/487	Northumberland: Kirknewton		
MAF 11/120	Kirknewton: A. Thompson and Wife; F.W. Lambton	1882 Apr. 20	
MAF 11/900	Kirknewton: The Earl Grey; The Earl of Tankerville	1875 Dec. 2	
MAF 21/50	Kirknewton, Northumberland: C.F. James; Robert Thompson	1852 July 17	
MAF 32/217/158	Parish No. 158 Parish: Kirknewton	1941-1943	
AIR	Records created or inherited by the Air Ministry, the Royal Air Force, and related bodies		5
AIR 2/18572	RAF Kirknewton	1965-1968	
AIR 28/426	KIRKNEWTON	1942 Dec.- 1944 Feb.	
AIR 29/1069	No. 243, Kirknewton	1943 Dec.- 1945 Dec.	
AIR 29/1550	No. 243, Kirknewton	1946 Jan.- 1950 Dec.	
AIR 29/2066	No. 243 Kirknewton	1951 Jan.-	

		1956 Jan.	
RG	Records of the General Register Office, Government Social Survey Department, and Office of Population Censuses and Surveys		4
RG 10/5189	Civil Parish, Township or Place: Kirknewton	1871	
RG 11/5134	Civil Parish, Township or Place: Kirknewton	1881	
RG 12/4270	Civil Parish, Township or Place: Kirknewton	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 Yeaverling	1901	
ED	Records created or inherited by the Department of Education and Science, and of related bodies		3
ED 21/13708	Kirknewton Church of England School	1872-1911	
ED 161/11089	Kirknewton, Southern Knowe Primary	1911-1969	
ED 161/11135	Kirknewton CE Primary	1900-1981	
HO	Records created or inherited by the Home Office, Ministry of Home Security, and related bodies		2
HO 45/9624/A19349	ECCLESIASTICAL (See separate heading for QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY): Disposal of living of Kirknewton. L.O.O. 695 doubts case of Simony.	1882	
HO 107/833	PARISH: Kirknewton	1841	
RAIL	Records of the pre-nationalisation railway companies, pre-nationalisation canal and related companies, the London Passenger Transport Board, and successors		1
RAIL 527/2313	Contracts 1 and 2: plans of stations at Alnwick, Edlingham, Whittingham, Glanton, Hedgeley, Wooperton, Lilburn (Ilderton), Wooler, Akeld, Kirknewton and Mindrum; signed by G W Meakin and I W Dean contractors, witnessed by Charles A Harrison	1885	
C	Records created, acquired, and inherited by Chancery, and also of the Wardrobe, Royal Household, Exchequer and various commissions		1
C 107/172	SELBY v YOUNG: Deed and accounts etc relating to farms in Chatton and Kirknewton: Northumb	1799-1813	
AVIA	Records created or inherited by the Ministry of Aviation and successors, the Air Registration Board, and related bodies		1

AVIA 5/20	Type: Spitfire 1 (X-4680); Location: Kirknewton; Report No.: W1041	1941 June	
WEST NEWTON			
PRO REFERENCE	TITLE/SCOPE & CONTENT	COVERING DATES	NO. OF DOCUMENTS
OS	Records of the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain		3
OS 31/1080	Includes: Northumberland: Westnewton, etc.	1897	
OS 31/1076	Includes: Northumberland: Westnewton PH; Akeld PH; Branxton PH; Carham PH; Coupland PH; Crookhouse PH; Doddington PH; Ewart PH; Ford PH; Howtel PH; Kilham PH; Kirknewton PH; Lanton PH; Milfield PH; Nesbit PH; Wooler PH; Yeavinging PH	1897	
OS 31/1081	Includes: Northumberland: Westnewton PH; Akeld PH; Cornhill PH; Coupland PH; Crookhouse PH; Earle PH; Ewart PH; Grey's Forest PH; Heathpool PH; Humbleton PH; Kirknewton PH; Lanton PH; Middleton Hall PH; North Middleton PH; Selby's Forest PH; Wooler PH; Yeavinging PH	1897	
RG	Records of the General Register Office, Government Social Survey Department, and Office of Population Censuses and Surveys		1
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: Yeavinging Hamlet: Coupland Hamlet: Milfield	1861	
IR	Records of the Boards of Stamps, Taxes, Excise, Stamps and Taxes, and Inland Revenue		1
IR 18/7164	NORTHUMBERLAND: Kirk Newton, parish: West Newton, township		

APPENDIX 7: Northumberland Records Office (NRO) catalogue

A catalogue listing documents relating to Kirknewton and Westnewton held in the NRO collection

KIRKNEWTON		
NRO Cat. No.	Details	Where
(A) ZSW 4/29-30	Deeds 1351-54	NRO
(D) ZAN M17/61	Deeds of the Stroker family 1587-1709	NRO
(H) QSI Mich 1789	Indictment re. Beaumont Bridge	NRO
(C) EP3	Registers 1802-1945	NRO
(L) Microf.14684-6	Registers 1747-1960; churchwardens & vestry minute book 1758-1944; account books 1768-1944	NRO
(A) NRO 2129	Deeds and legal papers re manor, lordship and estate of Kirknewton, 1754-1818	NRO
(E) DT 279 M	Tithe award 1843	NRO
(E) QRUp	Various in Deposited Plans index	NRO
(D) B24/1-2	Deeds conn.	NRO
(G) NRO 2000/7	Land valuation book 1910	NRO
(C) EP 3/45,46	Kirknewton C.E. School logbooks, 1905-75	Morpeth
(A) NRO 1147/F12	Deed, farms in Kirknewton parish, 1848	NRO
(A) ZMD 114/231	Deed of property, 1777	NRO
(A) Zwn A/2	Conveyance of tithes, 1766	NRO
(A) NRO 530 18/3	Sale catalogues and plan, various properties, 1816?, 1918	NRO
(A) NRO 530 20/88	Legal papers, etc. re. vicarage, 1826-8	NRO
(A) NRO 530 20/369	Murder of policeman, 1881	NRO
(G) ZAN M 15/A36a	Notes re. Kirknewton 1825-6	NRO
(H) QSI	Easter 177, Indictment re. highway	Morpeth
(H) QSI	Midsummer 1778, Indictment re. highway	Morpeth
(G) NRO 1755/2	Architectural study of parish church of St Gregory	NRO
(G) NRO 2794	Agricultural survey of Kirknewton, 1966	NRO
(H) NRO 2176/213	Papers re state aided land drainage system, n.d.	Morpeth
NRO 2176/236	Papers re state aided land drainage scheme re Sandy House, 1941-2	Morpeth
(C) EP 3/36/6	Tithe award 1843	Morpeth
(C) EP 3/36/38	Plans, sections and books of reference for Alnwick and Cornhill railway through Kirknewton parish, 1882	Morpeth
(C) EP 3/39, 45-47	Log books, minute book and papers re. Kirknewton C.E. school, 1886-1977	Morpeth
(G) NRO 3274/16	Land tax redemption certificate for property at Kirknewton, 1826	NRO
(G) NRO 2222/139	Lease of property at Kirknewton, William and Edward Walker to John Smart, 3 April 1738.	NRO
(G) NRO 4579	Copy of order of exchange and accompanying plan relating to lands at Kirknewton, 1862	NRO
(G) NRO 4702	Pedigree of Arms of Kirknewton	NRO
NRO 2222/139	Lease for one year between parties of a messuage called Goldshough in Kirknewton, 3 Pril 1738	NRO
(G) NRO 4809	Typescript memoirs of Mrs Freda Thornton (b.1915) Inlclding service in Kirknewton	NRO
(E) NRO 3460/22	Plan of Kirknewton Station, n.d.	NRO

(H) NRO 4090/A/107	Kirknewton C. E. Aided primary schoo, Governors minutes 1958-77.	NRO
(J) NRO 4241/8,9	Kirknewton C. E. school. HMI Report & correspondence re. changes in the timetable.	NRO
WESTNEWTON		
<i>NRO cat. No.</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>Where</i>
(E) DT 494 M	Tithe Award 1849	NRO
(H) QRA 59	Common Award 1866	Morpeth
(D) B24/1-2	Deed corn tithes & land 1675, 1705	NRO
(E) QRUp	see Deposited Plans Index	NRO
(A) NRO 530 20/70	Corres. Etc. of G. Brewis, 1816-19	NRO
(A) NRO. 324/W.3/12	Deed of assignment re manor and tithes 1716	NRO
(A) 1DE/1/139	Agreement for sale of mortgaged lands in West Newton together with Canna Corn mill in Kirknewton, 1712	NRO
(G) NRO. 2000/7	Domesday Book 1910	NRO
(C) EP. 3/36/9	Tithe Award 1849	Morpeth

APPENDIX 8: A History of Kirknewton House

This history of Kirknewton House was written concurrently with the Village Atlas and is the product of detailed research using records collected from various sources, including historic map evidence, oral accounts and, perhaps most importantly in this case, documents provided by a former owner of the property, Mr C. F. J. Thompson. The document is included here in its entirety, with the kind permission of its authors, as a fine example of the kind of detailed study that can be undertaken at the local level in order to add colour, definition and texture to broader historical outlines of the sort provided in the main Atlas text.

THE OWNERS OF KIRKNEWTON AND THE EVOLUTION OF KIRKNEWTON HOUSE

*By Anne and Brian Cox of Kirknewton House,
with considerable assistance from C. F. J. Thompson.*

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PART I – THE OWNERS OF KIRKNEWTON

Early History to 1315

The Manor of Kirknewton dates back to Norman times, when it was a member of the barony of Roos, held in chief by the successive owners of Wark. The first recorded owners of the vill were the Corbet family in 1235. In 1290, Walter, son and heir of William Corbet, held the manor of Newton in Glendale “of Robert Roos by homage and service of one knight”.

The Strother Family – 1315 to 1762

Walter Corbet in 1315 or 1317 included in his lease of Lanton to William Strother and his wife Joan all his demesne lands in Newton in Glendale, and in the following year conveyed to them all his other interests there, except for “the service due to Lanton Mill” and an outstanding rent. Walter Corbet’s son leased other land to the Strothers in 1329 and 1330, when the name Kirknewton rather than Newton was used for the first time.

The Strothers seem to have taken up their abode at Kirknewton in the latter part of the 14th Century, according to documents dated 1365 and 1388, and the manor itself was certainly in their hands by 1535, if not before.

The estate passed down through the Strother family until the beginning of the 18th Century, when the male line failed, and the estate passed in 1726 to JOHN STROTHER KER of Fowberry [b.1704]. He was the son and heir of MARY STROTHER, daughter of William Strother and Margaret, daughter of Sir Ralph Delaval [b.1683 Seaton Delaval-d.1721] and WALTER KER of Littleton in Scotland. John Strother Ker sold the property in 1762.

The James Family - 1762 to 1852

The property was advertised [1,871 acres] in 1761 and sold in 1762 to THOMAS JAMES [I] [b. about 1698-d.1769 Embleton] of Stamford in the parish of Embleton. He married ANNE [b.1702-d.1760 Embleton]. They had 5 children between 1729 and 1738, all “of Kirknewton”. The James family originated from Shilbottle, where a Thomas James (presumably father of Thomas James [I]) took a 21-year lease of land from the Duke of Somerset in 1709, and were lessees of Stamford Farm, reputedly the second most productive farm in Northumberland.

TJ [I] was succeeded by his eldest son, THOMAS JAMES [II] of Stamford [b.16 February 1729-d.1796 Embleton]. He married ELIZABETH THOMPSON, born at Norham but then of Barmoor [b.1746-d.1812 Embleton] in 1768. They had 6 children between 1769 and 1777.

TJ [II] bequeathed the property to his two eldest surviving sons, William James and Collingwood Forster James, in equal shares. When the sons moved from Stamford [where they were in 1799] to live at Kirknewton is uncertain¹, but it appears that improvements were made to the old farmhouse there in 1804. It seems that in 1814 Collingwood Forster purchased William's shares in the live and dead stock on the farm. Presumably after this CFJ farmed solely and paid rent to his brother. It seems that CFJ lived in the old farmhouse [since demolished, on the site where a barn now stands opposite the gates of Kirknewton House], until the present Kirknewton House was built. William is believed to have lived in one of the cottages at the East End until his death in 1826, with his natural daughter, who married a Mr Paxton in 1828.

WILLIAM JAMES, of Kirknewton and Holborn Grange² [b.1773 Embleton-d.1826 Kirknewton] was unmarried. His share went to 2 nephews, the sons of his sister Elizabeth³ who had died in 1809, and on the intestate death with no surviving heir of one of these, the whole share eventually devolved on the other, ROBERT THOMPSON. His share was mortgaged at the time of his death, and apparently further charged by Robert. This caused complications at the time of the partition of the estate [see below], and may explain Robert's subsequent decision to sell.

COLLINGWOOD FORSTER JAMES of Kirknewton [b.1775 Embleton-d.1852 Kirknewton] married MARY THOMPSON [b.1777-d.1862 Kirknewton], daughter of Thomas Thompson of Norham, in Edinburgh in 1814. They had two children, a son and a daughter, and built the present Kirknewton House in 1838-39. In the 1843 Tithe Award, CFJ is shown as the occupier of the still-entire estate [his brother William having died in 1826]. He was a Justice of the Peace, and during the Napoleonic Wars a Cornet in the Cheviot Legion. He also owned racehorses. Mary Thompson continued to live at Kirknewton House until her death there in 1862.

His son having died in infancy, CFJ settled his share on his daughter, ELIZABETH JAMES [b.1815 Kirknewton-d.1892 Kirknewton]. She married her cousin, ALEXANDER THOMPSON [I] [b.1815 Berwick-d.1895 Kirknewton], at Kirknewton in 1851. Their son Collingwood Forster James Thompson was born in Kirknewton in 1853. [Alexander was the eldest son of Thomas Thompson, Harbour Master of Berwick-upon-Tweed and Draper. TT was the brother of the Mary Thompson who married Collingwood Forster James. Both Mary and Thomas were children of the Thomas Thompson of Norham above].

[Some time soon after 1848, Alexander Thompson purchased the advowson of Kirknewton Parish from the Marquis of Bute (it having also been owned by the Stroathers and sold in the 1762 sale): it passed through several hands before those of the Marquis. AT sold the advowson to Morris Piddocke in 1878.]

Partition in 1852

In 1852 the property was partitioned, Robert Thompson taking the eastern side, and Collingwood Forster James the western side.

The WESTERN side became today's 600-acre West Kirknewton Farm, including Kirknewton House, completed 13 years earlier. The seven cottages at the East end of the farm passed to Robert, and the cottages on the West side [known as the "Blue Row"] were built in 1853. As many of the farm buildings were included in the area allotted to Robert, other replacements had to be made to the West side, including the water-operated threshing mill built in 1853, which has become today's West Kirknewton farmhouse.

According to Volume XI of "A History of Northumberland", the EASTERN side, known as Newton Tors, was sold by Robert Thompson in 1859 to THOMAS MORTON, who sold it in 1875 to THE EARL OF DURHAM. The Earl bequeathed Newton Tors [with the exception of 223 acres extending to the River Glen, which was not included in the 1875 sale] to his second son, THE HON.F.W.LAMBTON. Lambton sold it back to THOMAS MORTON in 1884. On Morton's death in 1898 Newton Tors passed with Yeavering to THOMAS KNIGHT CULLEY [and out of this account].

However, the Thompson family papers include a lease dated 29th March 1886 between The Hon. F.W. Lambton and Alexander Thompson, whereby the latter leased 215 acres at East Kirknewton for four years and yearly thereafter. The lease to Alexander [and his son Collingwood] in fact continued until about 1914. As East Kirknewton continues to be owned by descendants of The Hon. F.W. Lambton, it seems to have been separated at some point from Newton Tors [the reference to the 223 acres not being bequeathed to The Hon F.W. Lambton is confusing, however]. If the 215 acres at East Kirknewton is the same as the 223 acres extending to the River Glen referred to above, the Earl of Durham could have acquired it at any time between the 1852 partition and his death.

According to Volume XI, the 223 acres passed from the Hon.F.W.Lambton to his second son, CAPT.CLAUD LAMBTON. It remains in the Lambton family, the current owners being EDWARD [brother of the late Prime Minister] and NANCY DOUGLAS-HOME, who inherited it from a Lambton uncle [presumably Claud or a descendant of Claud].

The Thompson Family - West Kirknewton from 1852 to 1975

West Kirknewton was owned by the above ELIZABETH JAMES and ALEXANDER THOMPSON. The 1871 Census described Alexander as a landowner occupying 3,100 acres, employing 27 men, 2 boys and 13 women, so he clearly owned other land than just West Kirknewton. There were 2 servants, Francis Douglas and Eleanor Beveridge. The 1881 Census shows Alexander and Elizabeth as having one son at home, Collingwood, aged 27 and described as "Farmer's Son", and a Cook [Agnes Botton] and Housemaid [Ellen Skean]. Alexander's occupation was shown as "Land Owner, of 633 acres employing 8 Labourers and 1 Boy Farmer", and Elizabeth's as "Land Owner of 395 acres employing 6 Men 4 Women 1 Boy". Alexander's 633 acres was presumably West Kirknewton, acquired *jure uxoris* from his wife on their marriage; it is known that Alexander also owned a mill at Hethpool from 1873 to 1895. Presumably Elizabeth's 395 acres were located elsewhere. This leaves at least 2,000 acres unaccounted for between the two Censuses⁴. In the 1880s some land was sold to the North Eastern Railway for the construction of the Alnwick-Cornhill branch line, including space for Kirknewton station.

West Kirknewton passed to their son, COLLINGWOOD FORSTER JAMES THOMPSON [b.1853 Kirknewton-d.1927 Kirknewton]. He married FRANCES SANDS THOMPSON [b. Berwick 1855-d.1938 Kirknewton] in

Berwick in 1885. She was the daughter of Robert Thompson of Norham, a substantial farm tenant and magistrate, and former draper, and was Collingwood's cousin. Collingwood therefore followed his father's example in marrying his cousin. They took up residence on or shortly after their marriage nearby at Downham, where Collingwood had become tenant in 1882, and remained there until 1920 when notice to quit was given by the owners [the Grey family] to enable the farm to be sold with vacant possession. Collingwood and Frances had three sons [Collingwood James, Alexander and George] and two daughters. The second son, Alexander, born at Downham in 1894, ultimately acquired West Kirknewton [see below].

The family's continued residence at Downham is confirmed by the 1901 Census and by a local trade directory of 1902. The Land Valuation Book of 1910 also refers to their residence at Downham, and to the "occupation" of 629 acres at Kirknewton, which was farmed as a "led off" farm.

The older Alexander was still at Kirknewton in 1886, when he was 71, recorded in a trade directory of that year as a "farmer and landowner". [Also in 1886, Alexander paid over funds, on behalf of the Newcastle solicitors' practice of Dees & Thompson, to the widow of the late vicar of Kirknewton, Richard Smith. Dees & Thompson were acting [as they still were in 1910] for Morris Piddocke, to whom Alexander had sold the advowson in 1878, and who had installed Richard Smith as vicar in 1882. The connection of the Kirknewton Thompsons with the Thompson of Dees & Thompson arose as Thomas William Thompson, the eldest brother of Frances Sands, was the original Thompson of the firm. Collingwood's son Alexander became a solicitor in his uncle's firm in Newcastle after the First World War, and eventually became Senior Partner.]

Collingwood's mother died in 1892 and his father in 1895: from this time Kirknewton House was used as a weekend/holiday home by Thomas William Thompson until his death in 1920. The 1901 Census records the house as unoccupied. Collingwood and Frances' eldest son, Collingwood James, lived briefly at Kirknewton after his marriage in 1919 until he purchased property at Longridge near Berwick-upon-Tweed.

After leaving Downham in 1920, Collingwood and Frances took up residence at Kirknewton House. Frances continued to live at Kirknewton after Collingwood's death in 1927 until her own death, with her unmarried daughter Kathleen May, and [until his marriage] her youngest son George.

After Frances' death in 1938, her younger son, ALEXANDER THOMPSON [II] [b.1894 Downham-d.1975 Newcastle-upon-Tyne], purchased West Kirknewton [with an Order of Court] from his father's executors, as his elder brother did not want the property. His sister Kathleen May continued to live at Kirknewton House until her death in 1968, with a companion, Miss Lily Watt, who died there about a year later. After 1968 Alexander used the house as a weekend home, employing a resident housekeeper [a Miss Thompson who was not a relative], who left not long before his death in 1975. West Kirknewton Farm was let in 1939 to a Mr Shell, and later to a Mr Turnbull. Alexander took the farm in hand in 1944 and continued to farm it [with a manager] until his death.

Alexander was unmarried, and the property was sold after his death. As already mentioned, he was a prominent solicitor in Newcastle, where he lived [he had an address there in the 1930s at 69 Fern Avenue]. He is the only child of CFJT and FST buried in the family grave at Kirknewton. He appears to have led a very busy life. He was educated at Durham School from 1907, and served in the First World War as a Captain in the 6th Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers. He was a Prisoner of War from April to November 1918. He played 1st XV rugby for Northern RFC in 1913-14 and from 1919 to 1927, and rowed for Tyne ARC 1st Crew in 1914 and from 1920 to 1929. In the 1936 "Who's Who in Northumberland" his interests were listed as fishing [his father, and presumably Alexander too, owned fishing rights in the College Burn and above Lanton in the River Glen], shooting and ski-ing. He was a Cresta Ice Run rider and member of the Bobsleigh Club, St Moritz. He is understood to have moved in influential circles and to have been friendly with the 2nd Lord Armstrong [of Bamburgh and Cragside]. He continued to live in Newcastle after his retirement until his death there, visiting Kirknewton at weekends.

From 1975 to today

Following Alexander Thompson's death in 1975, West Kirknewton was purchased by the MARTIN family, farmers of Duns in Berwickshire, following which the property was further partitioned, and Kirknewton House sold separately in grounds of 3.03 acres. West Kirknewton Farm is now owned and farmed by COLIN MARTIN and his family, who live in a new farmhouse reconstructed from the threshing mill built in 1853.

Kirknewton House has had the following owners since its partition from West Kirknewton Farm:

[MICHAEL and JANE] INNES, from approximately 1976 to approximately 1996

SIR MICHAEL and LUCINDA PETO, from approximately 1996 to March 1999

BRIAN and ANNE COX, from March 1999 to date

PART II – THE EVOLUTION OF KIRKNEWTON HOUSE

Listing Details

Kirknewton House is Grade II Listed, with the following particulars:

- House. 1830-40^a. Painted roughcast with ashlar quoins, plinth and dressings^b. Welsh slate roof. 2 storeys. 3 x 2 bays with lower service wing to rear
- Central 4-panelled door with margined overlight in Tuscan doorcase with modillioned and moulded cornice
- Ground floor windows are 2-pane sashes^c; 12-pane sashes above, all in alternating-block surrounds
- Projecting eaves with paired stone brackets. Roof U-shaped in plan with 4 ridge stacks
- Returns have ground-floor square bay windows with tripartite sashes and moulded cornices. 12-pane sashes elsewhere.
- Lower 4-bay service wing to rear has C20 12-pane sashes and surrounds.
- Interior has staircase with stick balusters, turned newels and wreathed handrail

^a actually 1838-39

^b of Doddington stone [Doddington freestone was also used for the chimneys, gateposts and in the garden]

^c the 2-pane sashes on either side of the front door [and the south window of the south-east bedroom] were restored in 1999 to their 12-pane original condition [for which there is photographic evidence]

Plans [1838]

Kirknewton House was constructed for Collingwood Forster James in 1838-1839 [not in 1852, as stated in 1969 in Allsopp & Clark's "Historic Architecture of Northumberland"]. Fortunately, much of the original documentation has survived, and has been used to produce the following account.

Kirknewton House was designed by Thomas Oliver [1791-1857], a Tyneside contemporary of John Dobson and designer of Leazes Terrace in Newcastle. He designed few buildings outside Newcastle and is now unduly neglected⁵.

The earliest surviving reference is a modern copy of a letter from Thomas Oliver, from 12 Royal Arcade, Newcastle, dated 15 March 1838, to Robert Thompson, Collingwood's nephew, which reads:

Dear Sir,

I have forwarded the Design to C. James Esq. and with it an estimate; the amount being 1037£ calculated upon the mason winning his own stone, but no charge for the use of the Quarry. The above is estimating upon the leading of all materials to be found by the Owner.

Should the design be fully approved of, and should it be built by contract; Specifications of the different works will be wanted. But that is never done until the plans are examined and fixed on, and the amount of estimate approved of. I have no doubt that a farm House containing the same number of rooms (the Stories being lower and the Rooms smaller) might be completed for several Hundred Pounds less. I am aware of that being the fact as I witnessed one built a few years ago for £590.

The Estimate I have made is upon a similar ratio to the above, and I believe to be very near the real cost so as to execute it creditably.

(Signed) Thos. Oliver

Robert Thompson sent Collingwood a copy of this letter on 27 March 1838 from "Keightly" [probably in fact Knightley] near Eccleshall in Staffordshire, where he was then either staying or resident, his own covering letter [also transcribed from a modern copy] reading as follows:

My Dear Uncle,

I received a letter from Oliver the other day on my return home of which I send a copy as he may possibly not have given you his views. It appears if you are to have spacious and loft rooms you will have to pay for the luxury, as his estimate far exceeds our ideas as to the cost.

I think it would be a very commodious and comfortable House – And it must be for your consideration whether or not you will have it curtailed in size. I think the principal rooms might be pared down a little without much diminishing the convenience of the House – And it appears to me that Oliver's estimate is high.

I am ruined just now with travelling expenses and am under the necessity of drawing on you for the rent of 4 months which will fall due in August; And you will much oblige me by sending the note to the Tweed Bank as soon as you receive it (or at once return it to me) and request them to forward me an order on London for the proceeds. I hope you are all well.

I remain, Dr. Uncle

Yr. Affec. Nephew

Robt. Thompson

The final estimate was £1003 12s 3d, so there may have been a small amount of "paring down", either of the estimate itself or of the work to be carried out. In any event, it was soon resolved, as work on the foundations started in April [see below], and on 24 May Collingwood entered into an agreement with a John Cook ["Civil Engineer"] to superintend the construction "at 3 per cent on the estimated cost". Cook appears to have seen the project through, as his last payment was in September 1839, when construction was complete. Cook was paid mainly in cash instalments, but including "2 bolls Potatoes at 12/-". He was paid a total of £45, of which £30 related to the estimated cost, and £15 for additional plans. Thomas Oliver was paid 4 guineas for his architect's plans.

Thomas Oliver's plans show a house that is unchanged today in its main elements, consisting of a two-storey main house and lower rear wing. The front entrance opens into a hall running the length of the house. The drawing room to the left and dining room [now kitchen] to the right have similar dimensions of 18' x 16'. The kitchen [now rear lounge], behind the dining room, has measurements of 18' x 15', while the breakfast room [now dining room], behind the drawing room, is slightly smaller at 14' 6" x 15' to accommodate the main stairs. The rear wing is shown with a back kitchen measuring 14' 6" x 17' 6", beyond which is a pantry and dairy, and back stairs rising directly from the rear of the hall. A cellar is accessed from under the main stairs. Outside, there is a coal yard with ash pit, and two WCs.

Upstairs, the plans show four bedrooms in the main house corresponding to the four downstairs rooms. 3 of these remain today, but the fourth has been converted into a dressing room and bathroom. Oliver's plans show a dressing room above the front door, which later became a bedroom [now used as a study]. The rear wing has two bedrooms, one marked "Servants Bed Room" and a store closet. Both the main and rear wings have closets.

Externally, the plan showed a front elevation of three bays that is unchanged today. The north and south elevations of the main wing each had 4 windows, without today's dining room and drawing room bays and the additional bathroom window on the north front. The north elevation of the rear wing was lower than it is today, with four windows, of which the upper pair were half-height, rather than the 8 full-height ones of today. The south elevation of the rear wing shows only one half-height upper window [compared with 2 full-height ones today], a yard with full double gates, and a rear door to the main house which is open to the garden. The west elevation shows the lower original roof-line of rear wing, and two ground floor wing windows differently-positioned to today's pair. The large

main landing window is Venetian [today it is rectangular], and the outer courtyard range has a pitched roof, compared with today's lean-to roof.

The exterior of Kirknewton House was probably always left grey until the 1970s, since which time it has been painted white; this has had a marked effect on its appearance.

Construction [1838-1839]

The "*General Conditions for all the Contractors*" begin with the words:

"It must be understood by all the Contractors, that the work in each department must be executed in the most perfect manner, and agreeably to these specifications. And the Contractors are bound in consequence, to employ hands amply qualified for the work they are engaged in, for nothing but the most perfect work will be accepted..."

Time scales were laid down as follows:

The Mason shall complete the whole of the buildings in Three Months from the date of the agreement

The Slater in Two Weeks after the roof is prepared

The Joiner shall complete the whole of his work Seven Months after the date of this agreement

The Plasterer shall at all times be forward with his work as it may be required

The General Conditions also laid down terms for payment, penalties and alterations, and were followed by detailed specifications for each contractor, once the "foundations and common shore" had been "cut by the Employer".

Work on the foundations, drains, etc. was carried out by James Wilson & Co, who received a cash advance on 31 March and whose first work was recorded at 17 April. Most tasks were completed by 7 August, but further work on dikes, pipes etc continued until March 1839.

David Waddle of Coldstream was appointed Mason on 19 July 1838. Waddle was the first party to the agreement, with Messrs H. Waddell of Chillingham as the second, providing surety; Collingwood James was the third party. Waddle is later spelled Waddell, although whether out of confusion or to correct an error – the two parties may have been related – is not known. Work sufficient to enable the roof to be constructed was to be completed by 15 September, with the balance completed by 15 December 1838. Waddell was required to provide all materials and tools excepting only "lime sand bricks cans for the chimney tops and whinstones and the carriage of the whole of the said materials". This presumably meant he was required to provide dressed stone for the quoins, plinth and dressings himself. As his third and last installment payment was dated 22 October, he seems to have completed his work within or close to the specified timetable. Payments for additional work continued to be made until 6 September 1839, including for example an "allowance for front door steps" of 10 shillings on 20 August 1839.

Waddell's additional work was not confined to the house, but also included "garden walls, sunk fence front of house, bridges etc". Another mason, John Young of Wooler, carried out dyking work on "the new road" and "burnside" [presumably the stream running through the garden], Plantation Dyke, and the wall and gates in front of the house.

A statement of incidental charges spanning the period from 20 June 1838 to 13 July 1839 gives a vivid insight into the large amount of construction material needed to build the house, and the cartage involved in delivering it. The first few entries are:

June 20	Waggon & cart to Berwick for	7s 8½d
21	8 carts to Doddington quarry for freestones	3s 0d
22	Waggon & cart to Berwick for wood	7s 8½d
25	Waggon & cart to Berwick for wood	7s 8½d
27	8 carts to Doddington quarry	3s 0d
29	Waggon & cart to Berwick for wood	7s 8½d
July 4	10 carts to Doddington quarry	3s 9d

In total, the statement records 236 cartloads from Doddington Quarry, and over 20 trips to Berwick [most with a waggon and at least one cart], for wood, slates, lead, chimney tops and Arbroath flagstone. Arbroath flagstone was also carted from Waren Mill near Bamburgh. Carts were also sent to Kelso for "sundries". Payments are also recorded for over 100 loads of lime. Large amounts of local whinstone were also needed for garden walls etc, although presumably – to judge by the number of cartloads – undressed Doddington stone was used for the house walls.

An agreement was made with Adam Young of Kelso on 24 July 1838 for "the Joiner and Carpenter Glazier Slater and Plaster Work" at the new house. Andrew Pirie of Kelso, and Hooper & Miller, also of Kelso, provided surety for this large contract, which, estimated at £590 and actually amounting to £727, was easily the largest in financial terms. Adam Young's initial estimate has survived, as well as his final statement of account of 26 August 1839. He was required to provide all materials and tools, presumably including timber, at his own expense, excepting only "lime for the plaster work and the carriage of the whole of the materials". The roof was to be covered within 12 days of "the Mason work thereof being completed" and the plaster work by 1 December 1838. The rest of the work was to be completed so that the house "may be fit for the habitation and reception of the said Collingwood Forster James on or before the first day of April next", i.e. 1 April 1839, in accordance with the 7 months laid down in the General Conditions.

In the event, the last payment to Adam Young was not made until August 1839. Payments were made to him on 17 October [£250] and 5 November [£100] 1838, and on 9 February [£130], 1 May [£100] and 26 August 1839 [£147.13.2½d]. As there was a significant additional payment of £137.13.2½d over and above the original contract, it looks as though the extra work may have been the reason for the delay, rather than falling behind timetable. David Waddell's main payments were also completed by the beginning of May 1839, with additional payments running on until September.

The main work on the new house seems therefore to have been finished between May and September 1839, although some work was carried out subsequently up until 1842, particularly for chimneys, cornices etc, probably as a result of practical experience with the local weather. It is presumed Collingwood and his family moved into their new home in the summer or autumn of 1839, since alterations were started soon after at the old house, and seem to have taken about 6 months up to June 1840.

The final summary of accounts for Kirknewton House and associated work was as follows:

Mr David Waddell for Mason Work to new house	218 11 7
Ditto for Mason Work done on garden walls, etc.	39 8 11
Mr Adam Young for Joiner, Plumber, Glazier, Slater, Plaster, etc.	727 13 2½
Mr John Cook for Plans, Superintendance, etc.	45 0 0
Mr Th Oliver for Plan	4 4 0
Expences loading Free Stones, Wood, Slater, etc.	14 8 10½
James Wilson winning Whin Stones,, drains, etc.	31 11 0
Thos Straker ditto	7 6 5
Thos Hall & R. Lyall loading lime	21 16 0
Sundries	85 7 2
John Young (Mason, for stone dikes about house)	14 11 7
Alterations to old house etc (bill for rates not included)	81 3 2
Lime	20 0 0
Total	1311 1 11½

It would appear from these figures that the final cost of the house itself was not greatly in excess of the original estimate of £1003 12s 3d.

Later 19th Century Changes

The later 19th Century history of Kirknewton House is more difficult to reconstruct, although the main outline is clear from published large-scale maps, photographs and some original documentation, including pencilled annotations on the original plans.

There exists an undated specification of what appear to be substantial alterations proposed for Alexander Thompson. This refers to proposed work in both the house and farm buildings, with that in the house apparently involving construction of new windows, quoins etc. Unfortunately, its accompanying plans are missing so it is difficult to be sure what the proposed alterations actually comprised.

This specification seems to date from between 1852, when Alexander succeeded Collingwood James as owner, and 1887, because it mentions cartage from Cornhill railway station, which was opened in 1849, rather than from Kirknewton, which opened in 1887. The house is shown on the First Edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1860 in what appears to be its original condition, but the proposed alterations, if carried out by then – or even at all – may not have been recorded or substantial enough to record. However, the Second Edition 25" map, dating from about 1897, appears to show [possibly added by hand] the addition of the bay window in today's kitchen [this still has shutters, like those of the original parts of the house]; the house appears otherwise to be unchanged from 1860. Construction of this bay would certainly have been a substantial task, and may be the subject of the specification. This seems to be borne out by the plasterer's specification, which refers to window recesses and carrying on cornices and plaster from other parts of the room.

A second specification also exists, which appears to be dated 9 July 1872 [it could be 1892, but this is unlikely as it also refers to Cornhill station]. It looks as though it may be in the same hand as the first one, and may therefore be of the same or similar date. It, too, unfortunately lacks its accompanying plans, and is difficult to interpret. It includes what seems to be a great deal of refurbishment work, and also the construction of a proposed new entrance hall. An existing plan of a proposed projecting front porch may be connected with this specification. This porch was never built, and the front entrance remains today as originally constructed.

It seems likely that the construction of a butler's pantry [now part of the downstairs cloakroom and WC] and a large conservatory [shown on the 1897 map and seen in an 1898 photograph; since demolished] were built at this time. If so, this may have been when the curtain wall linking the main wing to the courtyard range was constructed [to act as a back wall to the conservatory], and the transverse wall of the original coal yard removed.

In summary, by 1897 the following changes, other than general improvement and refurbishment, seem to have been made:

- addition of the dining room bay
- addition of the butler's pantry [now the downstairs cloakroom and WC]
- changes to the coal yard
- addition of the conservatory [later demolished]

It seems likely that much of this work was carried out in or soon after 1872, as Alexander Thompson and his wife Elizabeth were both 57 in that year, near the maximum age at which most people would undertake major work on their house. This was also a time when it might have been expected that their son Collingwood would stay on in the house, which he did not in the event do, moving to Downham in 1882. If built in the 1870s, the conservatory would have been about 40 years old when it was demolished due to decay at around the time of the First World War – this seems a more likely age than if it had been built in the 1890s.

The Changes of 1920-1921

As already described, Kirknewton House was used as a holiday home after Alexander and Elizabeth died in the 1890s. It does not appear that any major changes apart from the demolition of the conservatory took place until Collingwood's return from Downham in 1920, by which time the house is likely to have been in need of renovation. Reavell & Tebbs, Architects & Surveyors of Alnwick, were asked to prepare plans for various alterations, which they duly did on 17 August 1920.

The most significant change made by Collingwood was the addition of the Drawing Room bay, to a similar design as the Dining Room bay, built nearly 50 years earlier, and again using Doddington stone. Reavell & Tebbs stated that they had shown "this bay as the same outside size as the dining room bay. It will give a little more room inside as we have made the wall slightly thinner and have made the window openings larger". Additional support was provided by a steel framework, although the architects' proposal for an outward-opening casement window was not proceeded with. The bay might have originally been seen as a replacement for the lost conservatory, but Collingwood perhaps had second thoughts about the potential effects of the Northumberland climate! A proposal to enlarge the bedroom window over the new drawing room bay was also not carried out.

Other work on the house included extension of the butler's pantry up to the garden wall, i.e. the addition of the area now occupied by the back part of the cloakroom and the downstairs WC. Access was to be "by a new door in the kitchen passage, and the present dangerous entrance would be blocked up". Improvements were also to be made to the coal yard area, especially to the outside WCs, where "the present somewhat primitive arrangement is very foul, in spite of the quantity of water continually flowing". New concrete floors were laid throughout the rear of the house, and improvements made to kitchen and water systems.

The new work also included the provision of an electricity supply for the first time, with power provided by hydro-electricity. A power house for a Pelton Wheel and generator, with adjoining battery house, was built in the top corner of the paddock opposite the front entrance of the house [now West Kirknewton Farm's nursery paddock, where the remains of the power house are still visible]. The stream running through the grounds was dammed at the top of the hill to provide a head of water, and improvements were made at the same time to the mill-race taking water to the threshing mill [now West Kirknewton Farmhouse].

T. Patterson, Bros of Branxton carried out the building work on the house [£584 2s 4d] and power house, dam etc [£226 12s 9d]. T. Fairnington & Sons, also of Branxton, carried out the extensive joinery work needed, to the value of £357 8s 10¾d. The electrical work was done by Falconar, Cross & Co., Electrical Engineers of Ridley Place, Newcastle, and cost £653 16s 6d. The very considerable amount of plumbing work, which seems to have included installation of the present piped water supply, was carried out by Thomas Ford & Sons of Coldstream, at a cost of £660 18s 1d. With Reavell & Tebbs' fees of £173 14s 7d, and various other bills, the total cost of the work amounted to £2,930 1s 10¾d.

Once this work was completed, and a telephone installed a few years later, Collingwood would have had a substantially modernised house. This would have been recognisably similar to today's house except for later improvements to bathroom facilities, and the renovation and improvement of the rear wing. As always, however, not all the work was trouble-free, as is evidenced by a letter from Reavell & Tebbs of 9 June 1922 to Mrs Thompson, concerning corrosion problems with the new boiler.

The Changes of 1939-1940

It is believed that no further major alterations took place until 1939-40, following Alexander Thompson's purchase of the property after the death of Collingwood's widow, Frances. Some of the changes described below may however have been made earlier or later, and some of the reasoning is conjectural [documentary evidence of the 1939-40 alterations may be available if the bye-law submissions for those years are still held at Berwick].

As already mentioned, the house was occupied at this time by Alexander's unmarried sister, Kathleen May, and her companion, Lily Watt, and the alterations carried out would have reflected their needs.

In the main house, the only significant alteration was the conversion of one bedroom into a dressing room and two bathrooms. The original plans also show a closet adjacent to this bedroom, which, if still in existence at this time, was also removed as part of the alterations. Access to the new inner bathroom [now a shower room] was from the landing, while the dressing room was accessed from the main bedroom over the dining room, and gave access to the outer bathroom [today's bathroom]. Construction of the dressing room would have involved removal of part of a structural wall to allow access, and the replacement of the existing bedroom window by two new ones, one each for the dressing room and bathroom.

In the main kitchen [now the rear lounge], an Aga cooking stove was installed at this time, replacing an old-fashioned "black devil" coal stove.

Major changes were made to the rear wing, which is believed still to have retained largely its original structural arrangement. The rear wing had been constructed with a structural division; this separated, downstairs, the back kitchen from the dairy and pantry, and upstairs, a fairly large room at the far end from the space immediately off the main landing. On the north side of the house, each of the two main divisions had a single window upstairs and downstairs, making four in all. The upstairs windows were only half height due to a much lower roof-line than in the main house. In the west gable, there were two windows, one to light the pantry, and the other the dairy. On the south side, there was only one half-height window, lighting the stairs rising from the rear hall, and the upstairs landing.

The alterations included a raised roof-line, allowing full-height windows to be inserted upstairs, and doubled the number of north side windows to 8, reflecting changed internal arrangements. When taken together with the dining room bay window and the additional upstairs window for the new dressing room, these alterations to the rear wing result in the north front of the house looking quite different to its original 1839 form.

In the west gable, the pantry window [no longer required: see below] seems to have been moved a few feet to provide light at the end of the hall, which now extended right up to the gable following replacement of the stairs by the present lean-to arrangement.

On the south side, the single half-height upper window in the far part of the wing was replaced by two full-height windows, giving south light to the inner part of the wing for the first time. The room now occupying this space is the only one in the house with both north and south windows, although until fairly recently it is believed the south light was blocked by a partition inserted to provide a corridor to the back of the wing. A half-light on the landing of the new lean-to stairs probably also dates from this work.

The landing window in the main house probably also gained its extra upper section [and new, extended shutters] at this time, as a result of the opportunity provided by the raised roof-line. It was originally a round-arched Venetian window according to the 1838 plans, but had already become rectangular by 1899, as can be seen in a photograph of that year.

The present rear lean-to staircase appears to have been constructed at this time, rising over the site of one of the original outside WCs, with a new rear boiler room and inside WC beneath. The lean-to extension is clearly shown on a photograph dating from around this time, which confirms that it was not added after 1975, as had been earlier suspected.

Internally, on the ground floor of the rear wing, the inner part of the dairy and pantry were converted into a staff sitting room, with a new fireplace, but using the original entrance. The far part of the dairy and pantry, corresponding to today's flat kitchen, also seems to have been created as an individual room at this time, although it is not known what the new space was used for.

The rear kitchen may also have been divided into two at this time [as it is now], since the original large 16-pane window was replaced by two standard 12-pane windows.

Upstairs, in the improved space provided by the raised roof-line, two maids' bedrooms were created, presumably at the rear where the present bedroom has two windows. This room was originally designed as a 12' x 12' bedroom with a single window, but it is not clear what it had actually been used for. The inner room seems have seen several changes since the house was constructed, but after being provided with a second window in 1939-40 seems to have been divided into the present laundry room [also giving access to the loft] and a bedroom which was used by Miss Watt.

Few other changes seem to have been to the house between this time and Alexander's death in 1975, by which time the house was in a rather run-down condition [as indeed parts still were in 1998, prior to thorough renovation and re-decoration]. However, Alexander did carry out some modernisation of the farm steading, including construction of a manager's house.

Changes Since 1975

At some point since 1975, probably during the Innes' ownership, the back part of the rear wing was converted into a self-contained flat. A door was inserted, opening from the rear wing hall into a new external covered porch in the courtyard. This porch was large enough to be used as a small room. It seems likely that the present flat kitchen was constructed at this time, out of the room referred to above which was created in 1939-40 from the outer part of the old pantry and dairy.

The rear part of the hall was partitioned off from the front of the house immediately behind the present back door, making the lower floor fully self-contained. No permanent division was made upstairs, but doors could be locked to provide either one or two bedrooms in the flat. The flat shower room was probably constructed, from part of the rear bedroom, at this time. The flat was provided with its own boiler, telephone and electricity supply, and was separately rated. In 1998, it was being let temporarily on a two-bedroom basis.

Following their purchase of the property with vacant possession in 1999, Brian and Anne Cox removed the partitioning between the house and flat, demolished the porch and separate entrance, and renovated the courtyard in which the porch stood. The position of the porch door has been maintained by the design of the replacement window and stonework. As part of this work, an outside entrance to the cellar was filled in, and a new entrance was made from the courtyard through to the south lawn in the original 1839 style, where the external cellar steps had previously been. At the same time, an old doorway between the interior and exterior rooms of the cellar was re-opened, enabling the whole cellar to be accessed again from inside the house.

A doorway was also opened from the small kitchen to the utility room [the two rooms which had been created at some point from the original back kitchen]. The small kitchen had previously only been accessible from the main kitchen, and the utility room from the back hall. At the same time a corridor door standing between the internal cellar door and the cloakroom was removed. Prior to these changes, it would have been possible for the cloakroom, utility room and entire west wing to be kept separate from the main house, as servants' areas.

Unresolved Matters

Although, as has been seen, a considerable amount of evidence is available on the house's construction history and domestic arrangements, there are still a number of unresolved matters, of which two examples are:

- why, upstairs in the main house, is there an old lock on the bedroom side of the door between the main bedroom and dressing room? This would seem to lack any purpose, unless there was direct access for a maid from the landing to the dressing room, which seems unlikely.
- one of the local tradesmen recalls a rear entrance from the hall in the west gable in the 1960s. This does not seem to fit any of the evidence. Is the account of the 1939-40 changes given above, correct?

These, and other matters such as the dates of the various fireplaces in the house, can possibly be resolved by closer examination of surviving documents, or recollections of people who were familiar with the house before 1975. In the case of others it may not now be possible to arrive at a certain resolution.

Today's Interiors

Drawing Room

The Drawing Room appears to be in original structural condition, including the shutter-less bay added in 1920-21; its pink decoration dates from the period of Innes ownership.

Kitchen

The present kitchen, with original shutters and what may be an original fireplace, was originally the dining room. It was converted by the Petos to a kitchen with work units and a reconditioned Aga, and upgraded by the Coxes to include a new island worktop constructed by Taylor & Green of Etal. A new cooking Aga was installed in 2003. The kitchen is connected, by a passage [previously a serving-hatch] containing storage facilities, to the original kitchen [now the Sitting Room]. The passage door matches a similar door, with old lock and key, on the other side of the fireplace, which opens to a cupboard. The original plans do not show any direct door access between the kitchen and dining room, but a serving hatch or hatches may have been included from the outset.

Dining Room

The present Dining Room, formerly known as the "Smoke Room" was originally used as a study and farm office, as well as a day-room; it has an in-built iron safe. It has a glass-fronted cupboard and original shutters, and was fully renovated by the Coxes to serve as a dining room and library.

Sitting Room

The sitting room, with original shutters, was the original kitchen. It was in very dilapidated condition in 1998, and contained the main heating boiler [since moved to the cellar]. The room had earlier contained a large coke-fired Aga installed in 1939/40, which did not heat the water. Full renovation by the Coxes exposed the original [cracked] fireplace lintel; the fireplace area was turned into a small inglenook, incorporating re-used stone from Netherwitton Hall and curved bricks from the chimney of the last remaining mill at Wooler.

Cloakroom and Toilet

The Cloakroom area appears to have originated as a butler's pantry, and was probably constructed in 1872. It was extended in 1920 to include the area now occupied by the WC, at which time it may have had a new roof. In 1999, it was fully refurbished, including relocation of the wall partition to make the toilet area larger, and replacement of the roof again as it was in poor condition and causing damp. The sash window in the toilet also dates from 1999.

Cellar

The cellar was originally a single room, accessed only from inside the house. At some early point, possibly in 1872, it seems to have been divided into two rooms, with a connecting door. Both cellar doors appear to be original, with original keys. It is believed that Alexander Thompson constructed the external stepped access to the cellar in 1939-40, and sealed the connecting door between the two cellar rooms, to allow access to the central heating boiler when the house was unoccupied. The old door between the two rooms was re-opened in 1999, and the outside steps filled in and access blocked. The whole cellar was redecorated and re-sealed against damp. The small cellar room still contains its original slate shelves, and was probably a cold store. The larger room contains a disused copper tank, and the main heating boiler, which was moved [or moved back] from the original kitchen. Two small sections of wall have been left unpainted as they show dates when the cellar was cleaned.

Hall, Stairs and Landing in the Main Wing

These appear to be in their original form, including tall shutters on the half-landing and an original china store cupboard in the Hall, other than the enlargement of the landing window and its shutters in 1939-40, and major renovation in 1999 of the rear part of the Hall. This included the insertion of an archway, and removal of an interior door. The Canadian Elk head, which is believed to have been in Northumberland since about 1900, was mounted in the Hall in 1999.

Bedrooms in the Main Wing

The 4 remaining bedrooms [originally 3 bedrooms and a dressing room] in the main wing appear to be in original condition, other than basins in the two south side bedrooms, which are believed to have been added by the Petos as part of an unrealised plan to offer commercial accommodation. In 1999 these were boxed in to make them more attractive. There are original shutters in all 4 bedrooms, although one pair in each of the main and south-east bedrooms are no longer operable.

Main Wing Dressing Room, Bathroom and Shower Room

As mentioned above, this area was originally another large bedroom. By 1998 it had become a dressing room and two bathrooms, one with access from the main bedroom via the dressing room, the other with access from the main landing. The area was renovated in 1999 to create a larger bathroom and smaller shower room, retaining the previous access from the main bedroom and main landing respectively.

West Wing

The Art Room, which occupies the front half of the old back kitchen, was fitted out as a small kitchen in the Innes' time. As mentioned above, the doorway to the Utility Room was inserted in 1999.

The Utility Room, which occupies the rear part of the old back kitchen, contains old cupboards, some with wire gauze for food storage. It may have been used for many years for this purpose, and with some certainty at least from 1939-40 when the rear pantry and dairy were converted into a staff sitting-room. The cupboard wire gauze appears

original, but has been replaced over the window. The Utility Room also contains supports for an old stone sink, in the floor beneath the present sink. The room is believed to have contained a servants' bath during the time of the second Alexander Thompson.

As already mentioned, today's Flat Lounge appears to correspond to the staff sitting room created in 1939-40 from part of the original pantry and dairy. Its appearance looks to be of 1939-40 vintage, although subsequently redecorated. The Flat Kitchen appears to have been created at the same time, using as its doorway the entrance from the old pantry to the dark space underneath the old back stairs. The downstairs flat toilet probably also dates from 1939-40, judging from its window, although its fittings are more recent.

As described earlier, the upper floor of the West Wing was much improved and altered in 1939-40, and now contains two bedrooms [the larger one now used as an entertainment room], a small shower room and a linen room. The larger bedroom was formerly partitioned off to provide a continuous corridor along the upper floor of the wing, and was accessed through the back of the linen room, where a door still remains. The linen room now contains the access to the loft, which is believed formerly to have been where the shower room in the main wing now is.

Services

As described above, Kirknewton House gained an electricity supply in 1921. The dam and pound that served this plant still provide "dirty water" for West Kirknewton Farm and for garden use at Kirknewton. Mains electricity is believed to have reached the village in the 1950s.

"Clean" water for all the properties connected with West Kirknewton is piped by gravity from a spring on the hillside to the south-west of Kirknewton House. This supply can also be diverted into the "dirty water" supply. Drainage is through a soak-away. There is no mains water supply.

Telephone connections were established in the 1920s or 1930s.

About 2000, electricity and telephone wires to the house were ducted underground from the near corner of the pole barn.

Gardens and Grounds

The general arrangement of the gardens and land appears little changed from the map of 1860. This clearly shows what are still today's boundaries, with the walled garden and today's front and rear entrances to the property. There is however some suggestion on the 1860 map of a more formal wooded garden in the area below the house now occupied by the garage and pole barn. This is no longer visible on the 1897 map. The 1920 map shows a garage and driveway access in this area in the positions they occupy today.

Kirknewton House's walled garden is believed to have been intended primarily for fruit-growing, and still contains old fruit trees. There was a separate walled vegetable garden, also still in existence today as part of the garden of West Kirknewton Farmhouse.

Aerial photographs taken around 1969 show a much more highly cultivated garden than today, by local anecdote requiring the service of three gardeners [although C.F.J. Thompson thinks this very unlikely]. More recently, particularly in the Petos' time, some trees [including the monkey-puzzle and large Wellingtonia] were felled and much of the hedging and cultivated beds were removed. Wood from the monkey-puzzle tree was used to create walls for the flower beds surrounding the lawn on the south side of the house. The extent of these changes is clearly visible on a further aerial photograph taken in the late 1990s. The last of the structures in the paddocks, a hen house, was removed in 1999.

During the Innes' ownership, the pole barn was constructed and the garage converted into stables with three loose boxes; the doors from two of these were removed by the Petos and used to make new rear entrances into the walled garden. Since 1999, the garage has been rebuilt and extended, matching the style of the old house, and incorporating one loose box.

The gateposts were engraved with the name "Kirknewton House" in 2000. They are in part of different stone as a result of repairs following an accident during the Innes' ownership.

In 2001, a new stream culvert was constructed to take the stream under the main drive, of higher capacity to prevent the flooding which had recently been a regular occurrence in spate conditions. Flooding had apparently in the past been more effectively controlled by adjustments to the pound on the hill than it is now. Following this work, all the driveways were fully metalled for the first time [except for the track connecting the front and back entrances, which was laid with earth guard to enable grass to grow through it, allowing the two parts of the north lawn to be unified].

Since 2001, a path has been constructed from opposite the front door along the back of the stream and behind the pole barn to the back of the walled garden, incorporating two wooden bridges over the stream.

NOTES

¹ The question as to when William James and Collingwood Forster James began to live at Kirknewton has not to date been resolved. A schedule of 1814 for the Parish of Kirknewton shows W. and C.F. James as the owners of Kirknewton and C.F. James as the occupier. It may be that William was still at Stamford [a copy lease of Stamford dated [?] 1809 for 7 years was handed to Mr. G.E. Robertson some years ago]. Elizabeth, William's mother, died in 1812 and was buried at Embleton, and may have lived with him at Stamford [although of course her body may have been taken from Kirknewton to Embleton to be buried with her husband, who had died 16 years before]. According to family tradition, however, the Jameses remained lessees at Stamford until the end of the Napoleonic Wars. William may have moved to Kirknewton in or shortly after 1816, as the 1821 Census Schedule for Kirknewton Township shows a William James aged 47 and Isabella James [his natural daughter by a former housekeeper, Mary Hogarth] aged 19, as well as C.F. James [46], Mary James [39], Thomas James [7] and Elizabeth James [5].

² The connection of William James to Holborn Grange is not shown by any of the available papers, although the 1801 and 1811 Census returns have not yet been checked.

³ Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas James [II], married a Robert Thompson of Fenham Hill, hence her son's name. He does not appear to have been a member of the relevant Thompson family. Elizabeth and her husband may have both died before William James, unless he specifically intended to leave his share of Kirknewton to Elizabeth's sons.

⁴ Elizabeth's 395 acres are a mystery, as she is not shown as a Northumberland landowner in the 1873 'Domesday Book'. It is possible that the property at Hethpool was acquired by her. Alexander's lease of East Kirknewton dates only from 1886 [and only relates to 215 acres], and no details of other tenancies have yet come to light. The 1871 Census entries therefore remain confusing and require further study.

⁵ for more on Thomas Oliver, see "John Dobson: Architect of the North East", Thomas Faulkner and Andrew Greg, Tyne Bridge Publishing 2001; "Tyneside Classical", Lyall Wilkes and Gordon Dobbs, John Murray 1964; "The Buildings of England: Northumberland", Nikolaus Pevsner and Ian Richmond, 2nd edition revised by John Grundy and others, Penguin 1999; "Thomas Oliver, 1791-1857", R.D.Giddings, unpublished B.Arch. dissertation, University of Newcastle upon Tyne 1981.

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Mr Thompson thoroughly checked, corrected and extended Part I of this account, a draft of which contained many gaps and errors. He also made available, for examination and copying, a large number of documents and photographs relating to the construction and later history of Kirknewton House, as set out in Part II, and made a number of corrections and additions to the text of this part also.

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