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# **Newburn Manor – An Analysis Of A Changing Medieval, Post-Medieval And Early Modern Landscape In Newcastle Upon Tyne**

## **Map Work, Photographic Record And Appendices**

### **Volume Two (of Two)**

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Jennifer Morrison

Thesis submitted for degree of Master of Arts

University of Durham  
Department of Archaeology

2007

18 APR 2008

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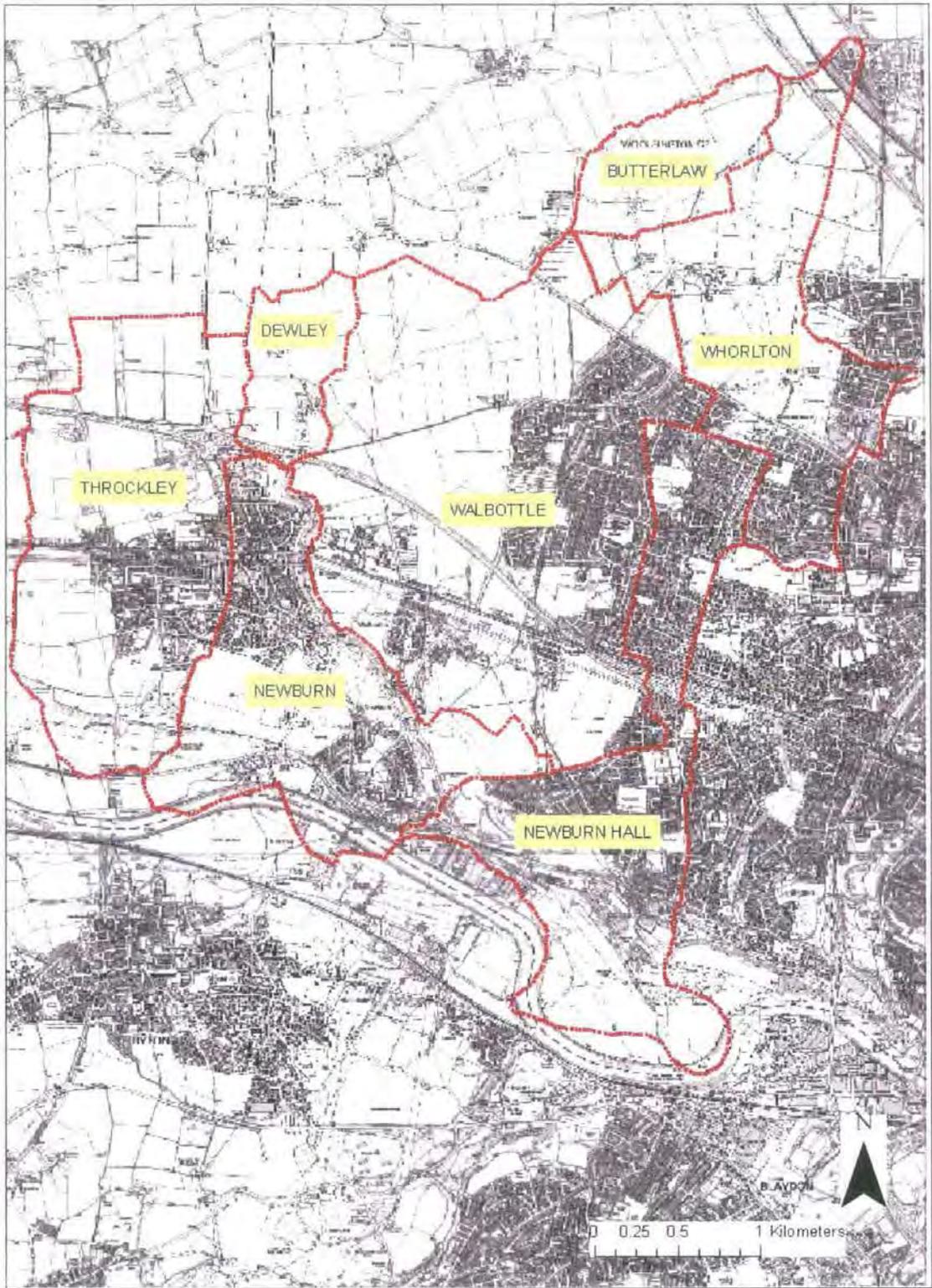
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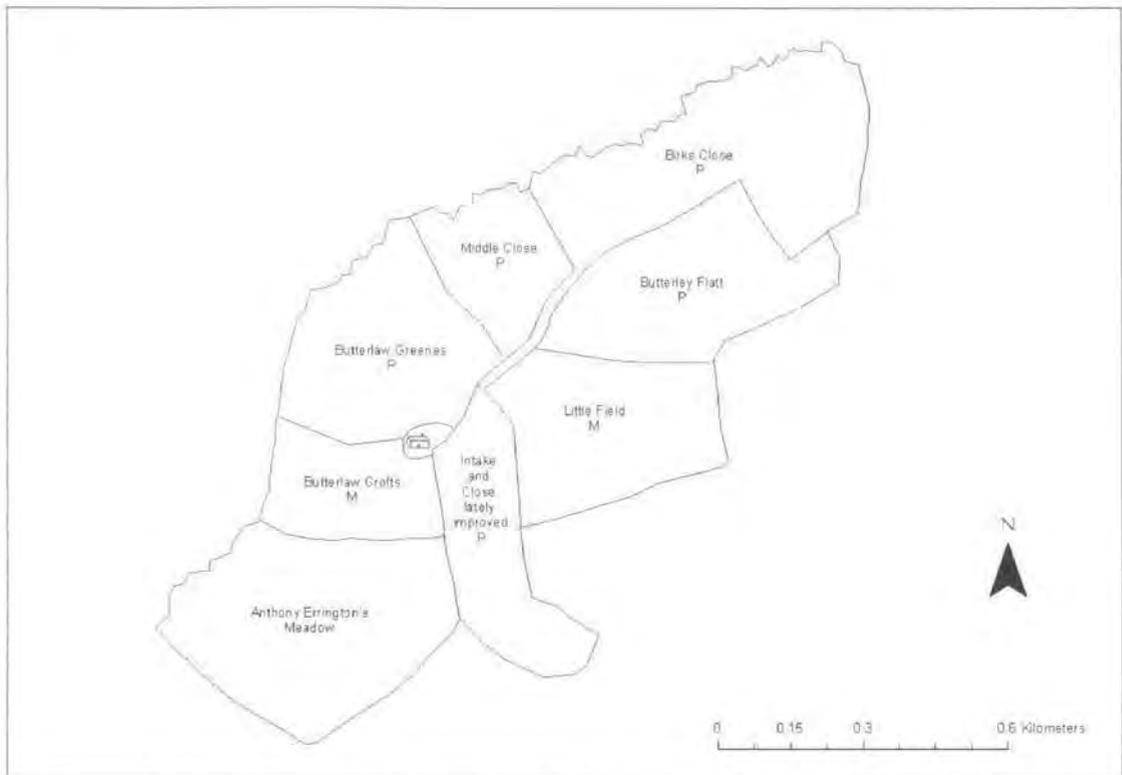
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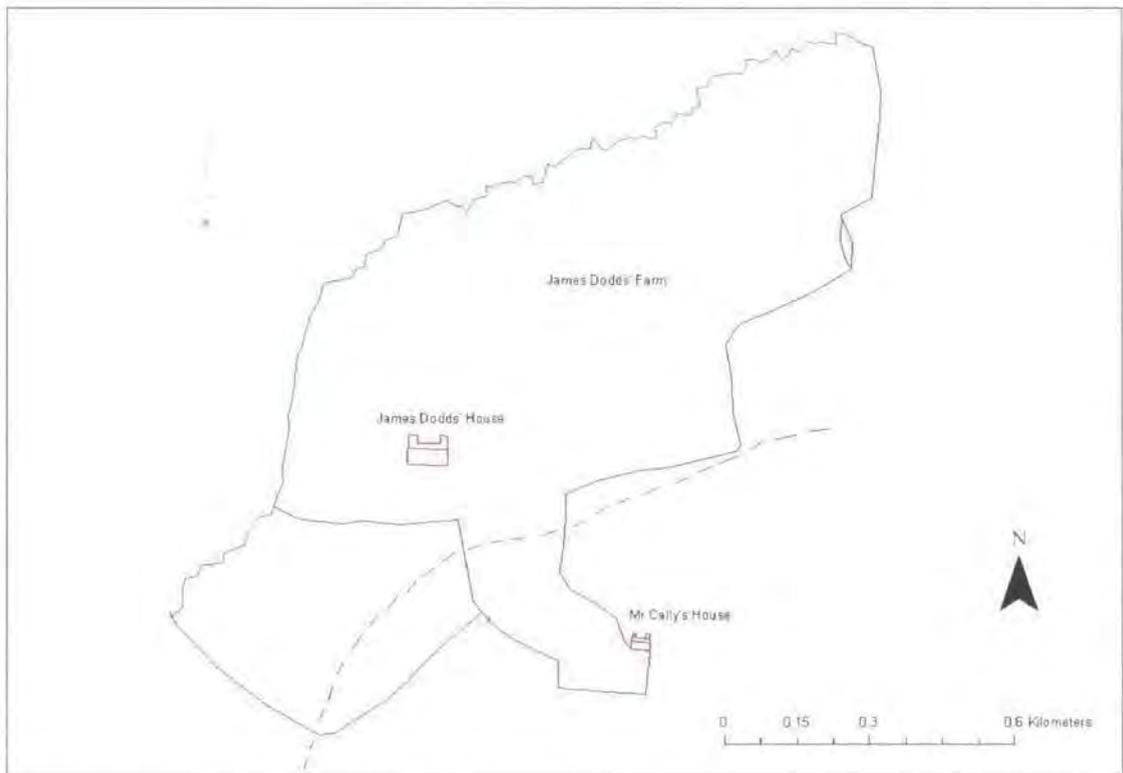
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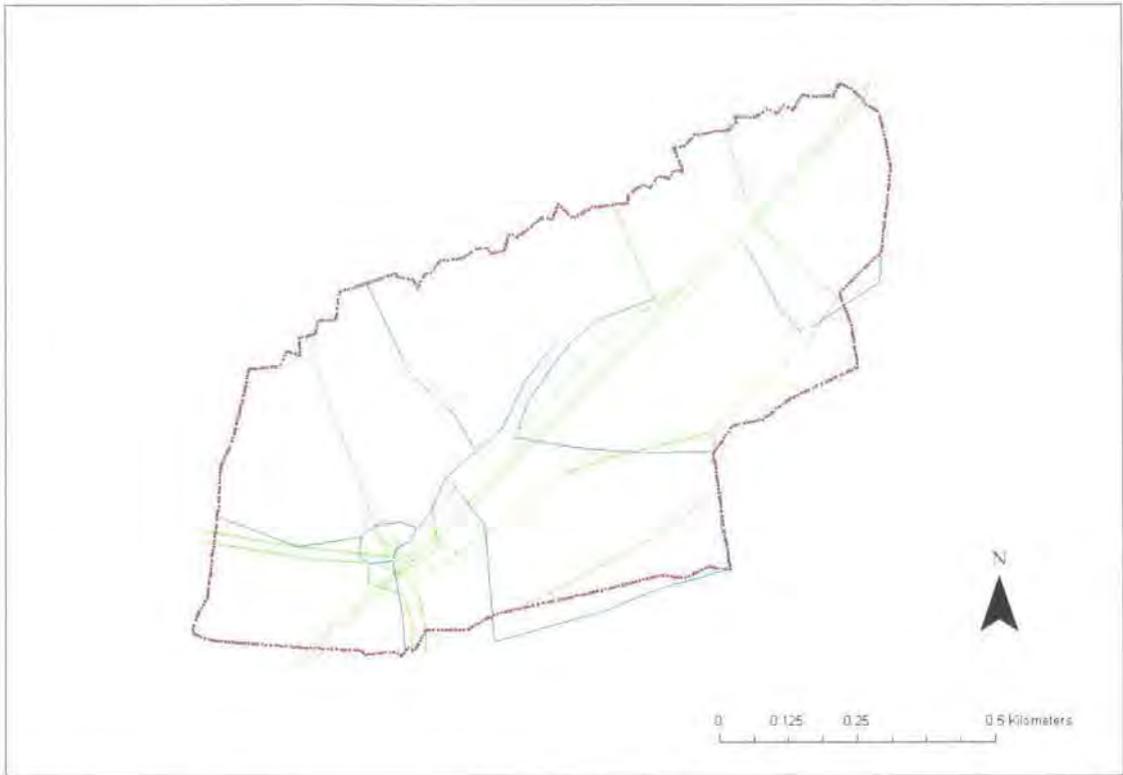
*Fig. 197 Location plan showing the townships within the study area. The red study area boundary represents the township boundaries digitised from Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1858. Newburn township included the area of Spetchells on the south side of the River Tyne.*



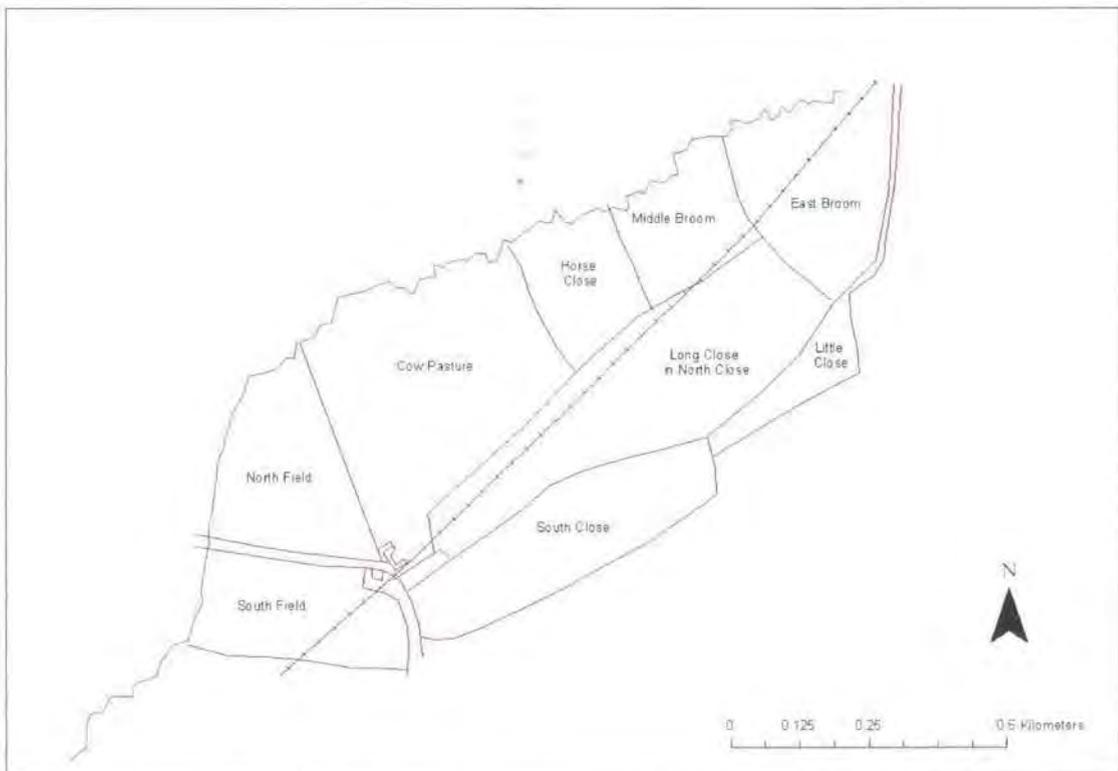
**Fig. 198 Butterlaw in 1620 based on AC O/xvii/1** P = pasture M=meadow  
 The landscape surrounding the house symbol is one of irregularly shaped fields, divided between two tenants, John Fenwick and Anthony Errington, There is no arable land here at all. The Butterlaw Burn, part of the Ouse Burn, forms part of the township boundary.



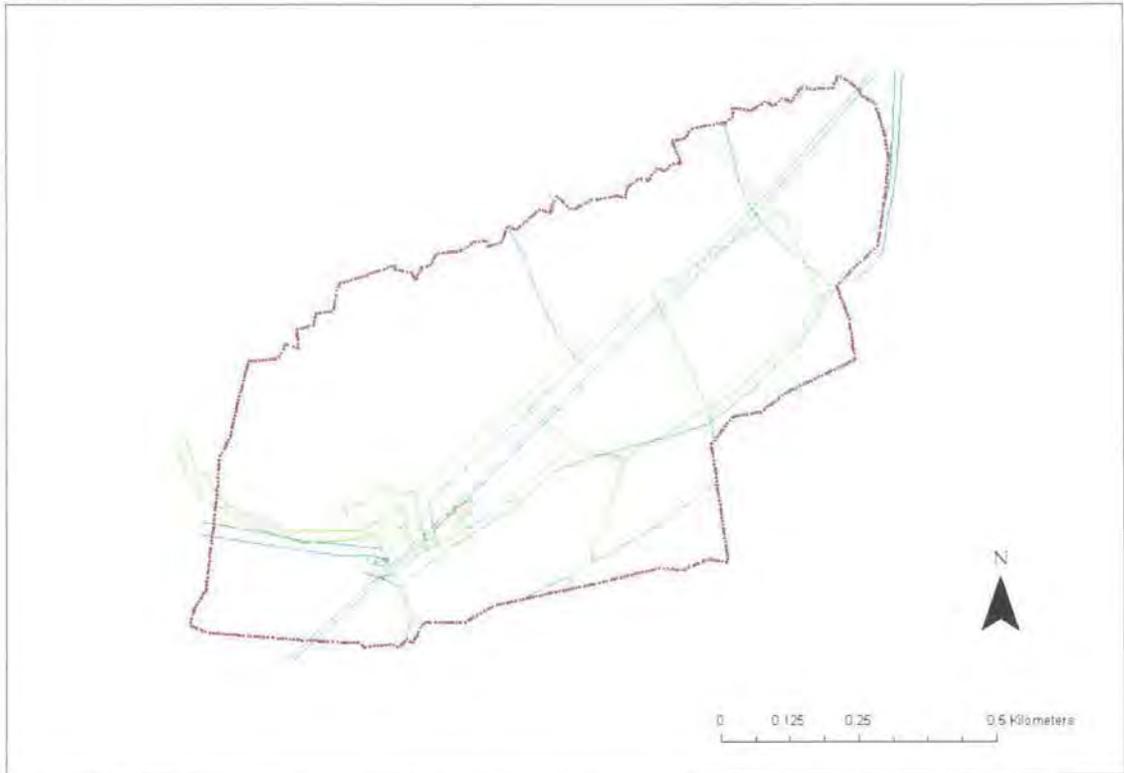
**Fig. 199 Butterlaw in 1710 based on AC O/xvii/2**  
 This plan provides no detail on land divisions or land use but a roadway has been laid out and an additional house built on the township boundary, whilst the tenant of Butterlaw has changed.



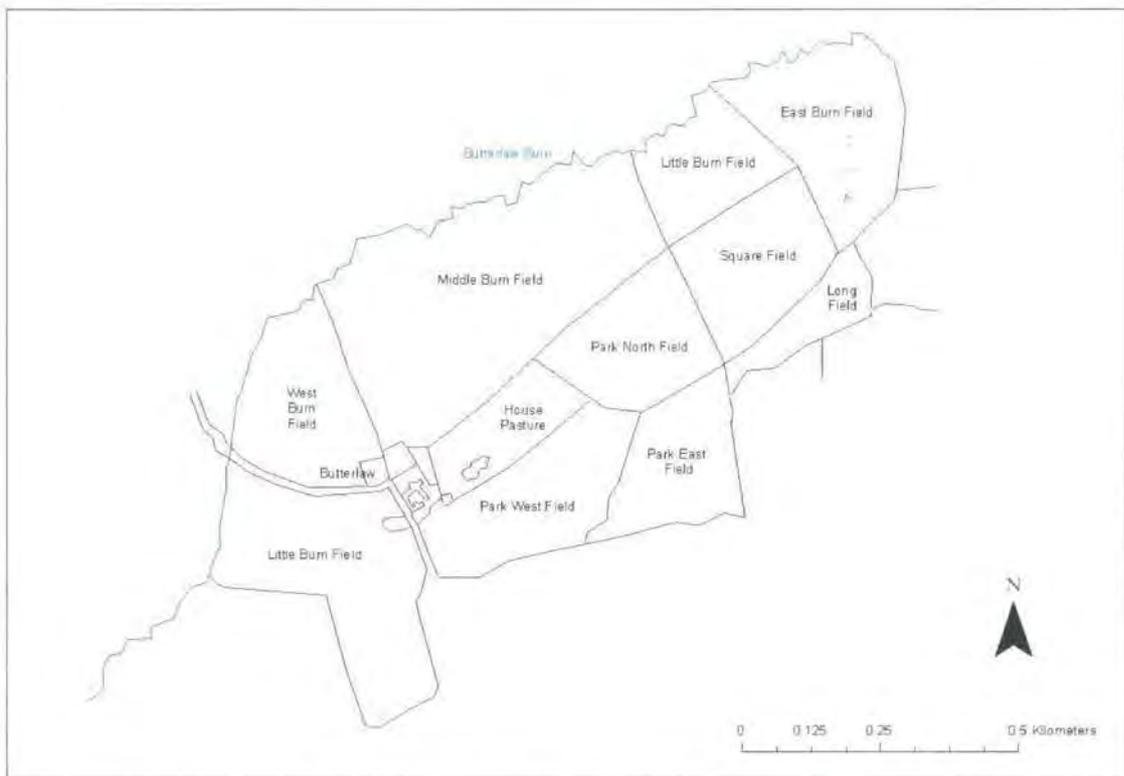
*Fig. 200 Butterlaw – features removed (blue lines) and added (green lines) between 1620 and 1767  
Based on AC O/xvii/1 and NRO Sant/Beq/9/1/1/24 and 25  
During this time the trackway leading east from the main house, a number of field boundaries and the oval enclosure surrounding the house were removed. A colliery waggonyway has been driven through the fields.*



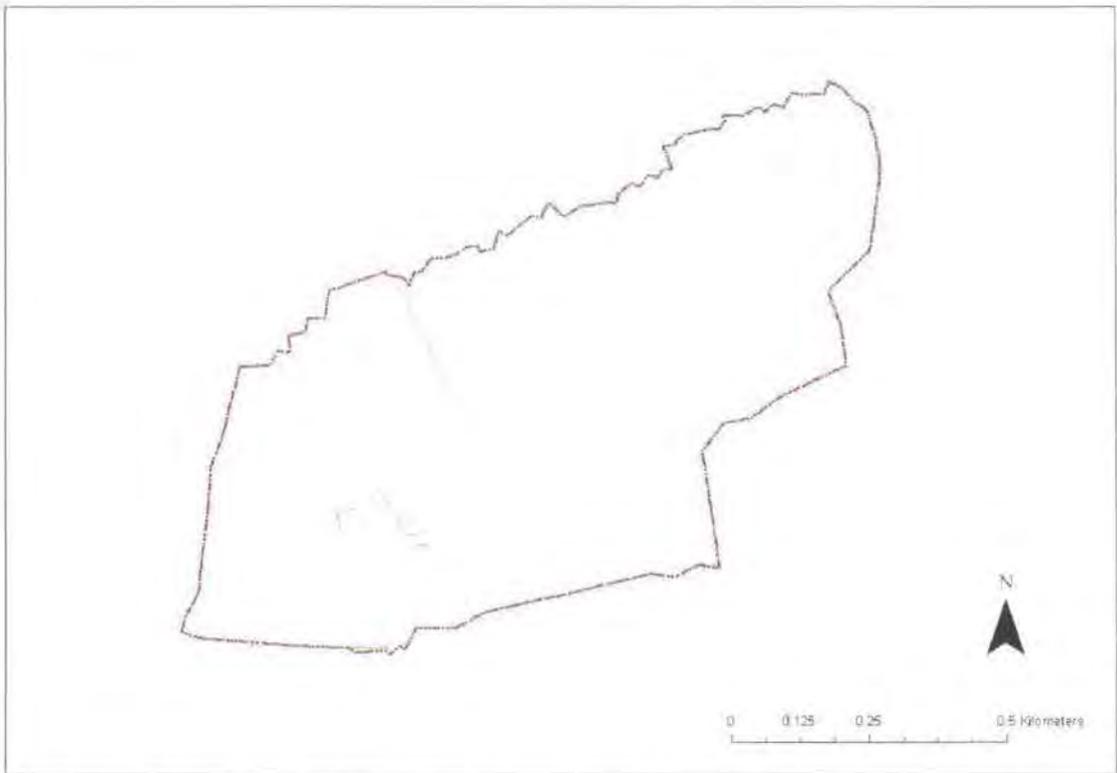
*Fig. 201 Butterlaw in 1767 based on NRO Sant/Beq/9/1/1/24 and 25  
The boundary separating Butterlaw Greenes and Crofts has been formalised into a road. There is a further access road from the south. A 'C' shaped range of farm buildings has been built with a small ancillary building on the opposite side of the road (an area shown in section 2.1 to be occupied by earthworks).  
Boundaries of the newly enclosed fields are straight.*



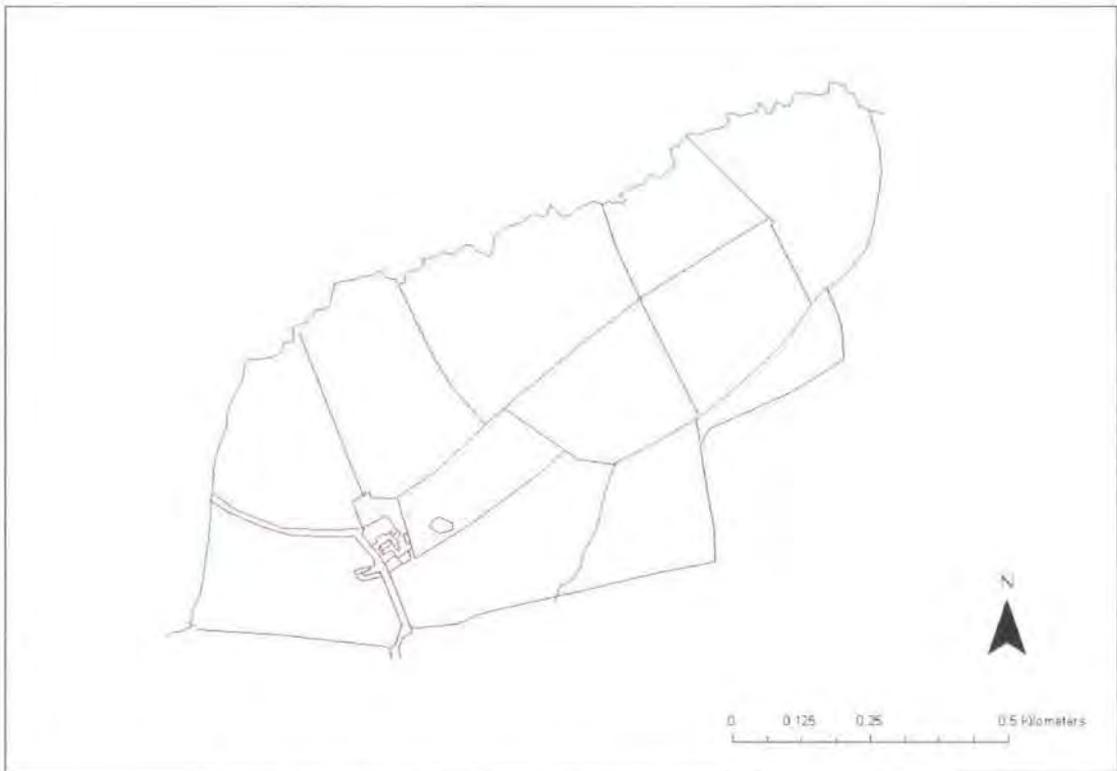
*Fig. 202 Butterlaw – features removed (blue lines) and added (green lines) between 1767 and 1847  
Based on NRO Sant/Beq/9/1/1/24 and 25 and NRO DT 80 M  
The biggest change is the removal of the waggonway and a rearrangement of field boundaries. The road to the west is re-routed.*



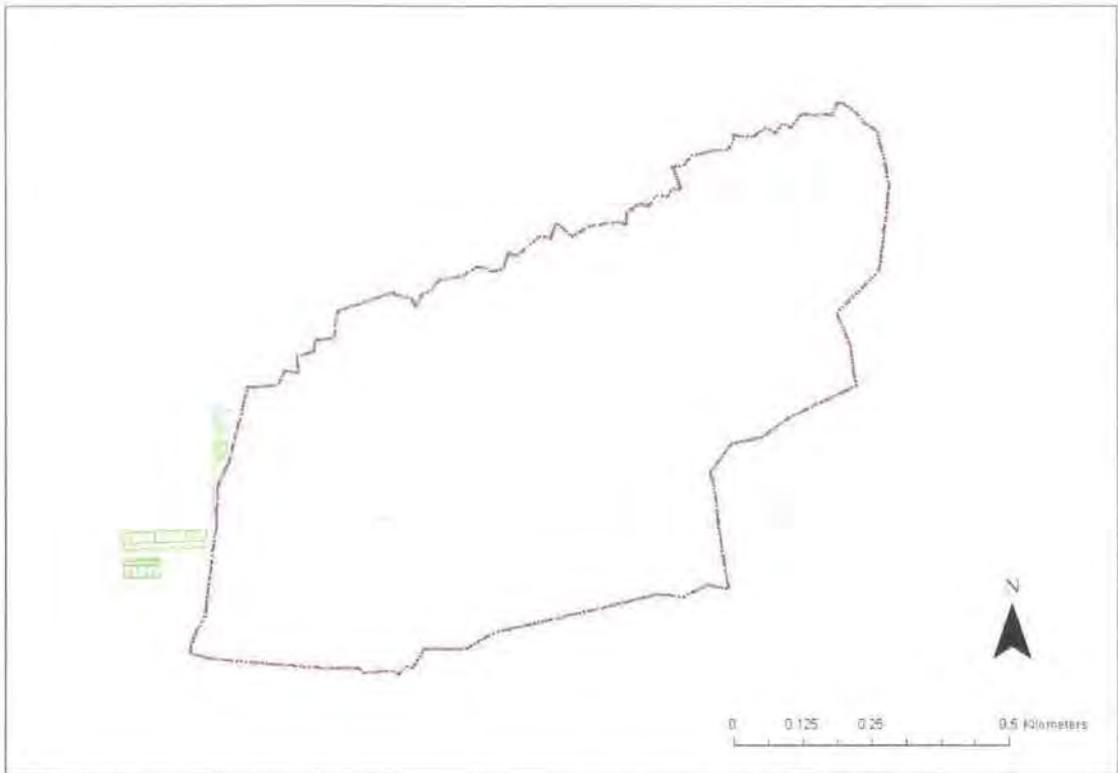
*Fig. 203 Butterlaw in 1847 based on NRO DT 80 M  
The present alignment of Whorlton Lane was laid out at this time. Long and South Closes were subdivided to create more regularly sized fields. Field boundaries and names have been changed. The farm has evolved from a 'C'-shaped building to a farmstead with gin-gang set around a foldyard. There is a pond to the east.*



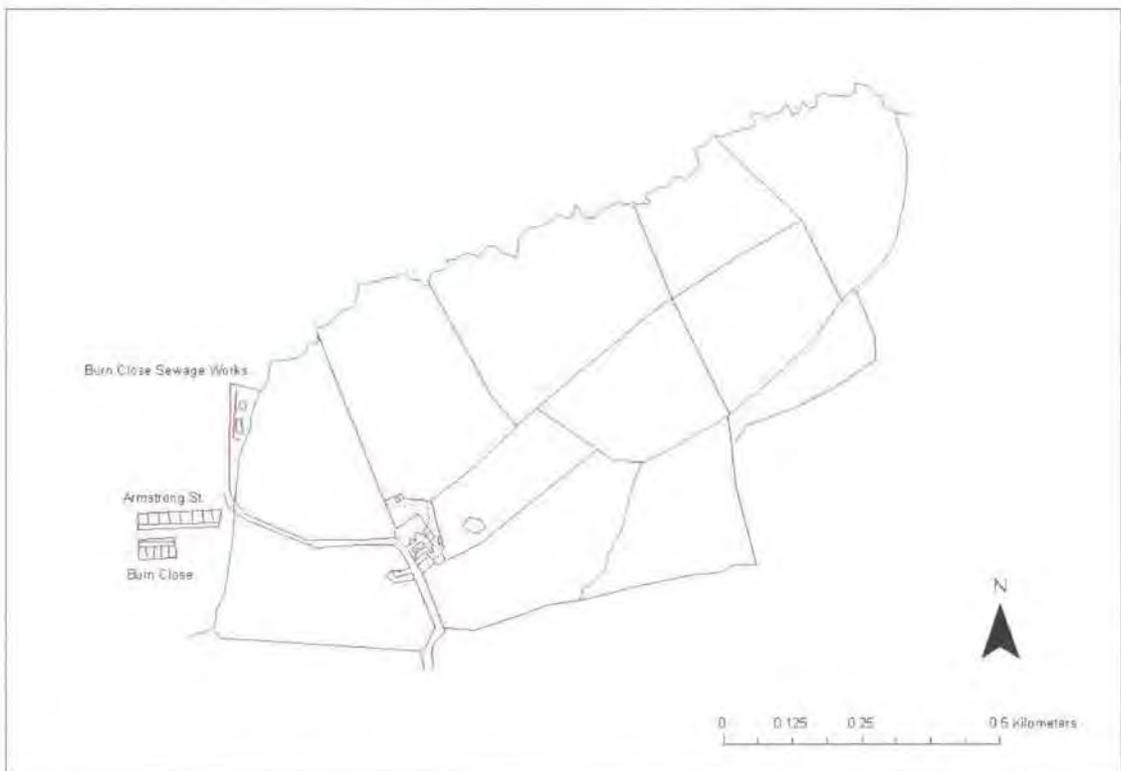
*Fig. 204 Butterlaw – features removed (blue lines) and added (green lines) between 1847 and 1898  
Based on NRO DT 80 M and Ordnance Survey second edition  
The series of small enclosures around the farm were removed and a new boundary was added to  
subdivide Middle Burn Field.*



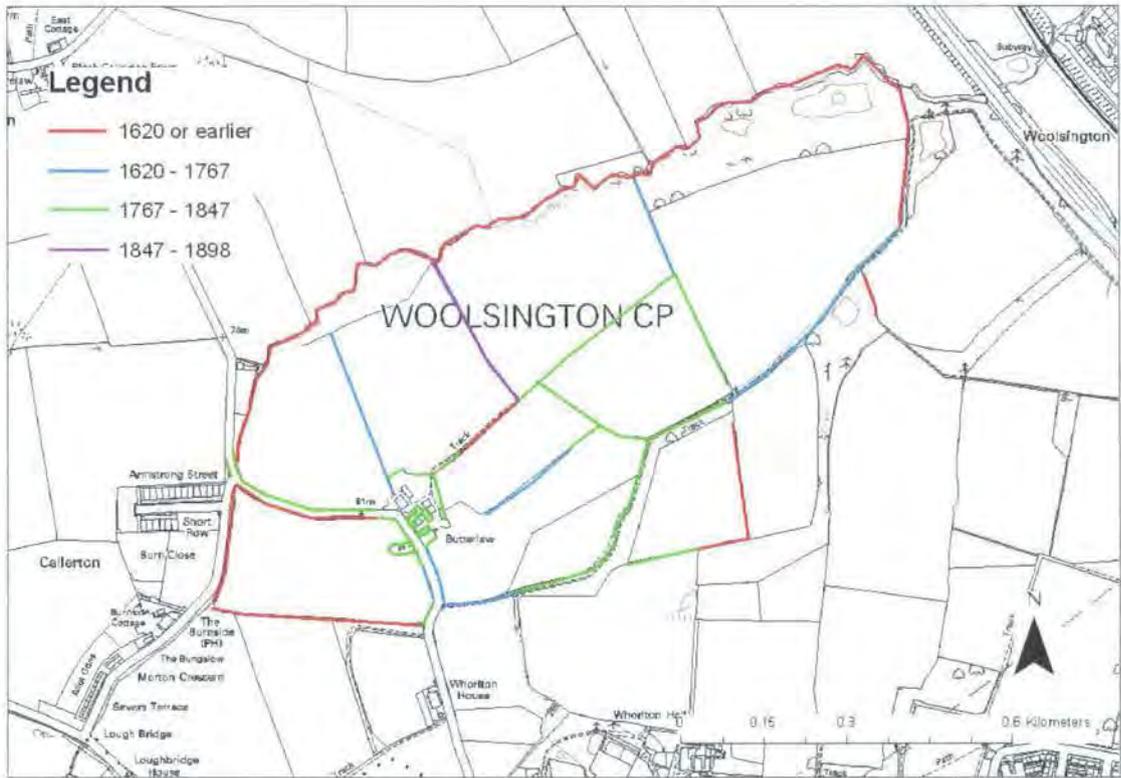
*Fig.205 Butterlaw in 1898 based on Ordnance Survey second edition.  
The only change is the shape of the pond.*



*Fig.206 Butterlaw – features added (green lines) between 1898 and 1960. No features were removed  
Based on Ordnance Survey second and fifth editions  
The filter beds of the sewage works and the first cottages at Callerton were built by 1921. Between 1921 and 1960 a small feature, perhaps an extractive pit was excavated north of the farm.*

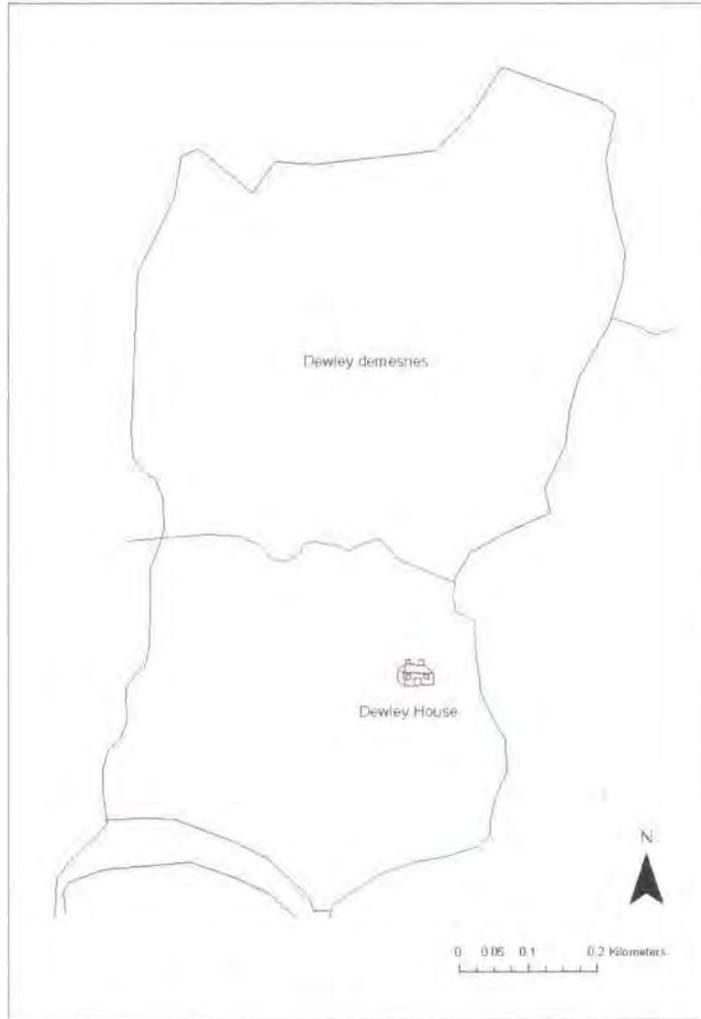


*Fig. 207 Butterlaw in 1960 based on Ordnance Survey fifth edition  
The landscape between 1898 and 1960 was almost unchanged due to the continuation of farming practices. In contrast the small mining village of Callerton developed on Butterlaw's border.*

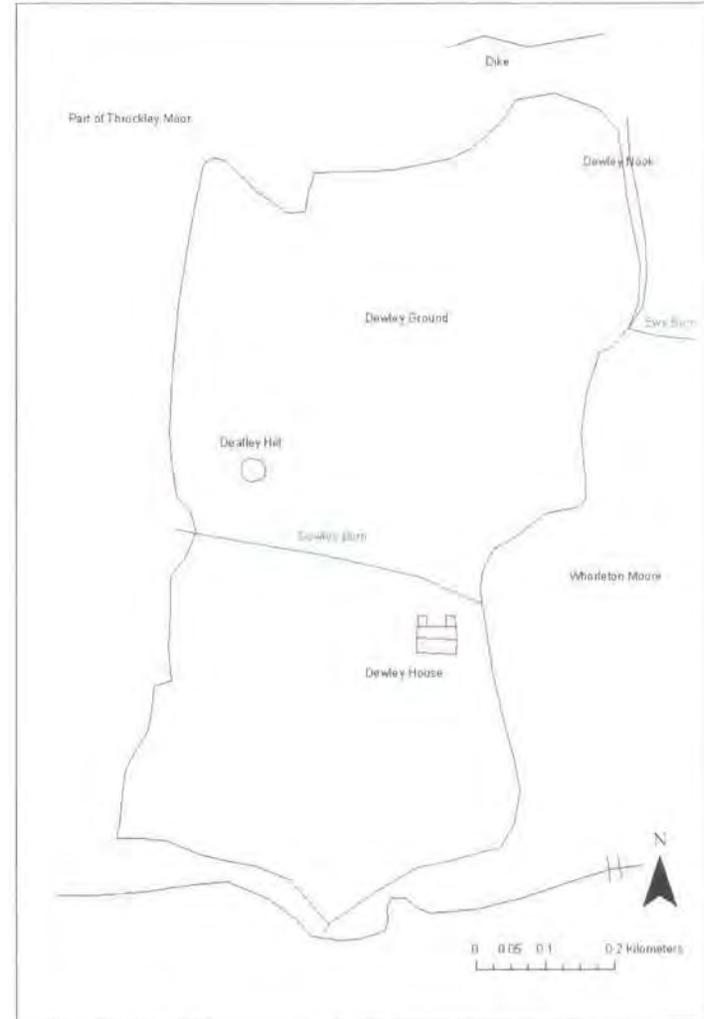


*Fig. 208 Butterlaw – suggested dates of surviving boundaries*

*Significant survivals from pre-1620 include the boundaries of what was Butterlaw Crofts (fig. 198) - the present road from Lough Bridge follows the course of its western boundary. The course of the Butterlaw Burn or Ouse Burn has changed little since that time. Part of the farm track follows the line of a pre-1620 trackway. Whorlton Lane was laid out on its present alignment between 1767 and 1847, following an earlier field boundary and the present layout of the farm also dates to this period. Most of the present field boundaries were in place by 1898. Since 1960 only three new boundaries have been added.*



*Fig. 209 Dewley in 1620 based on AC O/xvii/1  
Dewley House is located in roughly the same position as the present farm.  
The land is used as demesne pasture. Dewley Hill is not shown.*



*Fig. 210 Dewley in 1710 based on AC O/xvii/2  
The Dewley Burn has been straightened.*

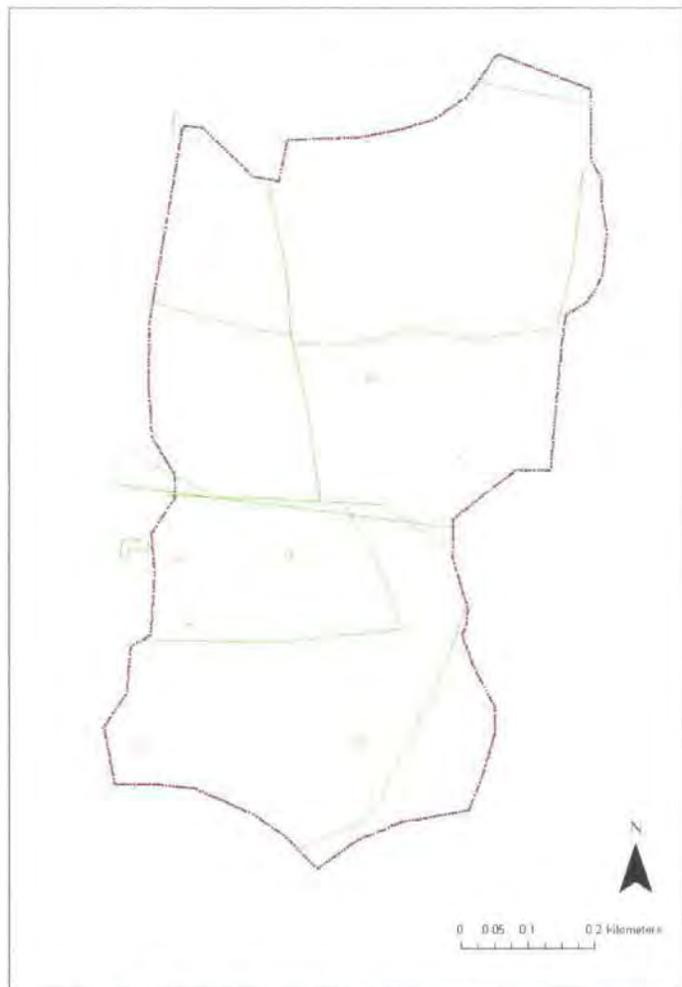


Fig. 211 Dewley – features added (green lines) between 1620 and 1767.  
Based on AC O/xvii/1 and NRO Sant/Beq/9/1/1/24 and 25.  
No features were removed.  
The demesne pasture had been enclosed into regular fields.

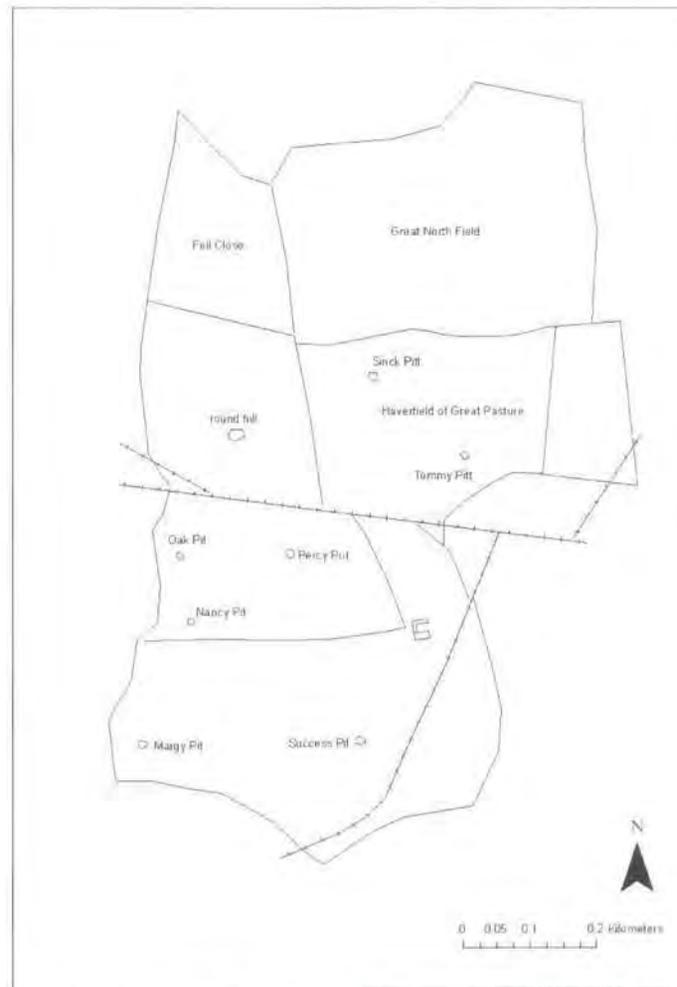


Fig. 212 Dewley in 1767 based on NRO Sant/Beq/9/1/1/24 and 25  
Dewley House takes the form of a 'C' shaped building.  
A complex of coal pits and waggonways had appeared.

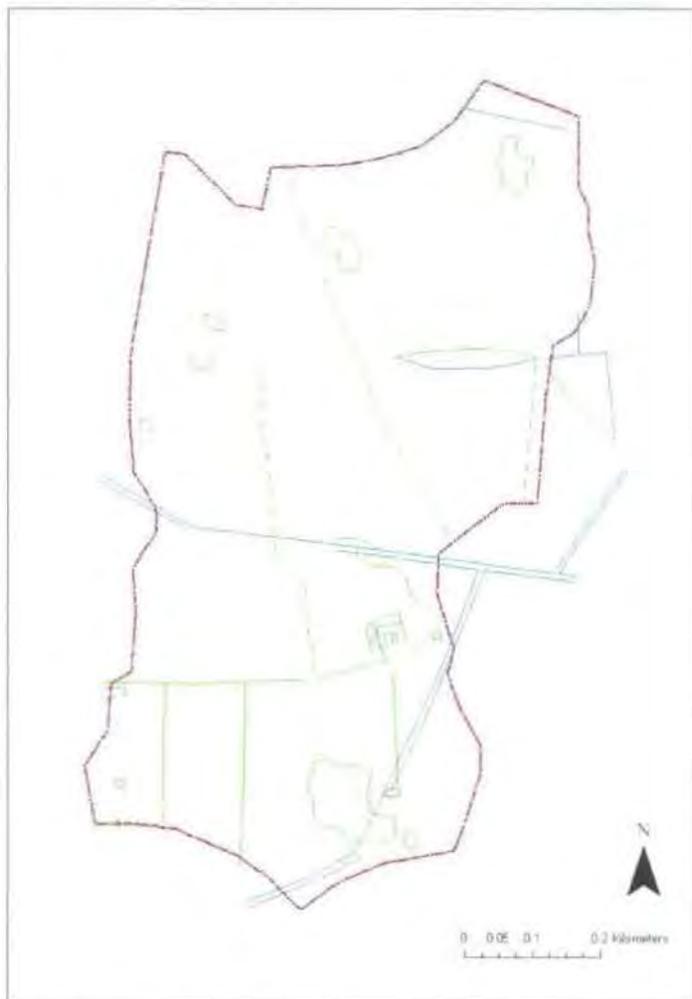


Fig. 213 Dewley – features removed (blue lines) and added (green lines) between 1767 and 1848 based on NRO Sant/Beq/9/1/1/24 and 25, NRO DT 342 M and NRO Zan Bell 44/11G. Dewley Farm is rebuilt around a courtyard.

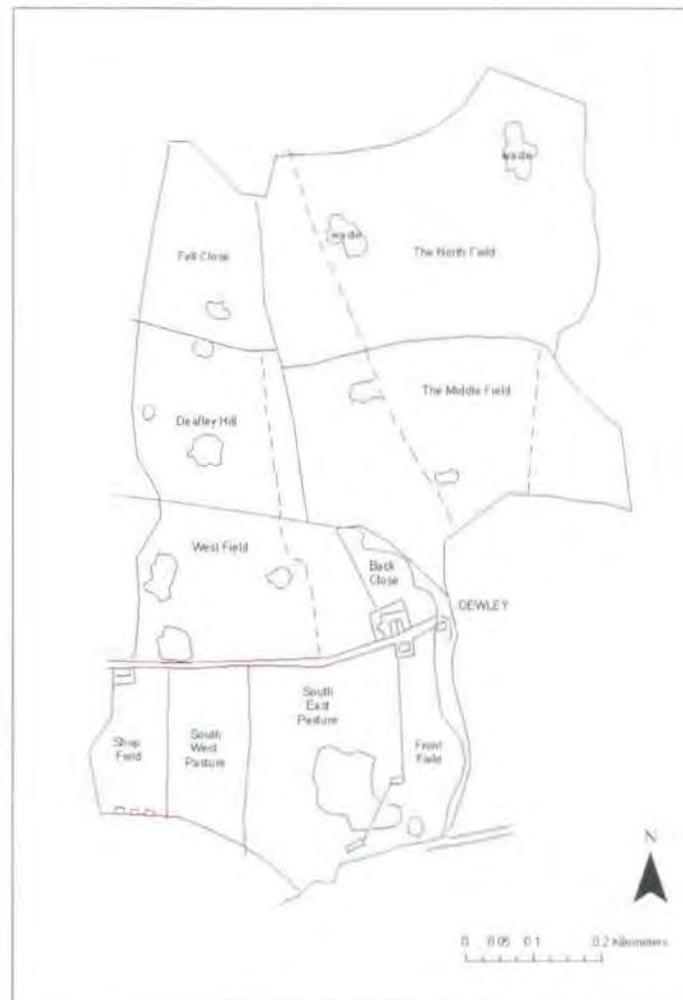
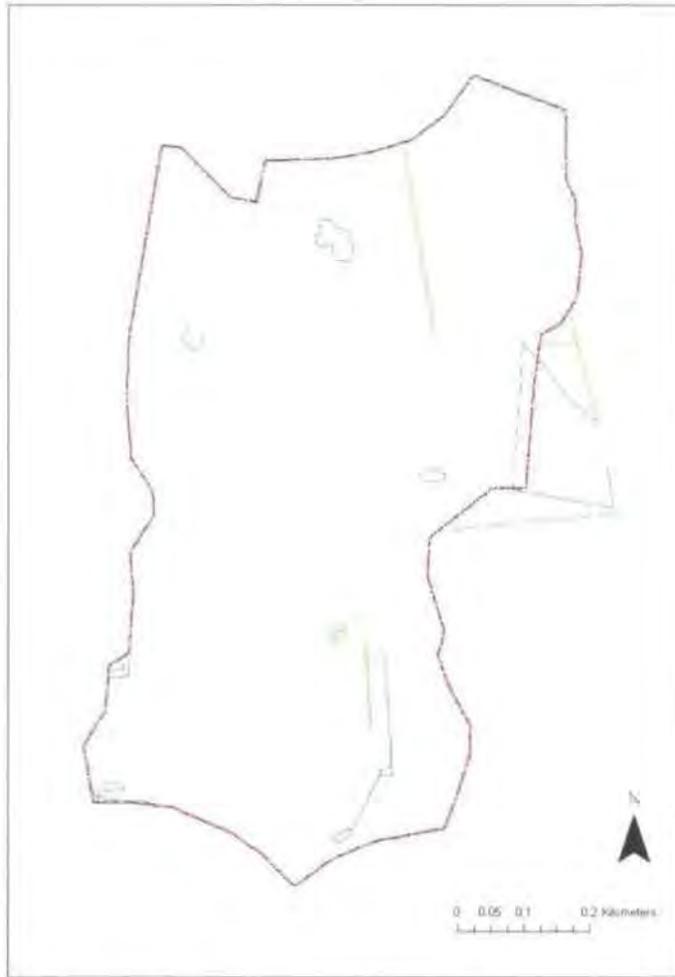
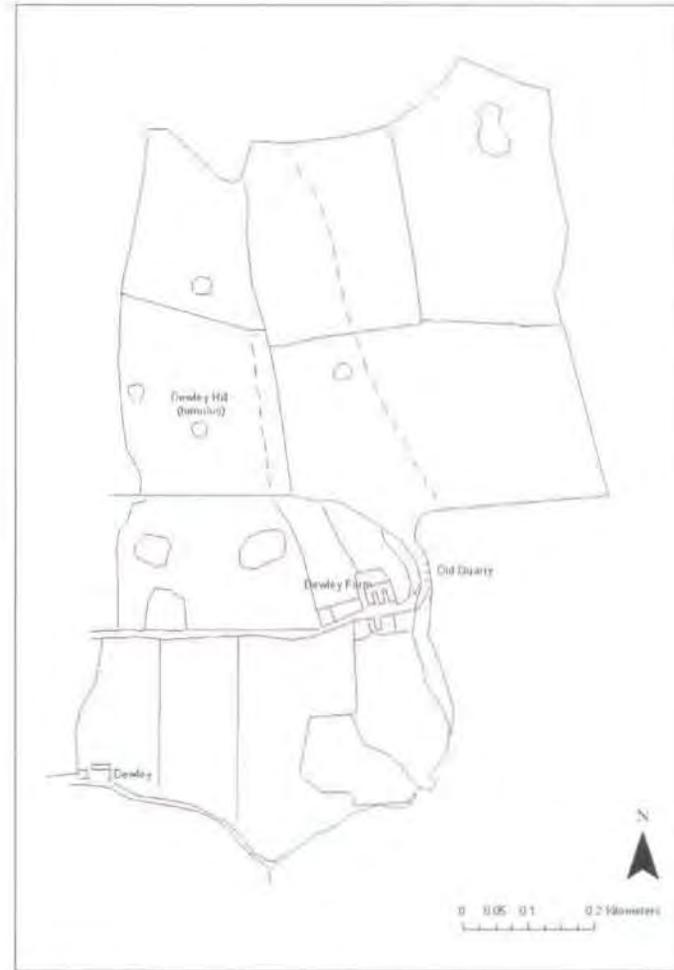


Fig. 214 Dewley in 1848  
Based on NRO DT 342 M and NRO Zan Bell 44/11G  
The waggonway has gone out of use, colliery spoil from disused pits has appeared. The southern open field has been enclosed.



*Fig. 215 Dewley – features removed (blue lines) and added (green lines) between 1848 and 1898 based on NRO DT 342 M and Ordnance Survey second edition. North Field has been subdivided, additional buildings have been built at the farm. There is a worked out sandstone quarry east of the farm.*



*Fig. 216 Dewley in 1898 based on Ordnance Survey second edition map. The buildings in the former shop field are now named Dewley. This may be the site of the medieval village (see chapter 2). The landscape remains unchanged until after 1960.*

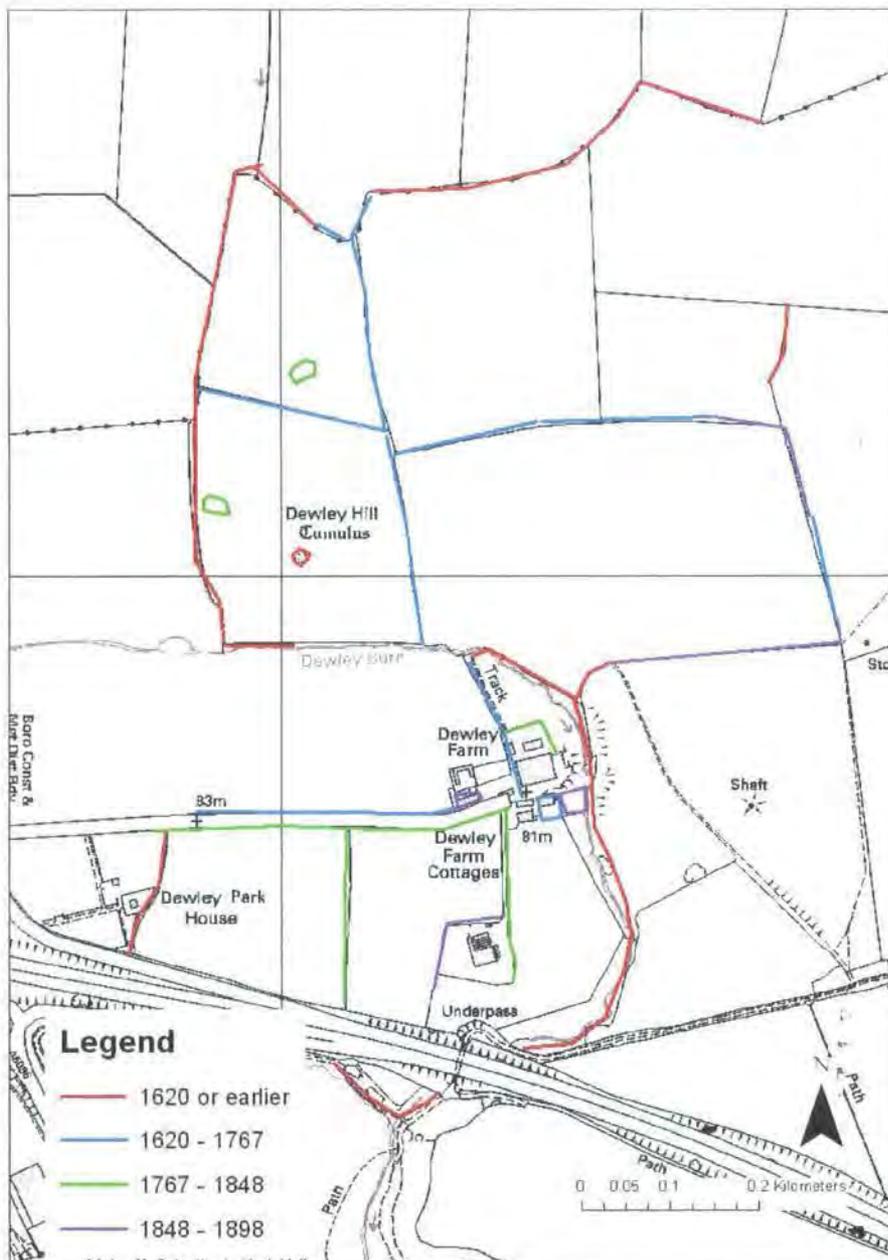


Fig. 217 Dewley – suggested dates of surviving boundaries

Most of the township boundary which includes the Dewley Burn, survives as it did in 1620. Field boundaries in the northern part of Dewley date to the initial period of enclosure, 1620 to 1767. The southern part remained unenclosed until after 1767. The access road to the present farm started life as an enclosure-period field boundary, formalised into a road by 1848. The farm layout is multi period but no buildings earlier than the mid nineteenth century probably survive as it has been rebuilt (see chapter eight). Opencast mining has removed part of the township boundary and the mill. The A69 road has destroyed the complex of Dewley which may have been the site of the medieval village (see section 2.2).



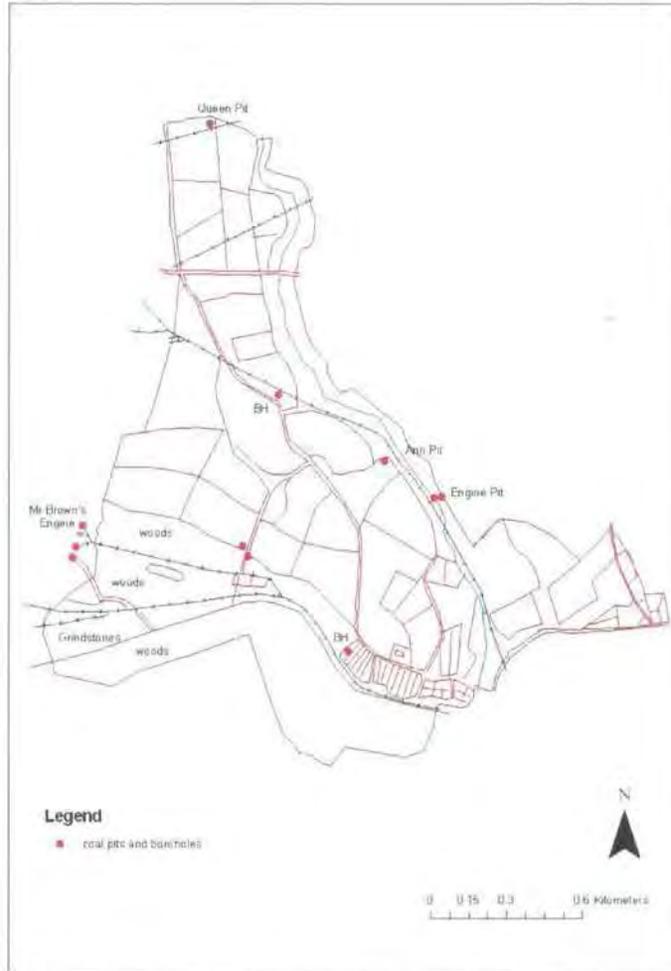


Fig. 220 Newburn in 1767 based on NRO Sant/Beq/9/1/1/24 and 25  
 Field boundaries have been straightened to form regular fields  
 The fields are crossed by the new Military Road, Newburn Lane and  
 waggonways. There are a number of coal pits and boreholes.

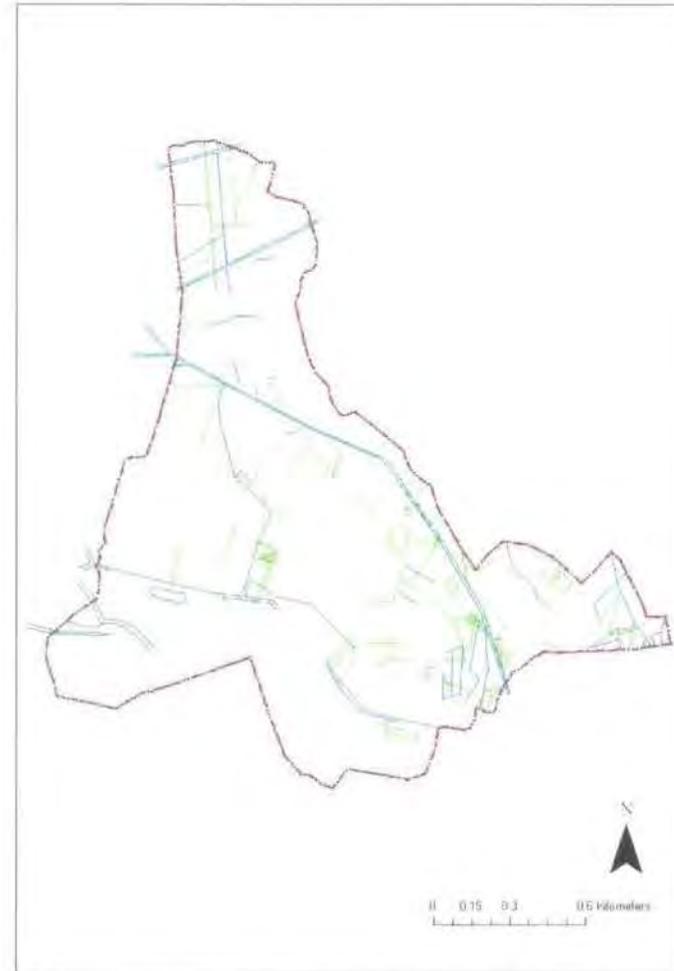


Fig. 221 Newburn – features removed (blue lines) and added (green lines)  
 between 1767 and 1849 based on NRO Sant/Beq/9/1/1/24 and 25  
 and NRO DT 341 M. The waggonways are mostly  
 removed and the fields further divided.

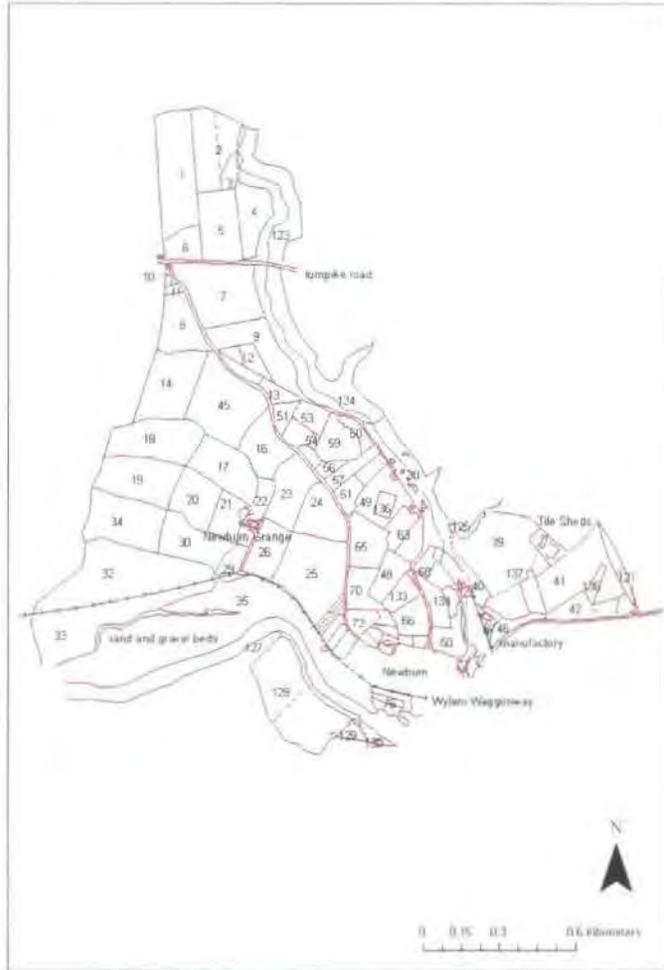


Fig. 222 Newburn in 1849 based on NRO DT 341 M.  
 The land is further enclosed into neat rectangular fields,  
 Newburn Grange Farm, Spencer's Steelworks (manufactory) appear.  
 For index to field numbers see appendix 3.

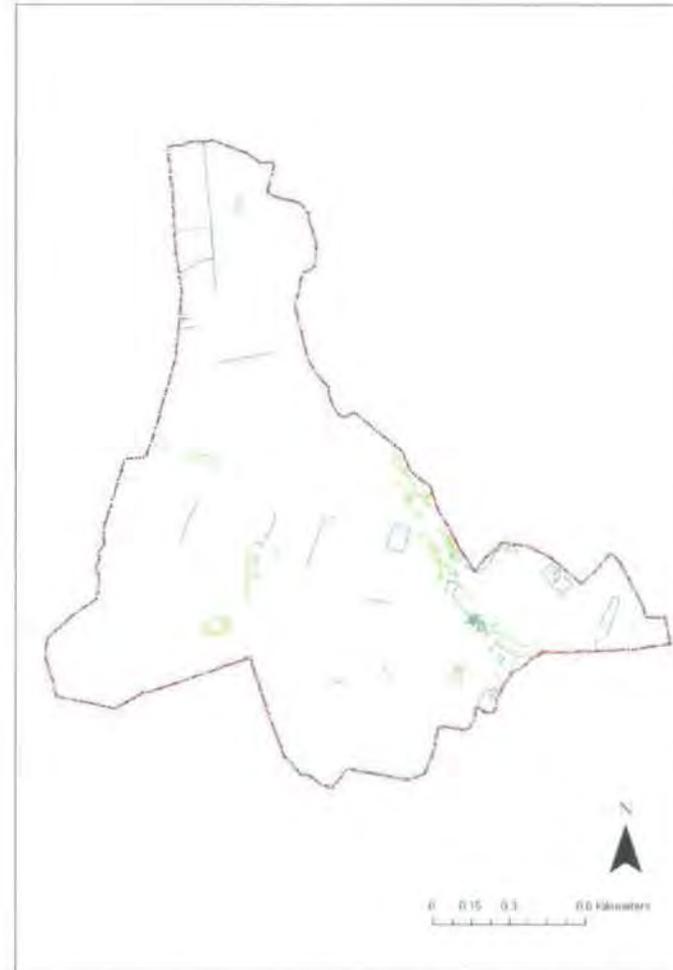


Fig. 223 Newburn – features removed (blue lines) and added (green lines)  
 between 1849 and 1858 based on NRO DT 341 M and  
 Ordnance Survey first edition. Changes take the form of  
 minor boundary alterations.

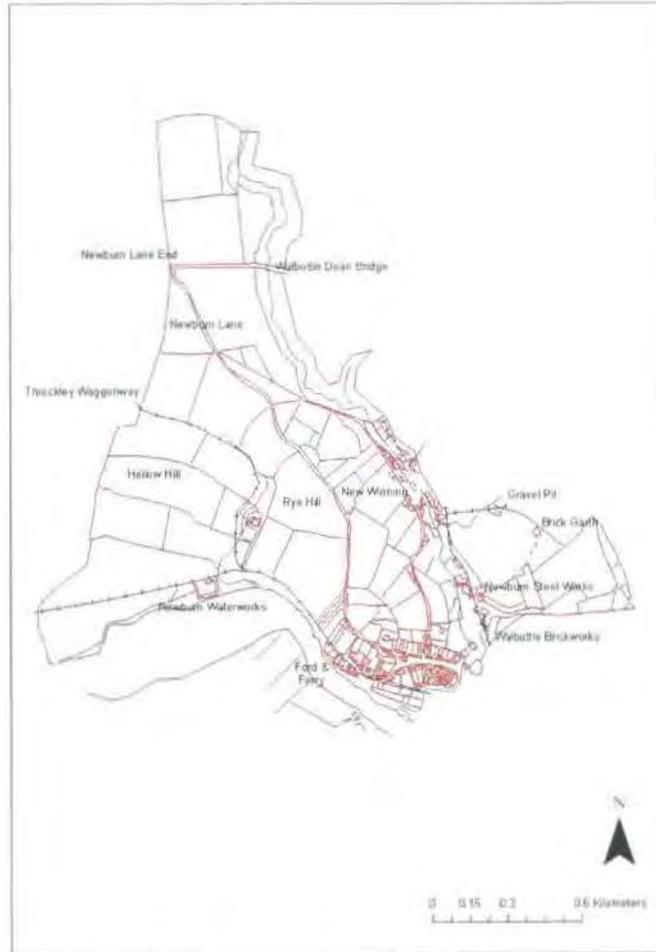


Fig. 224 Newburn in 1858 based on Ordnance Survey first edition. Walbottle Brickworks, New Winning and Newburn Waterworks and Throckley Waggonway have been built.

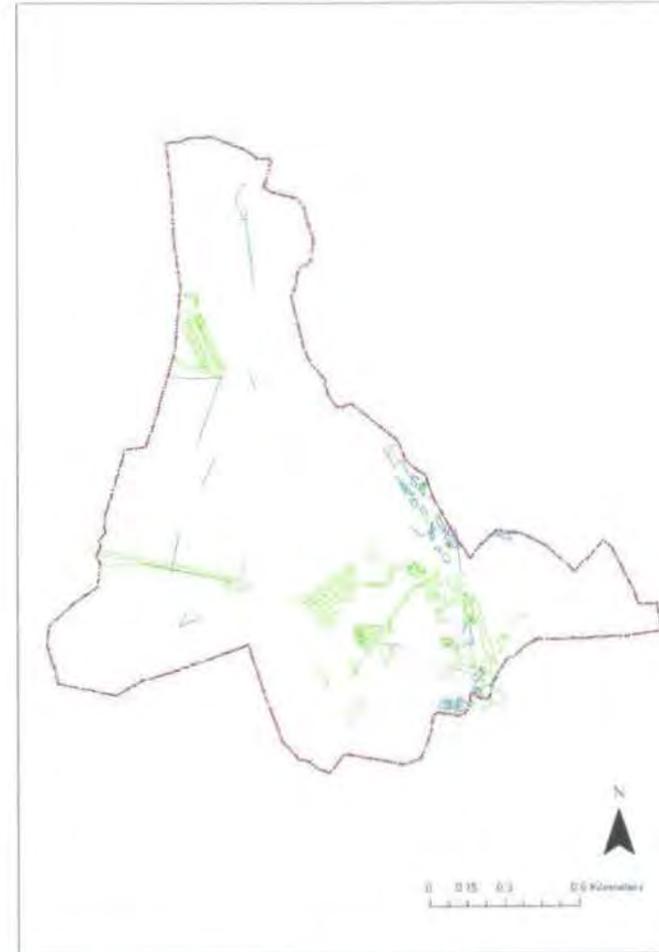


Fig. 225 Newburn – features removed (blue lines) and added (green lines) between 1858 and 1898 based on Ordnance Survey first and second edition map. Terraced housing and Newburn Bridge is built.

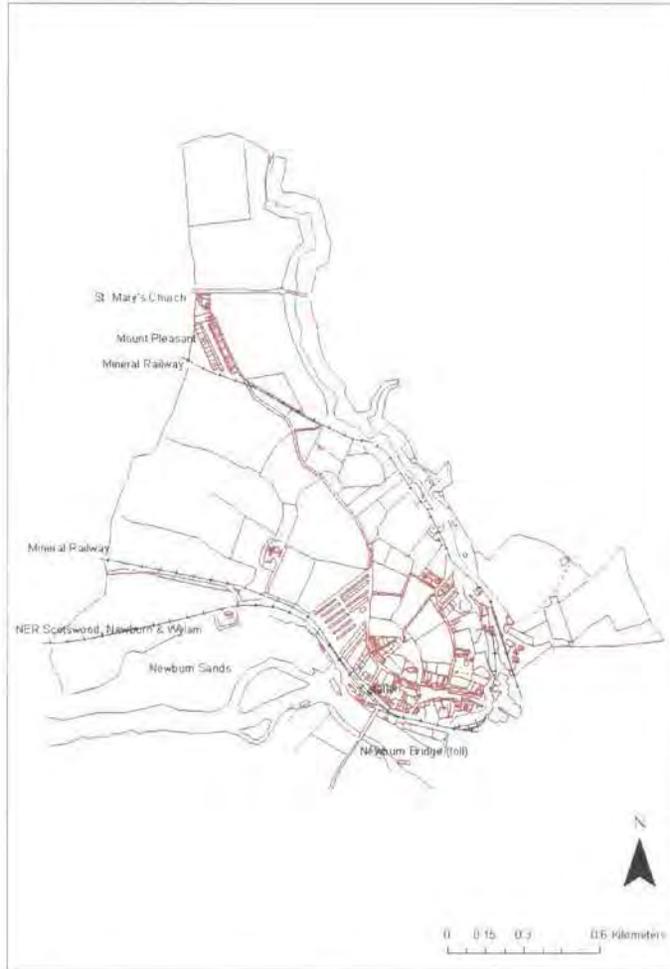


Fig. 226 Newburn in 1898 based on Ordnance Survey second edition. St. Mary's Church had been built for Throckley, Two new mineral railways had come into operation, the most southerly on the line of Old Throckley Waggonway. Wylam Waggonway becomes the NER with a station at Newburn.

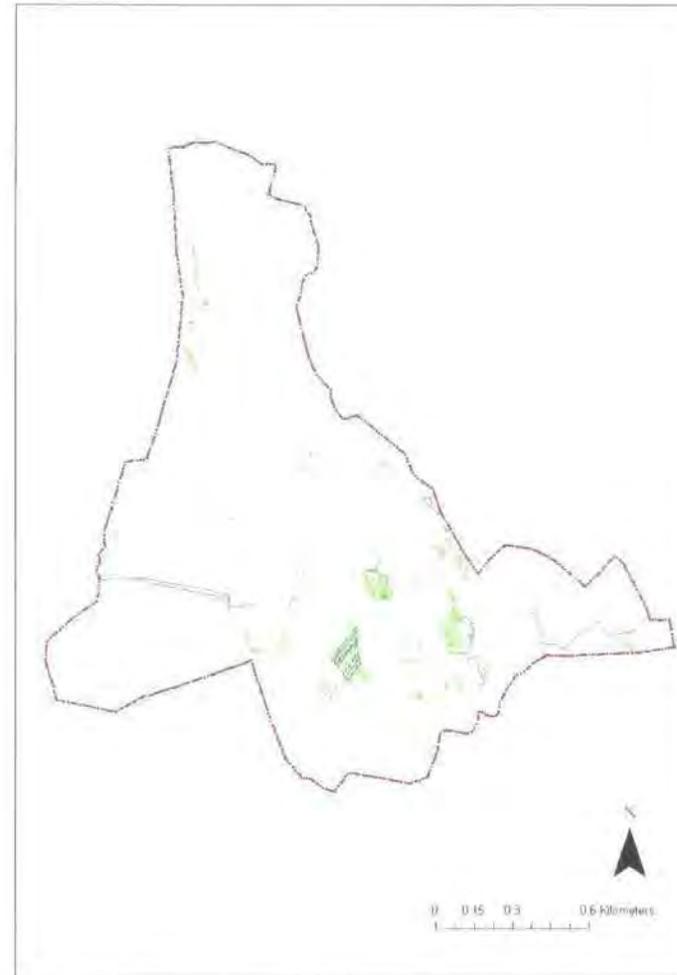


Fig. 227 Newburn – features removed (blue lines) and added (green lines) between 1898 and 1921. Based on Ordnance Survey second and third editions. Removals are minimal. The main additions are more terraced housing.

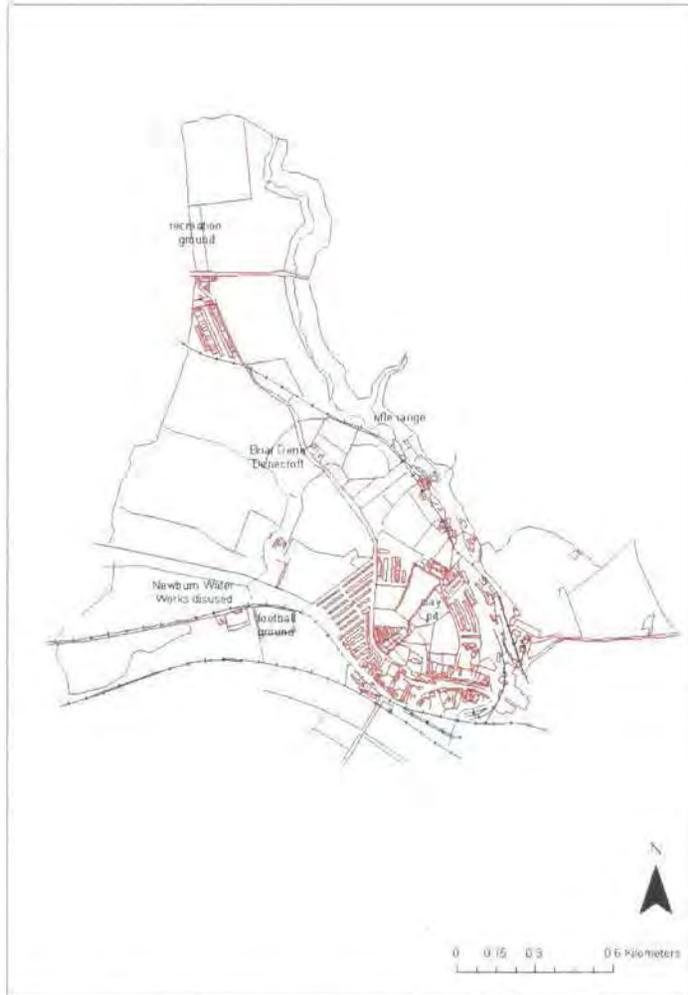


Fig. 228 Newburn in 1921 based on Ordnance Survey third edition. Two large houses had been built on Newburn Lane. Recreational facilities were provided. The mineral railway had gone out of use. A new branch railway line runs along the riverbank.

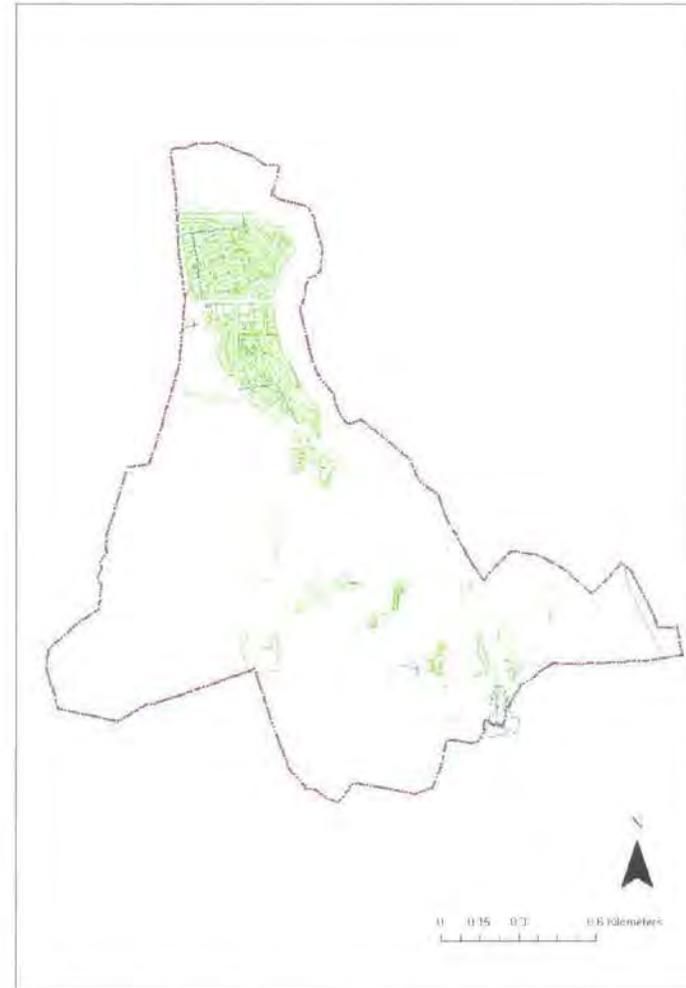
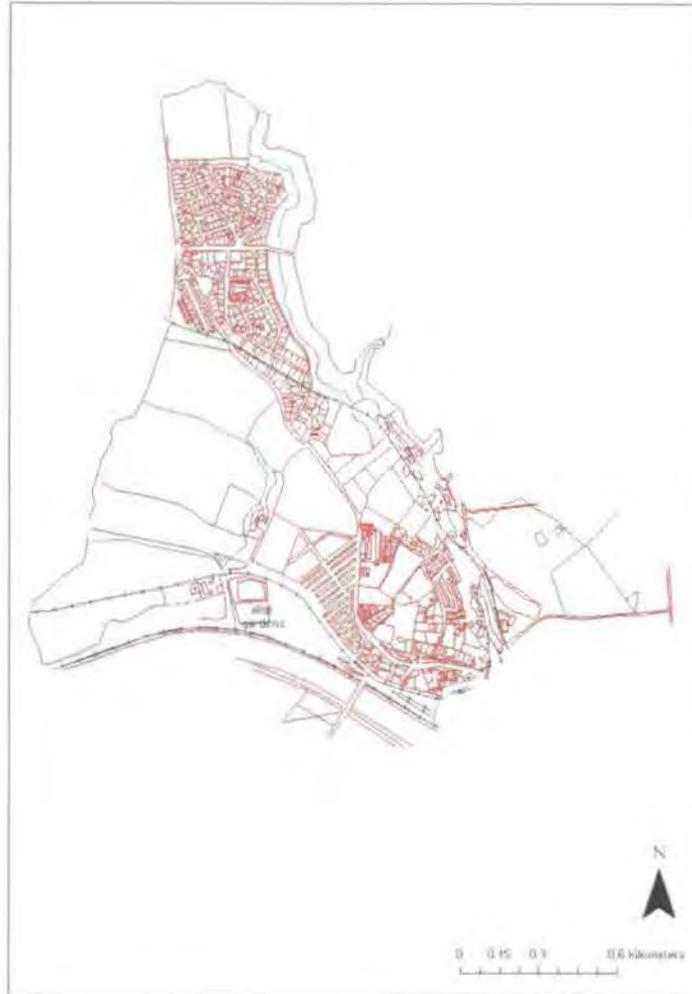
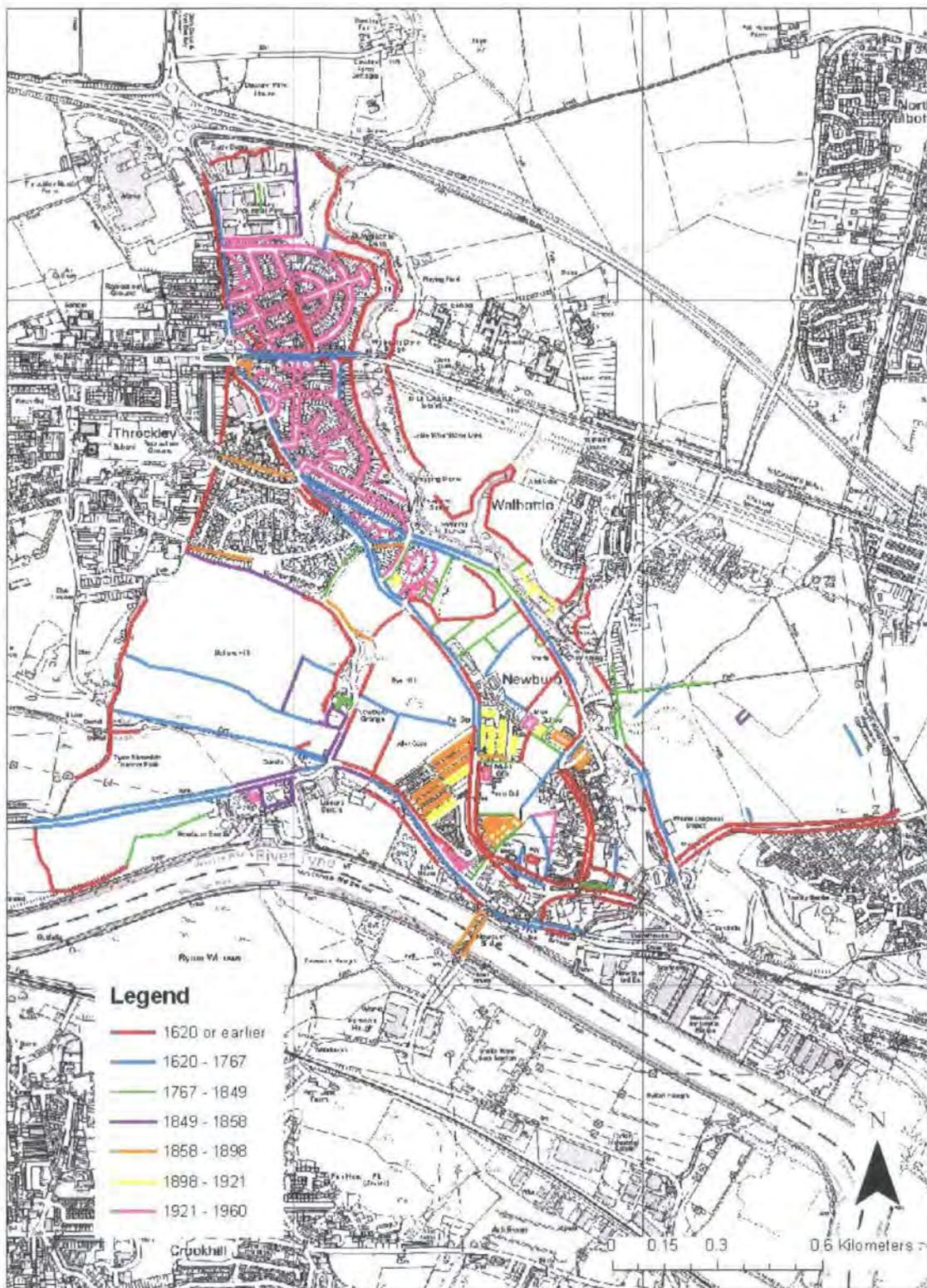


Fig. 229 Newburn – features removed (blue lines) and added (green lines) between 1921 and 1960. Based on Ordnance Survey third and fifth editions. This is a major period of council house building.



*Fig. 230 Newburn in 1960 based on Ordnance Survey fifth edition  
There has been a significant expansion in council housing estates either side of Hexham Road.  
More terraces have been added on the western side of Newburn village.*



*Fig. 231 Newburn – suggested dates of surviving boundaries*

*Most of the township boundary shown on the 1620 map (AC O/xvii/1) survives along with several field boundaries and roads. Eighteenth century survivals include the Military Way (Hexham Road), Newburn Road, Walbottle Road and the course of the Wylam Waggonway. Around half of the housing stock in the village is nineteenth century in date, built by Spencer's Steelworks and the colliery companies (see chapter 8). North of the village on either side of Hexham Road, council housing was built between 1919 and 1960. The industrial estate at the northern end of the township and the rest of the housing postdates 1960.*

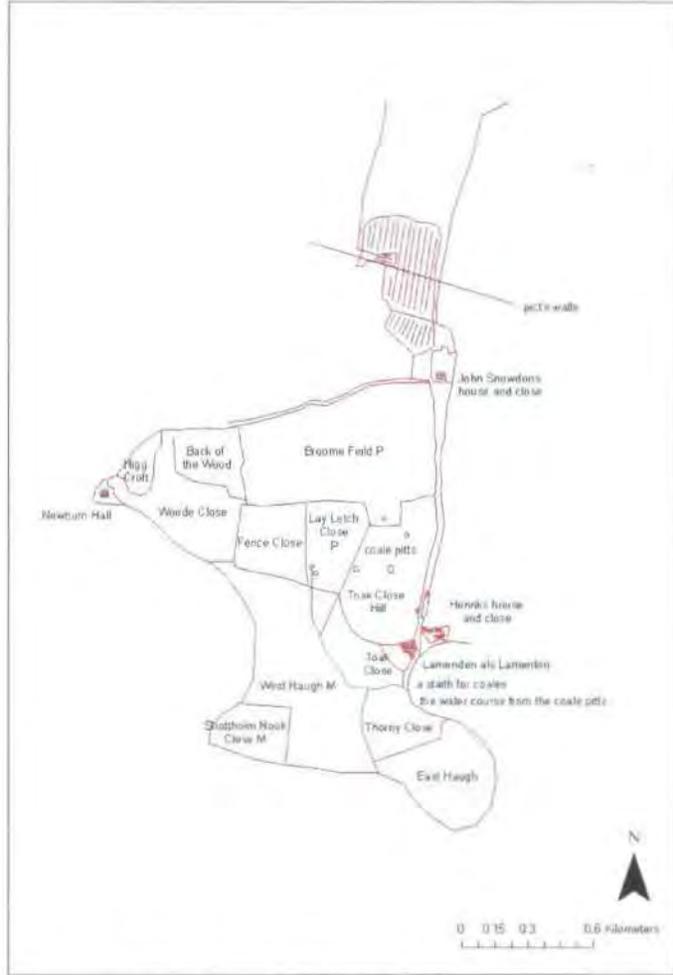


Fig. 232 Newburn Hall in 1620 based on AC O/xvii/1  
 The agricultural land is mainly demesne meadow and pasture.  
 Lemington's early industrial beginnings started with coal pits  
 and the staiths. For the significance of the name 'Henrik' see chapter 2.



Fig. 233 Newburn Hall – features removed (blue lines) and  
 added (green lines) between 1620 and 1767.  
 Based on AC O/xvii/1 and NRO Sant/Beq/9/1/1/24, 25.  
 The old coal pits and watercourse were removed.

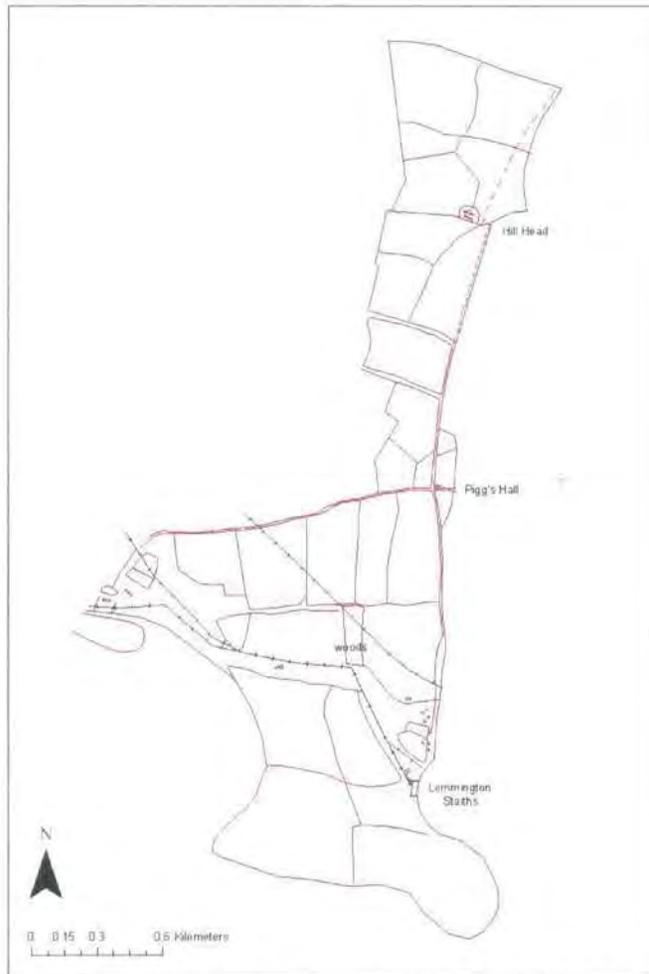


Fig. 234 Newburn Hall in 1767 based on NRO Sant/Beq/9/1/1/24, 25  
 Waggonways have been built. Pigg's Hall has replaced John Snowdon's House. Hill Head Farm has been built in the newly enclosed fields.

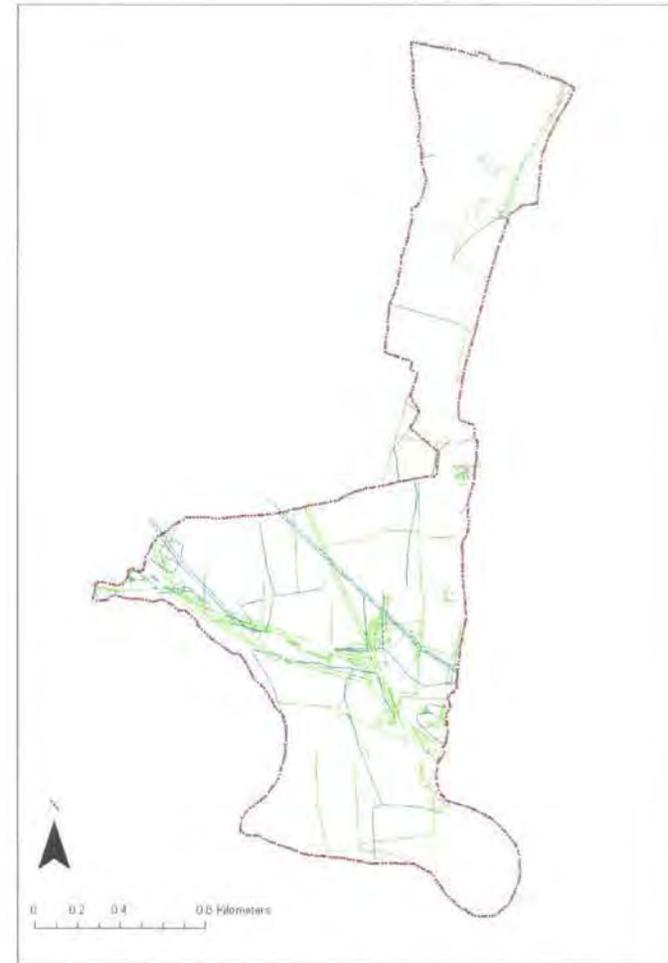


Fig. 235 Newburn Hall – features removed (blue lines) and added (green lines) between 1767 and 1848. Based on NRO Sant/Beq/9/1/1/24, 25 and NRO DT 342 M.  
 Waggonways are re-routed, fields are further subdivided.

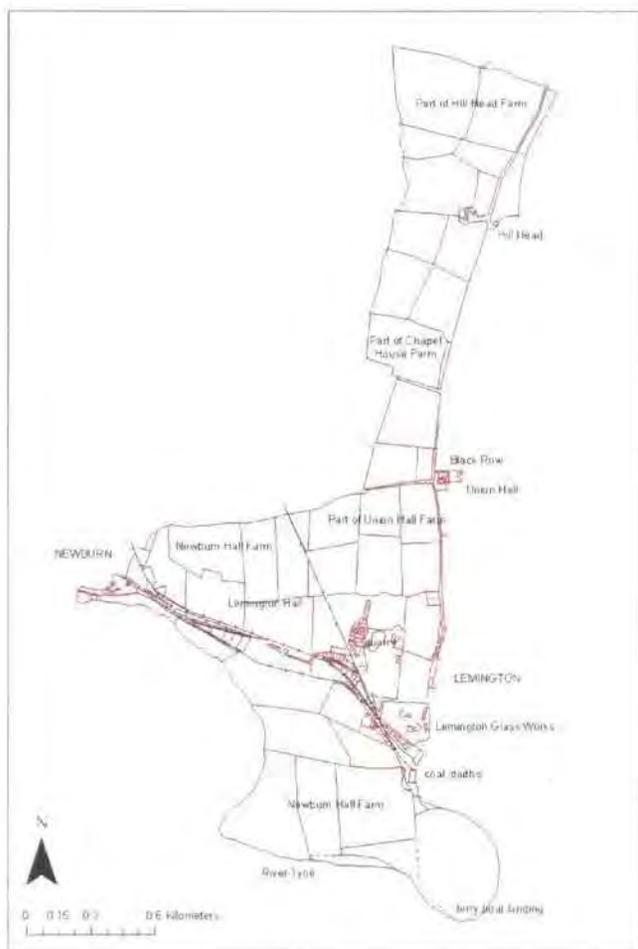


Fig. 236 Newburn Hall in 1848 based on NRO DT 342 M. The land has been further enclosed and divided between five farms Union Hall has replaced Pigg's Hall and Black Row has been built alongside. Waggonways have been realigned. A quarry has been opened.

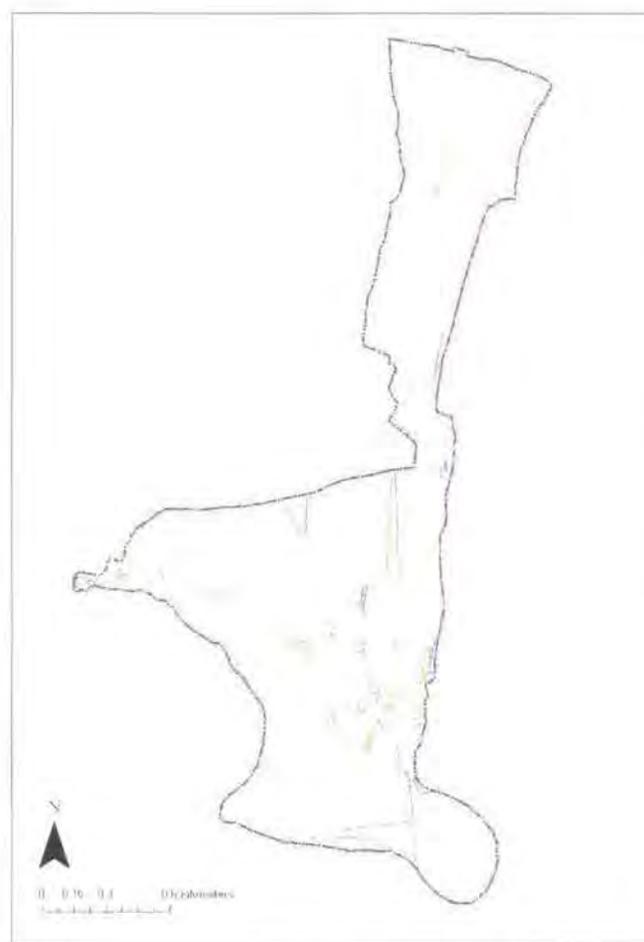


Fig. 237 Newburn Hall - features removed (blue lines) and added (green lines) between 1848 and 1858. Based on NRO DT 342 M and Ordnance Survey first edition. Changes are minor boundary alterations.

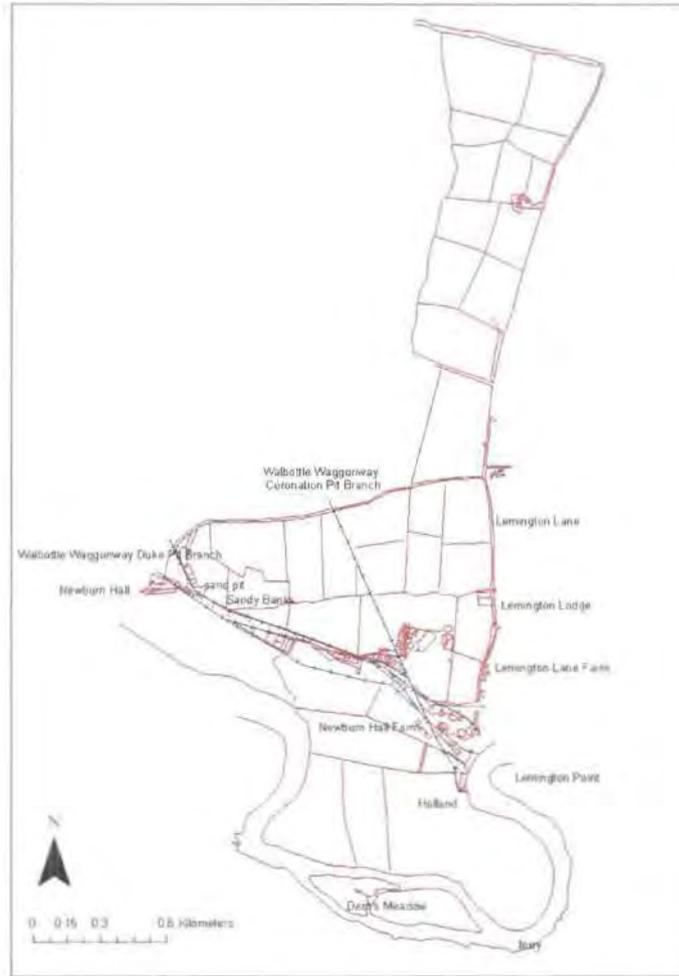


Fig. 238 Newburn Hall in 1858 based on Ordnance Survey first edition. Sand quarrying has begun at Sandy Banks. Lemington Lane Farm has been built. For the significance of the name 'Holland' see section 2.4

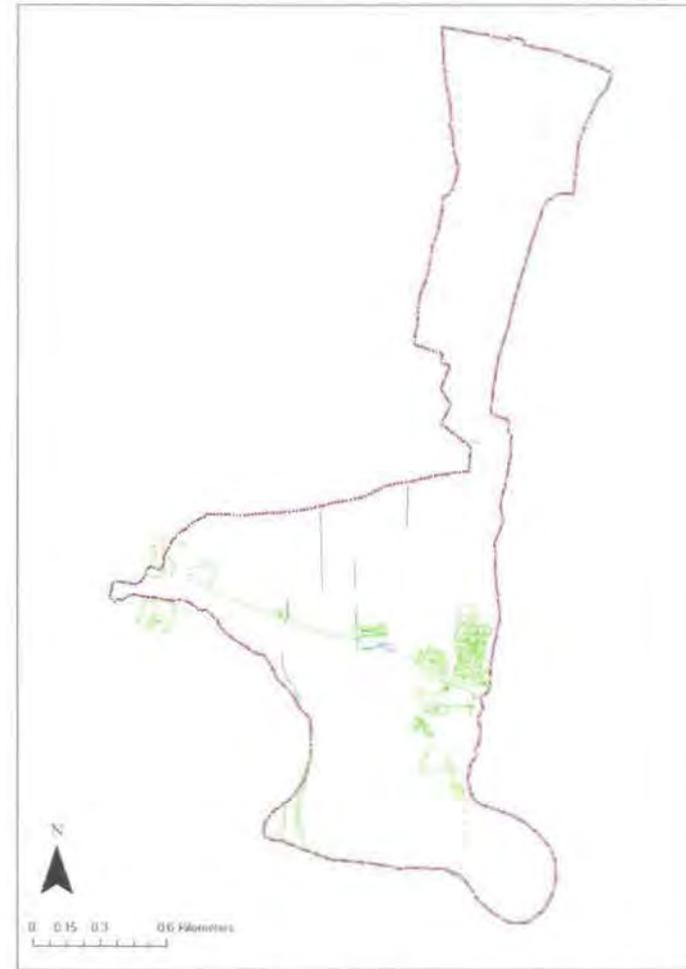


Fig. 239 Newburn Hall - features removed (blue lines) and added (green lines) between 1858 and 1898. Based on Ordnance Survey first and second editions. Terraced housing is built and two large steelworks buildings.



Fig. 240 Newburn Hall in 1898 based on Ordnance Survey second edition. The River Tyne has been straightened and dammed, creating Lemington Gut. A rolling mill for the steelworks has been built on former marshy land at Stanners, served by railway sidings. Percy Pit opens.

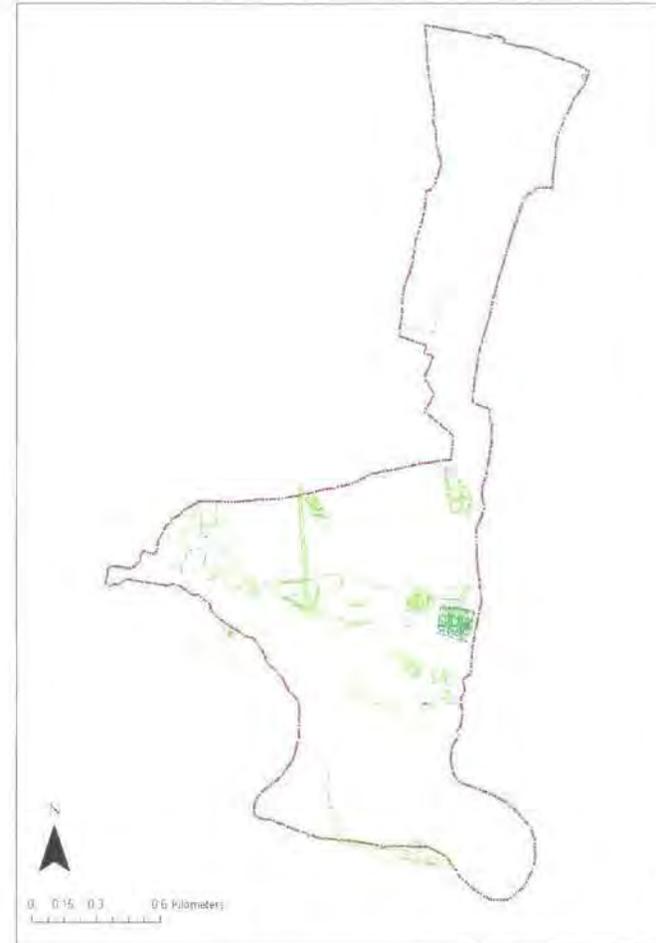


Fig. 241 Newburn Hall – features removed (blue lines) and added (green lines) between 1898 and 1921. Based on Ordnance Survey second and third editions. Terraced housing is built on former allotment gardens.

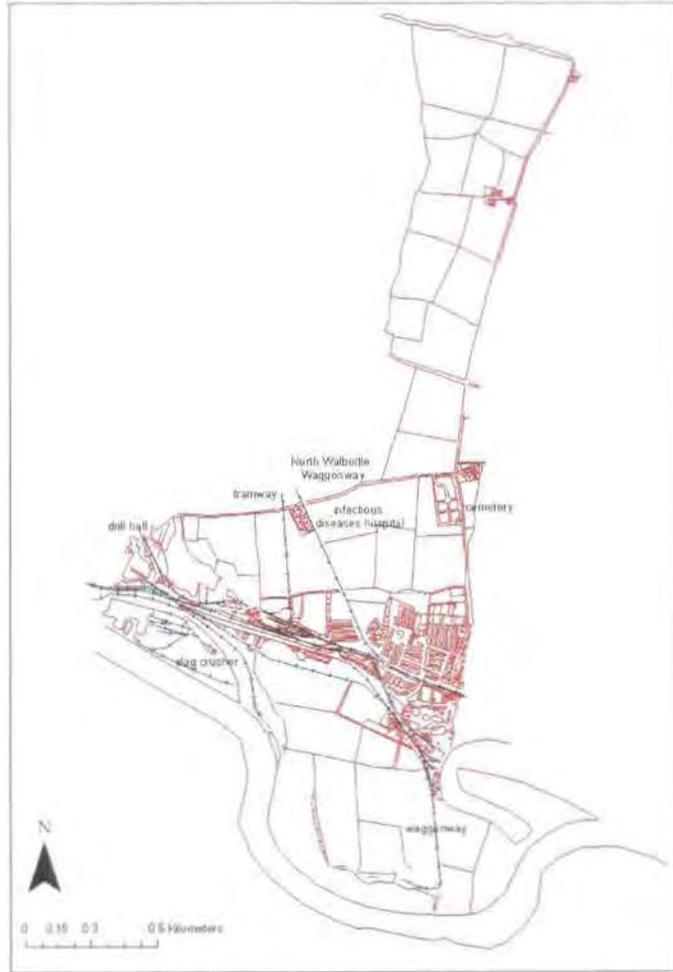
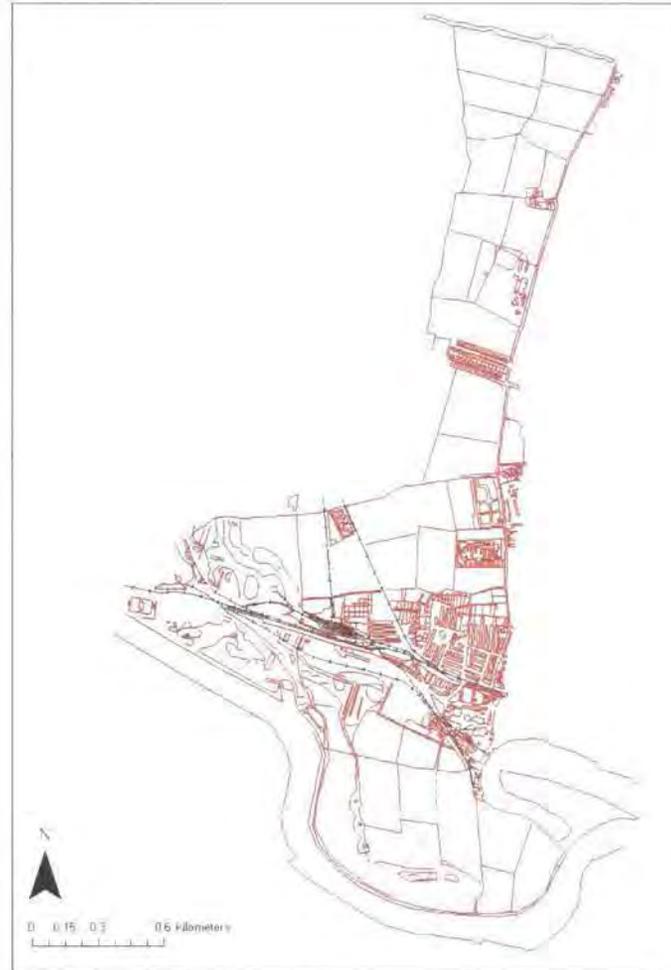


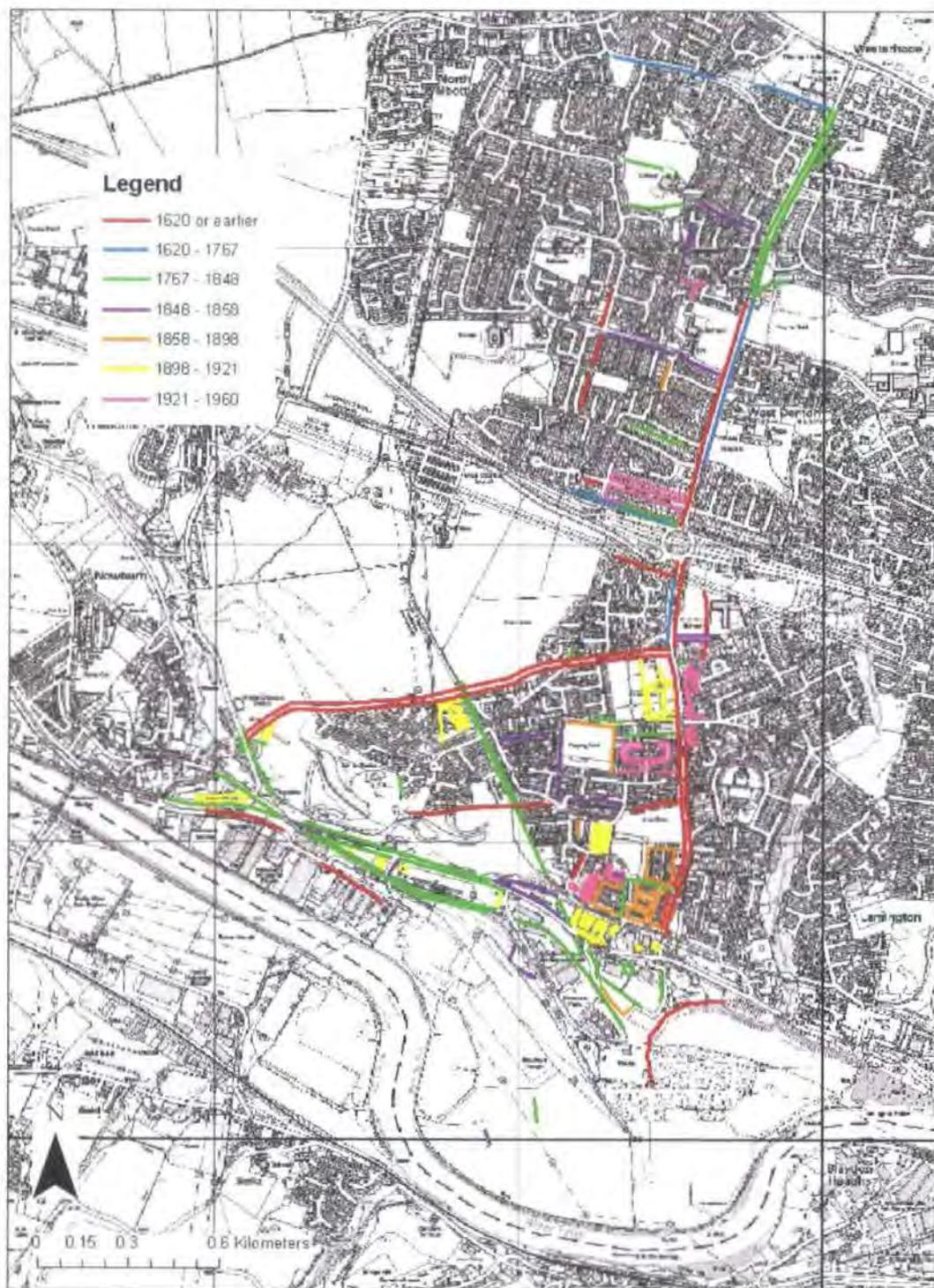
Fig. 242 Newburn Hall in 1921 based on Ordnance Survey third edition  
 A cemetery and hospital have been built. The urban area has expanded. A tramway has been added and a waggonway extended across the Haugh



Fig. 243 Newburn Hall – features removed (blue lines) and added (green lines) between 1921 and 1960.  
 Based on Ordnance Survey third and fifth editions.



*Fig. 244 Newburn Hall in 1960 based on Ordnance Survey fifth edition. More houses have been added on Hexham Road and south of the cemetery. The sand quarry has been extended to huge proportions. The steelworks rolling mill has been demolished. There are extractive workings for sand and gravel at Stanners and on Newburn Haugh.*



*Fig. 245 Newburn Hall – suggested dates of surviving boundaries*  
 A fair proportion of the township boundary of 1620 survives in the form of roads – Hospital Lane, Hillhead Road and Union Hall Road (see chapter six). The post 1960 housing estates still respect the 1620 field boundary. The eighteenth century waggonway routes survive as footpaths. Blocks of nineteenth century terraced housing survives, but most of the housing stock is post 1960.

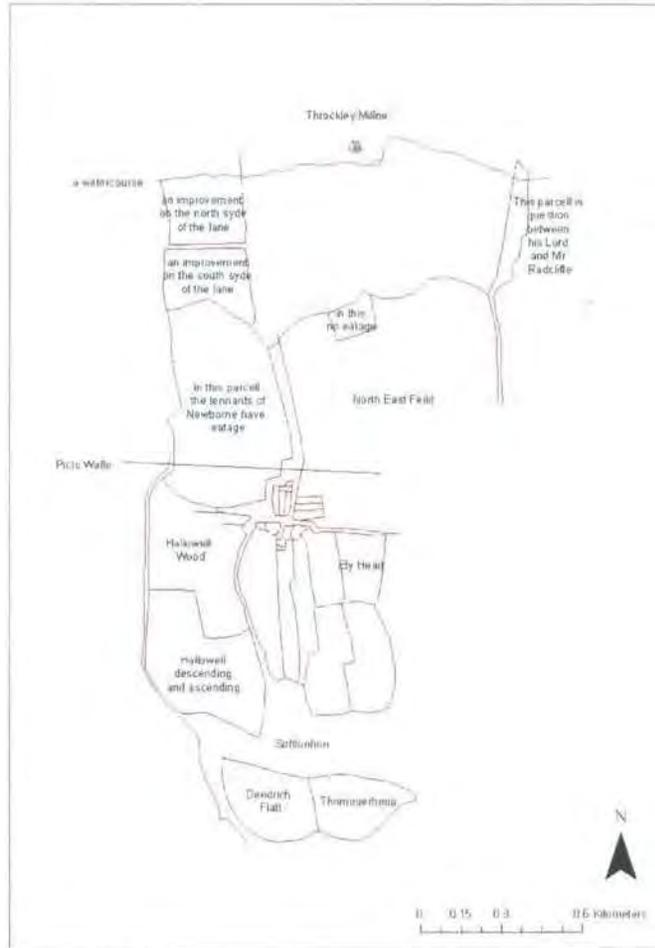


Fig. 246 Throckley in 1620 based on AC O/xvii/1  
 Linear village south of Hadrian's Wall surrounded by  
 irregular fields and commons. The boundary with Newburn  
 is in dispute. Hallowell Wood lies to the west of the village.  
 A wide driftway (later to become Drove Road) leads to Throckley Fell.

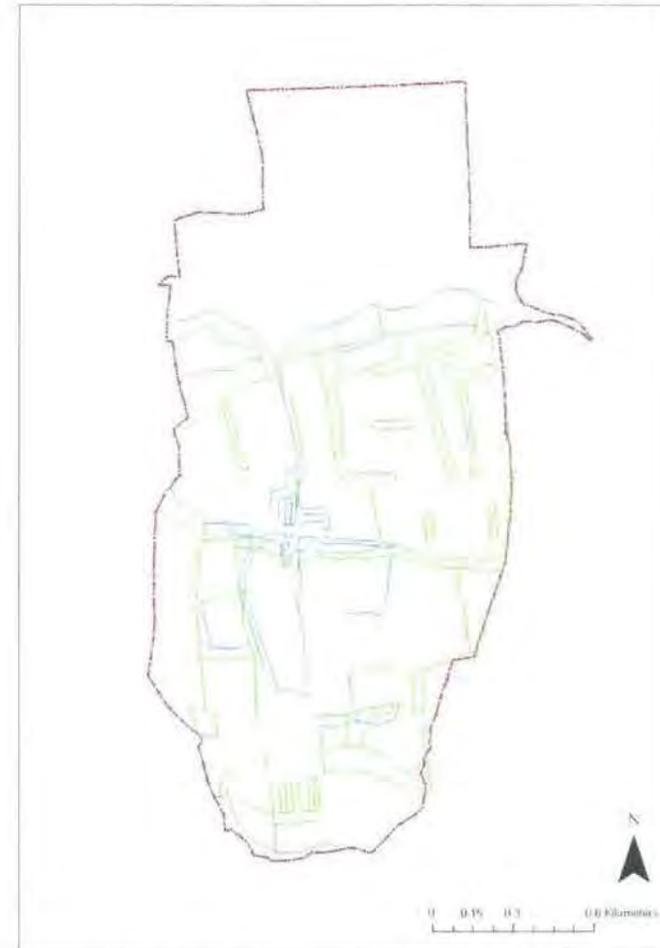


Fig. 247 Throckley - features removed (blue lines)  
 and added (green lines) between 1620 and 1736.  
 Spectacular changes occur with enclosure. The linear  
 strips are freehold. The road south from the village is removed.  
 The driftway becomes a narrow road.





Fig. 250 Throckley in 1805 based on NRO 691/1/19. Field boundaries are straight. The Military Road has been built. Cutty Coats farm has been built. A new west-east road has been added across the former fell. A new mill is built next to the boundary with Dewley.

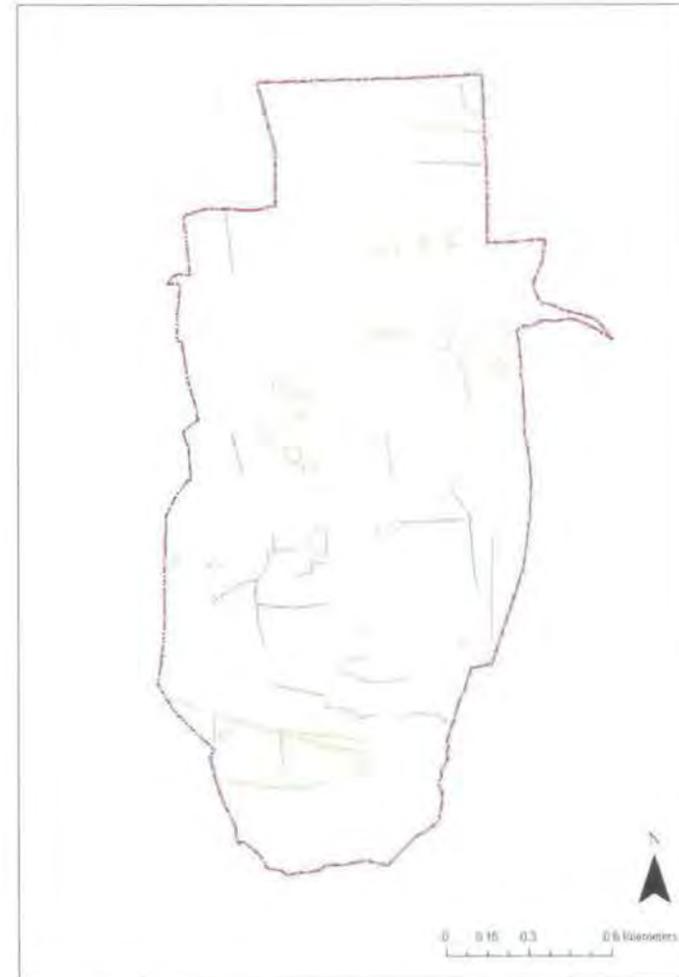


Fig. 251 Throckley – features removed (blue lines) and added (green lines) between 1805 and 1858 based on NRO 691/1/19 and Ordnance Survey first edition map. Minor changes to field boundaries. Coal pits are shown.

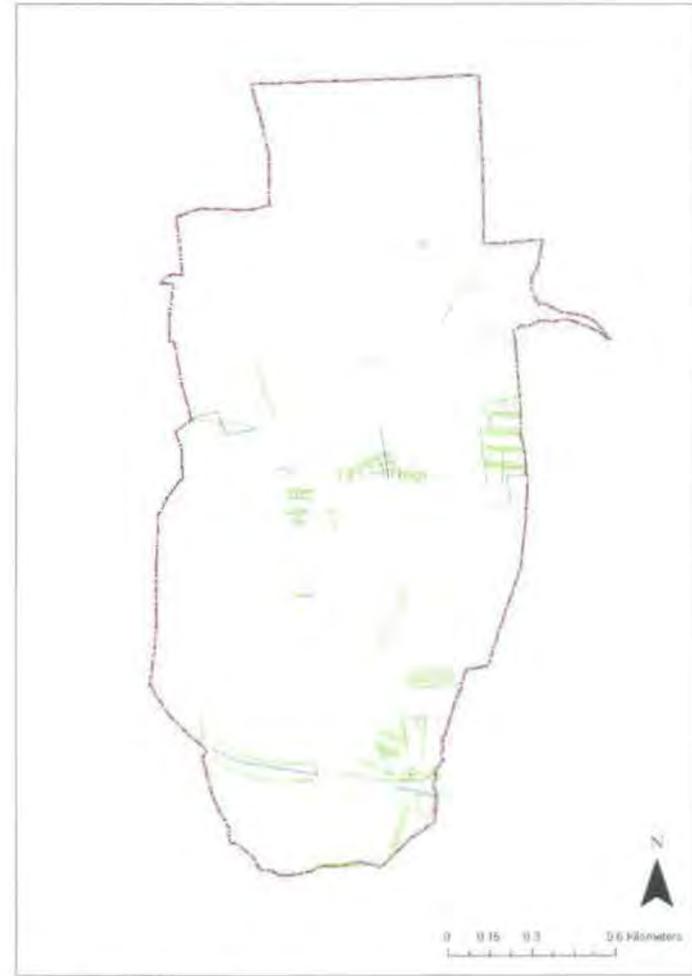
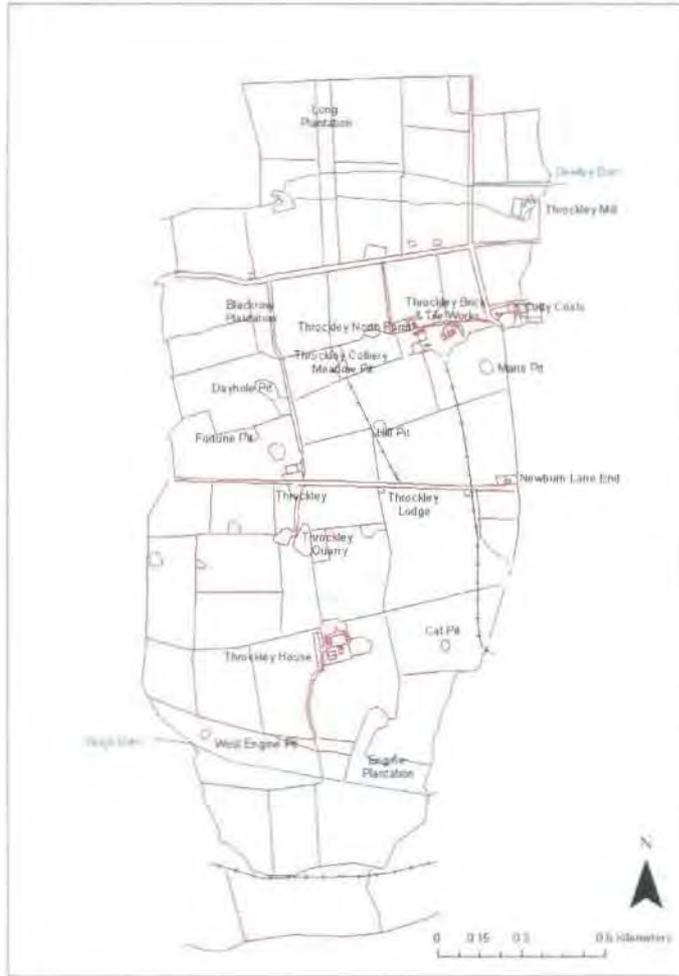


Fig. 252 Throckley in 1858 based on Ordnance Survey first edition map. Industrial development is in the form of the brickworks, coal pits and waggonways. Throckley North Farm replaces Throckley Fell House. Throckley House is built. A sandstone quarry appears on the site of Throckley village. New buildings appear at the crossroads on the toll road.

Fig. 253 Throckley – features removed (blue lines) and added (green lines) between 1885 and 1898 based on Ordnance Survey first and second edition maps. Terraced houses are built. A reservoir is added on the Reigh Burn.

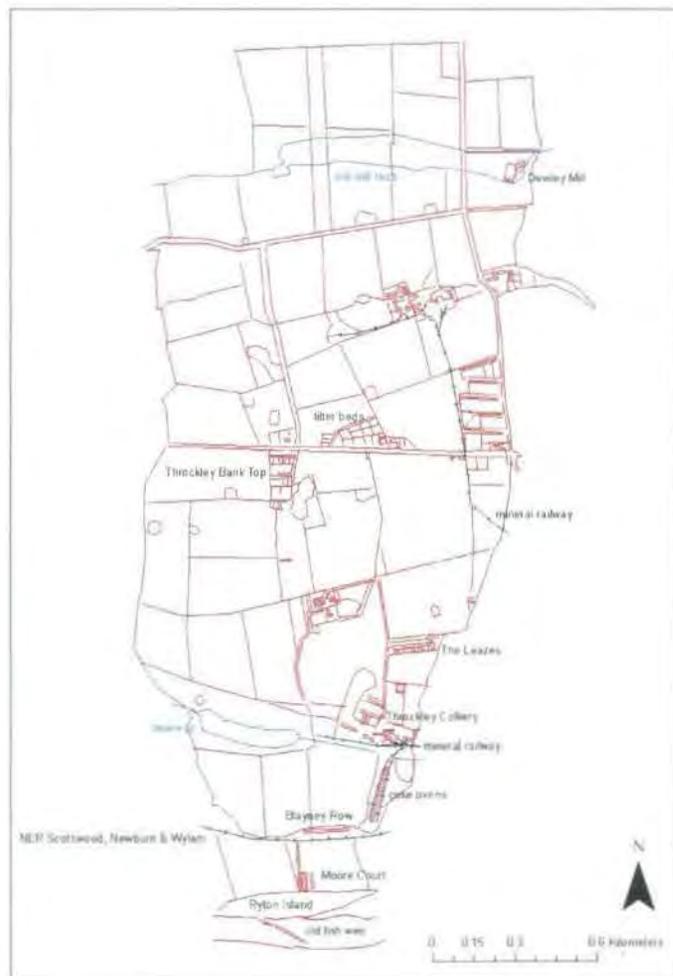


Fig. 254 Throckley in 1898 based on Ordnance Survey second edition map. The brickworks waggonway is re-routed. Terraces are built at Bank Top, north of the toll road, The Leazes, Blayney Row and Moore Court. Throckley Colliery opens at Isabella Pit with coke ovens.



Fig. 255 Throckley – features removed (blue lines) and added (green lines) between 1898 and 1921 based on Ordnance Survey second and third editions. Changes are largely limited to the addition of more housing along the toll road.

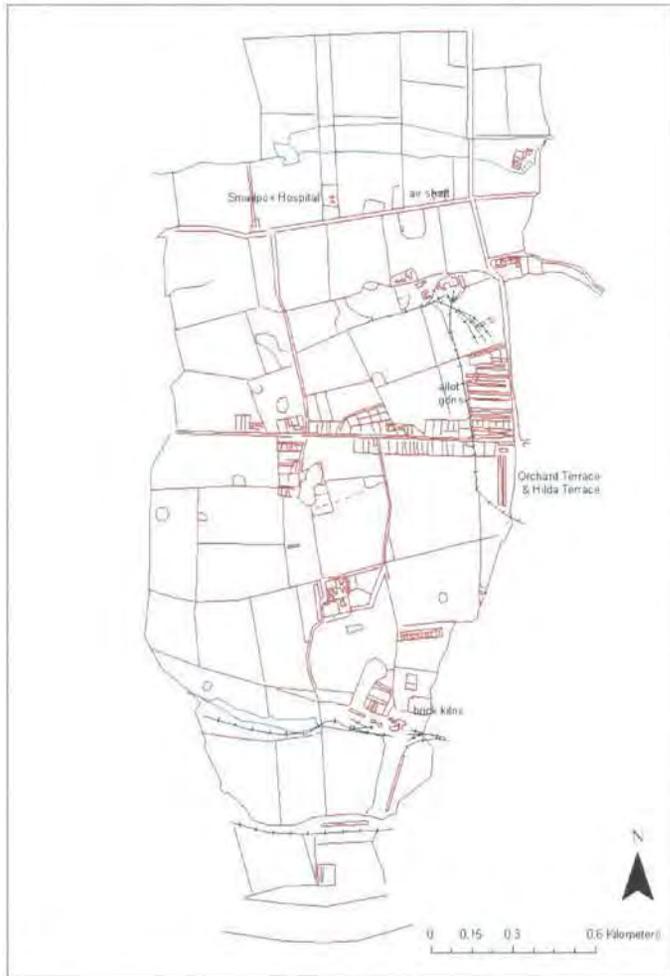


Fig. 256 Throckley in 1921 based on Ordnance Survey third edition map Orchard and Hilda Terraces are built. A smallpox hospital is built in Long Plantation. Brick kilns are added at Isabella Colliery.

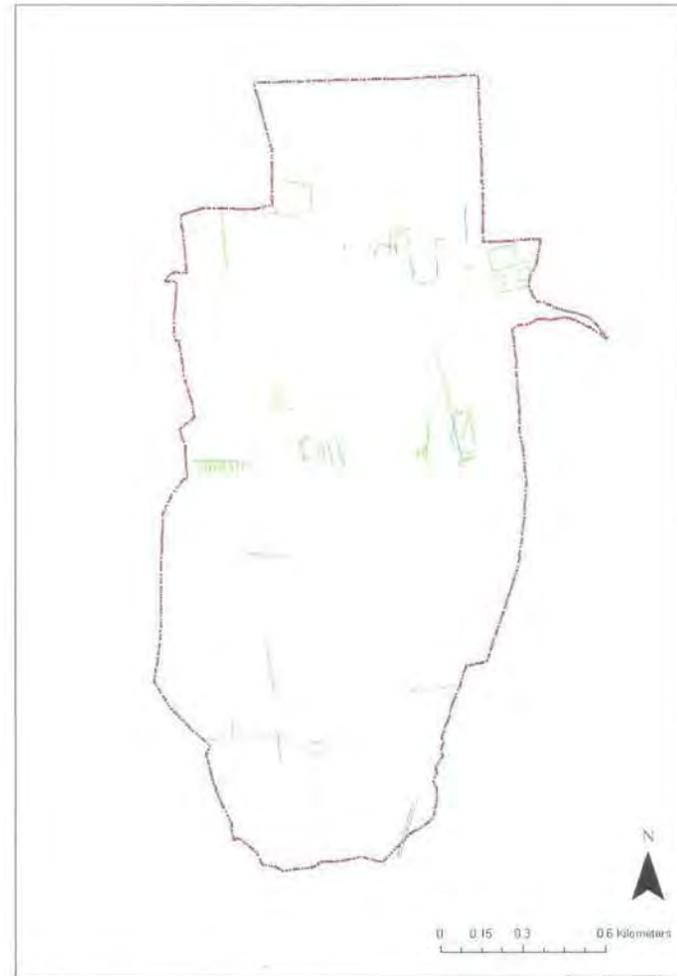


Fig. 257 Throckley – features removed (blue lines) and added (green lines) between 1921 and 1960 based on Ordnance Survey More houses are built on Hexham Road.

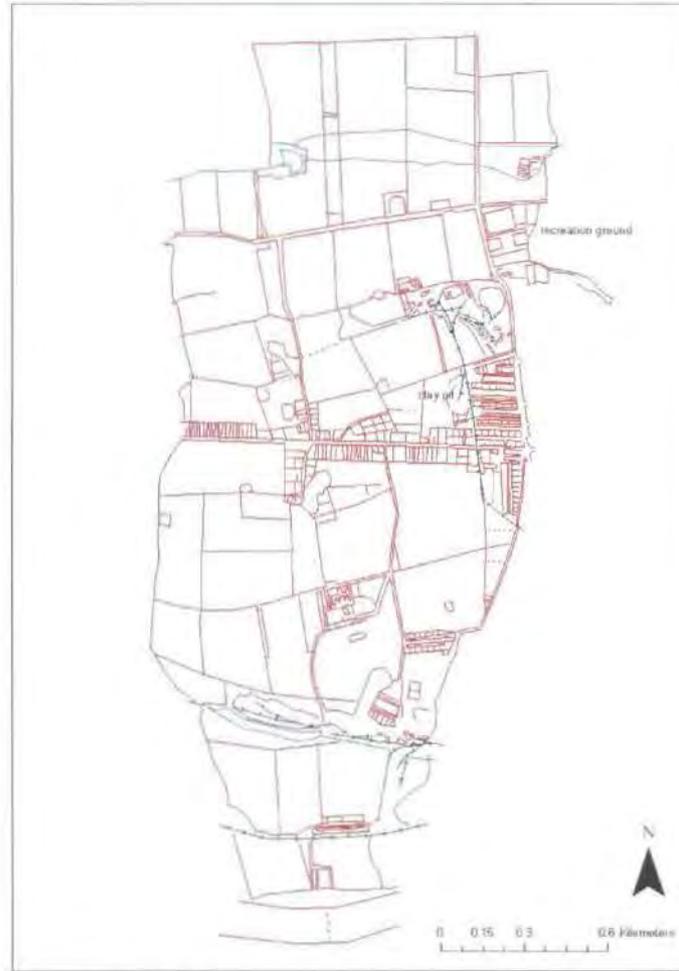
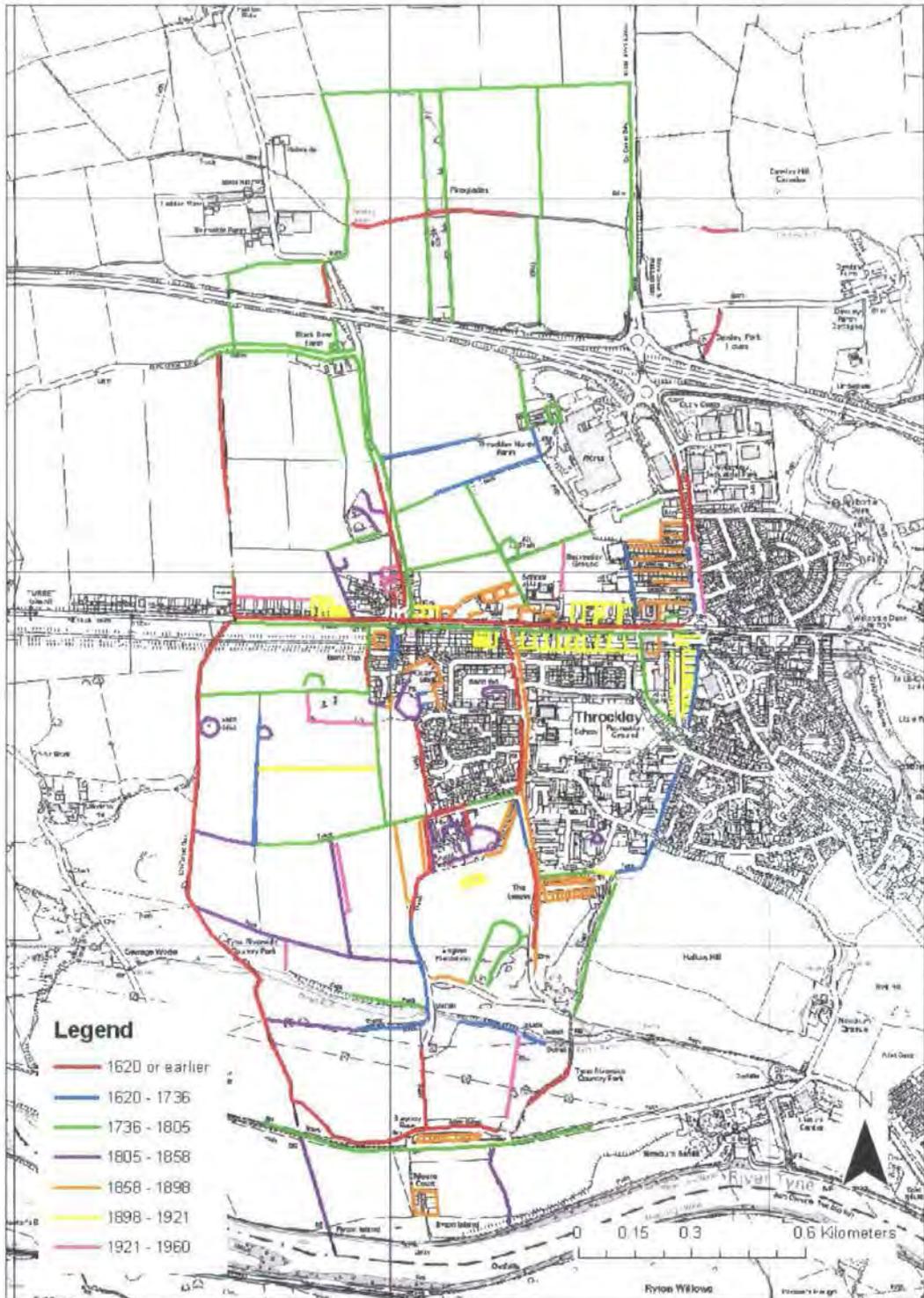


Fig. 258 Throckley in 1960 based on Ordnance Survey fifth edition.  
 A recreation ground is added north of Cutty Coats. A clay pit  
 is extracted next to Orchard Terrace.



*Fig. 259 Throckley – suggested dates of surviving boundaries*  
 The western township boundary survives as shown on the map of 1620.  
 The present Drove Road lies on the same alignment as that of 1620 although is much narrower.  
 Field boundaries in the main date to the eighteenth century and are linked to enclosure.  
 Most of the housing on Hexham Road is nineteenth century in date.  
 Evidence of eighteenth and nineteenth century coal pits survives as small self-planted copses.





Fig. 262 Detailed view of Quarry 'Feild' from same map. FH indicates freehold land. East of the village, field boundaries do respect Hadrian's Wall. Even in 1620 the quarry is sizeable. Field names such as Barston Pittes suggest further industrial activity.



Fig. 263 Detailed view of 'East Feild' from same map. The plots including the word Chapel are related to the farm Chapel-on-the-Hill which dated back to at least 1559, later known as Chapel House.

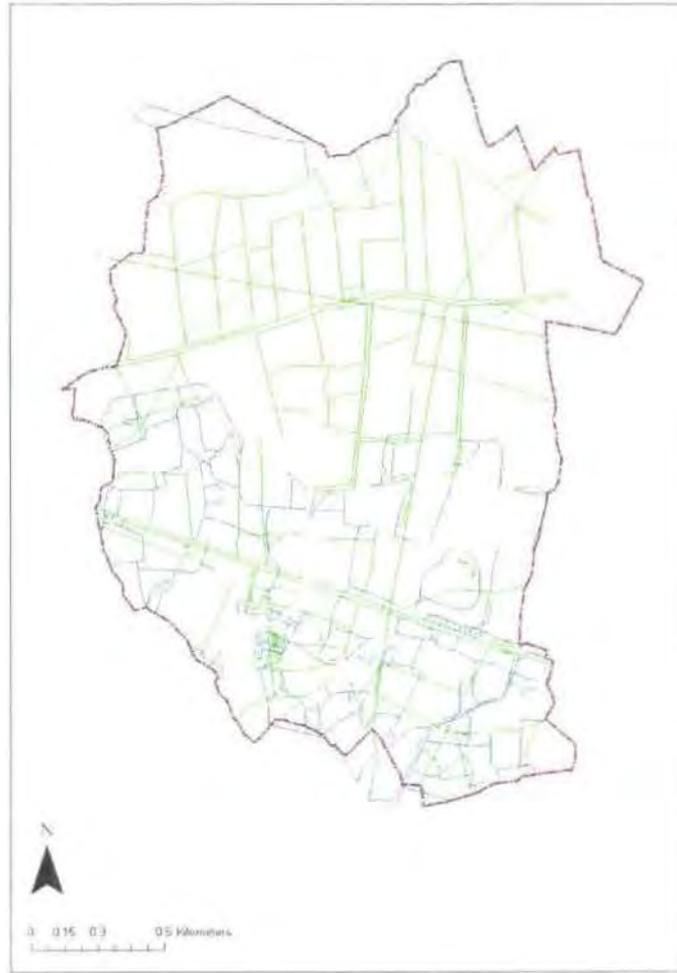


Fig. 264 Walbottle – features removed (blue lines) and added (green lines) between 1620 and 1767 based on AC O/xvii/1 and NRO Sant/Beq/9/1/1/24, 25. This plans shows a total redesign of the field system.

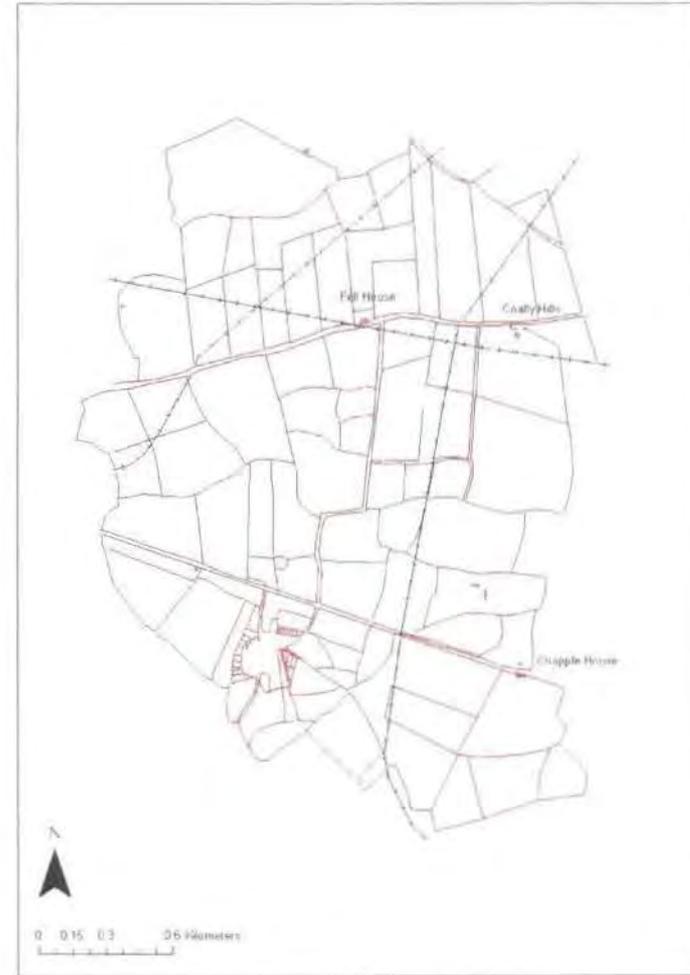


Fig. 265 Walbottle in 1767 based on NRO Sant/Beq/9/1/1/24, 25 Existing fields change shape. The common land is enclosed into rectangular fields. A new road network is installed to serve the new farms. A waggonway system is put in place. The sandstone quarry changes shape and workers houses are built within it.

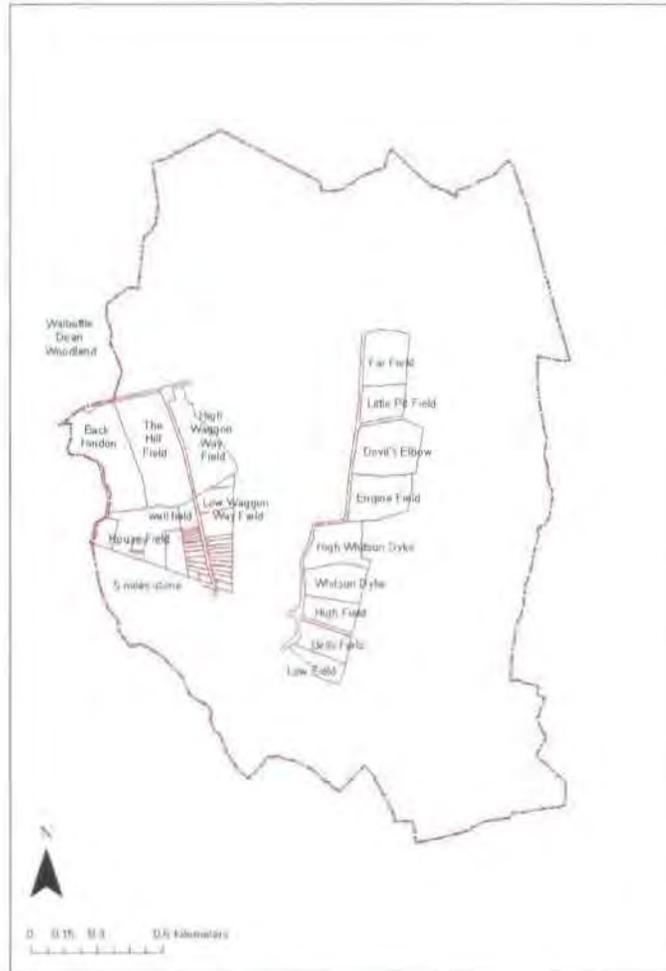


Fig. 266 A plan of part of Walbottle in 1808 (NRO ZAN Bell 14/4 and 5). This shows a small section of the 1769 Walbottle Moors Waggonway and adjacent fields and allotment gardens. The north-south road displays a 'dog-leg' which respects the driftway route on the map of 1620, skirting around the former furlongs (see section 2.6).



Fig. 267 Walbottle – features removed (blue lines) and added (green lines) between 1767 and 1848 based on NRO Sant/Beq/9/1/1 and NRO DT 468 M. Field boundaries are further straightened. The waggonways go out of use. Allotment gardens are laid out next to a straight boundary which is known to be part of the 1769 Walbottle Moors Waggonway.

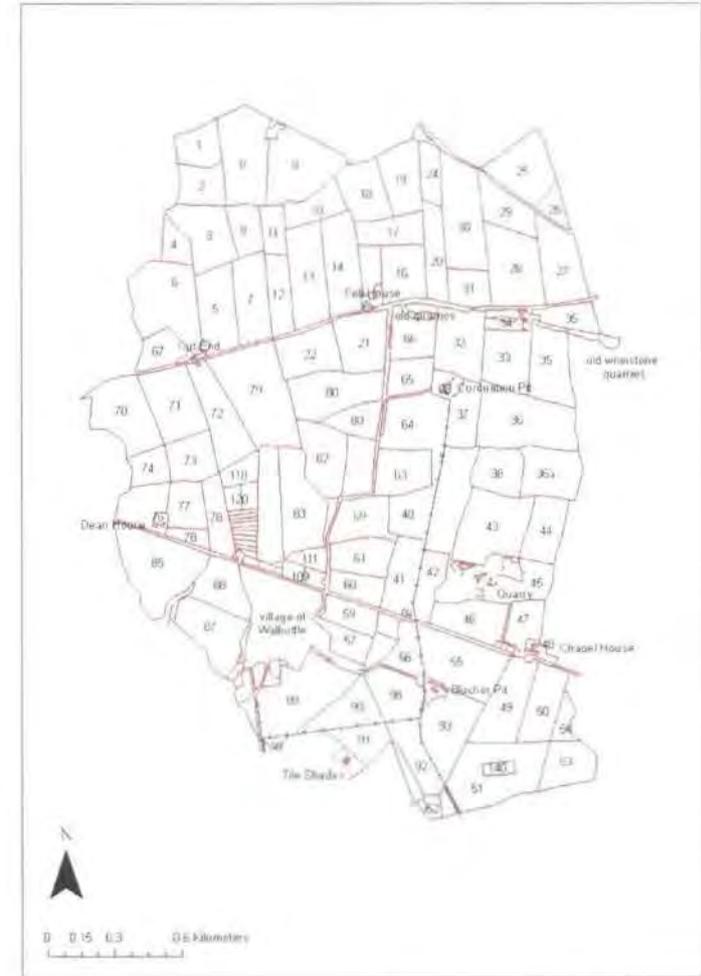
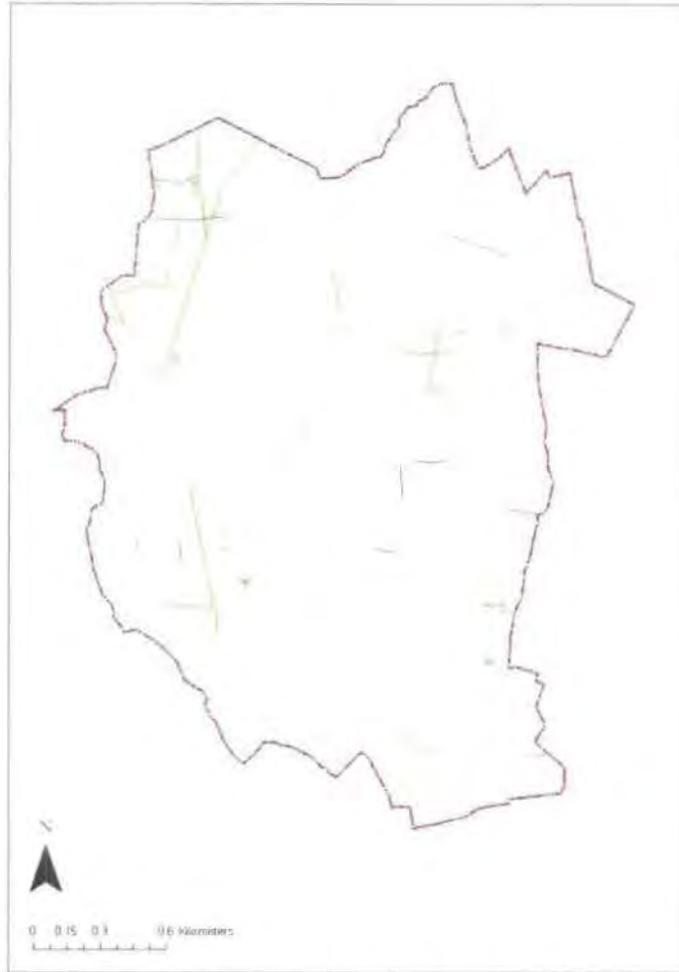
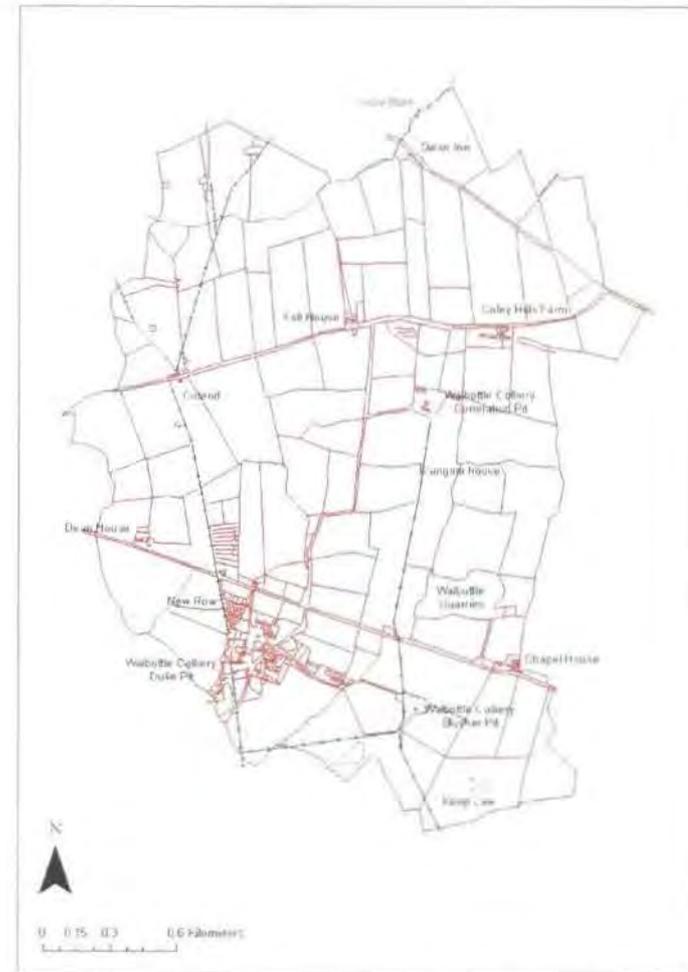


Fig. 268 Walbottle in 1848 based on NRO DT 468 M. Cut End and Dean House farms are built. The whinstone quarry is short lived, being already worked out by this date. Coronation Pit and Blucher Pit are sunk, served by mineral railways. A tilemaking site has appeared. The index to the field numbers is in appendix four.



*Fig. 269 Walbottle – features removed (blue lines) and added (green lines) between 1848 and 1858 based on NRO DT 468 M. There are minor changes to field boundaries.*



*Fig. 270 Walbottle in 1858 based on Ordnance Survey first edition map. This plan is misleading as the waggonway is not new. It was set up in 1769 and was simply omitted as a route on the 1848 tithe map. Likewise Duke Pit was not a new winning, it was sunk possibly as early as 1740 (see chapter 4).*

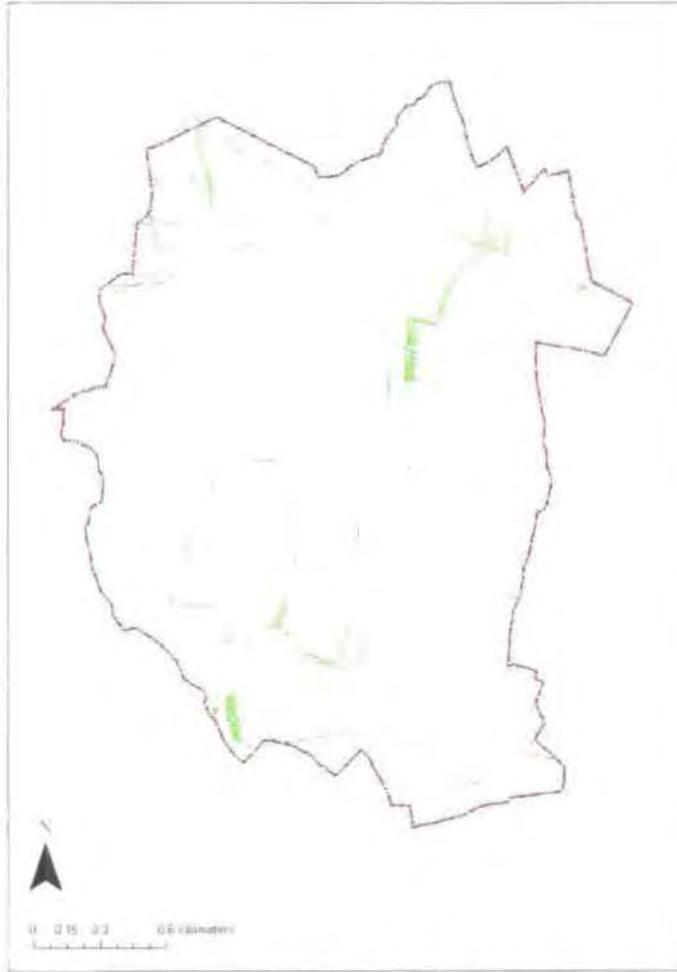


Fig. 271 Walbottle – features removed (blue lines) and added (green lines) between 1858 and 1898 based on Ordnance Survey first and second edition maps. Changes here include the addition of terraces at Coronation Pit and Dene Terrace and an extension to the waggonway.

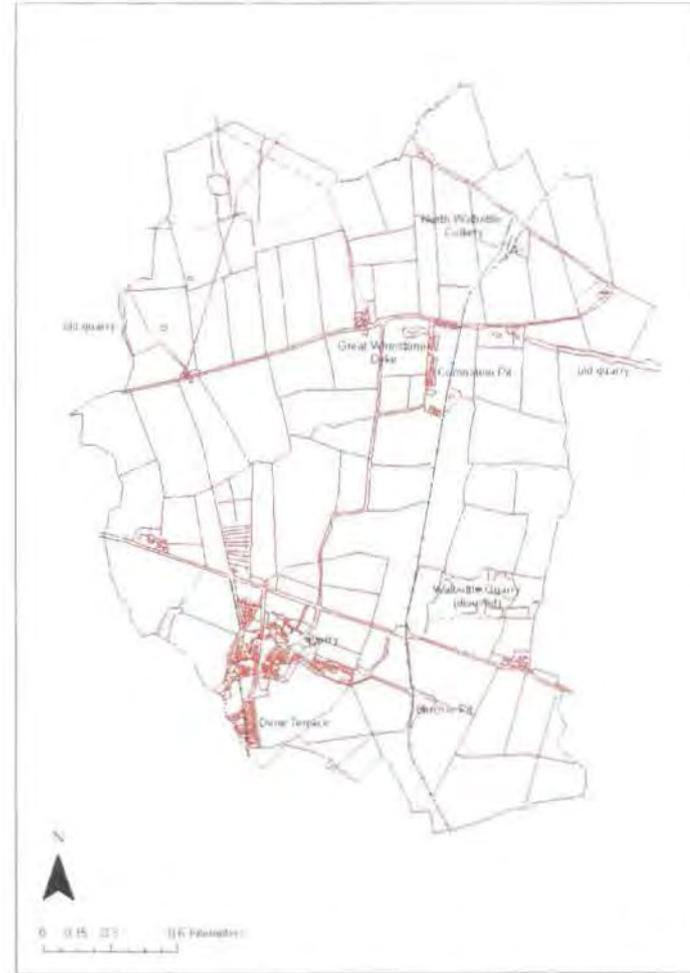


Fig. 272 Walbottle in 1898 based on Ordnance Survey second edition map. North Walbottle Colliery is opened. Walbottle Quarry is disused and is the quarry on the border with Dewley. Walbottle Moors Waggonway is shown as a footpath.

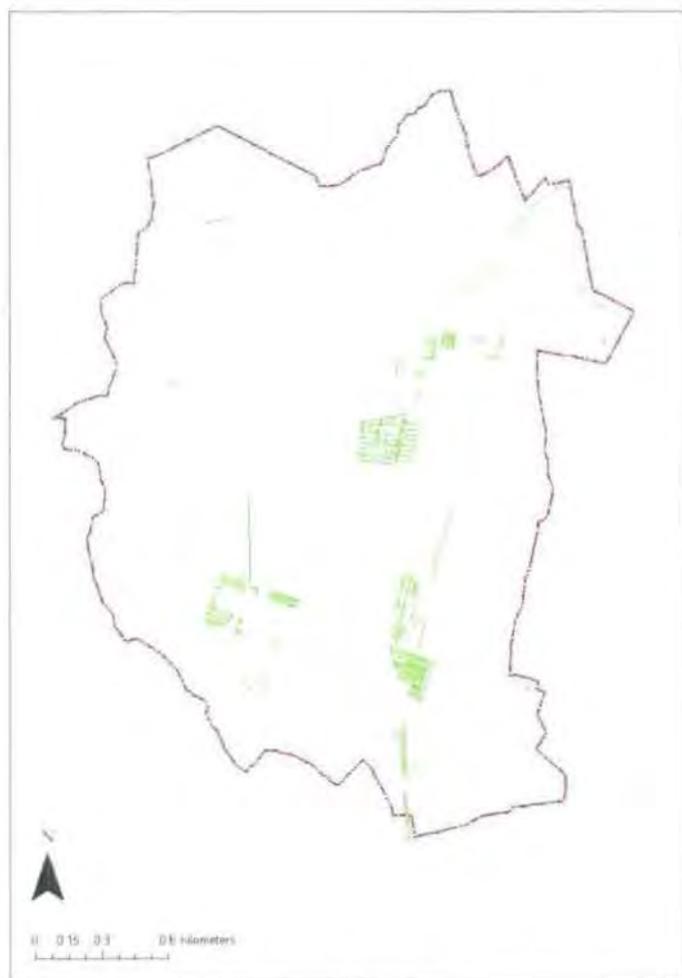


Fig. 273 Walbottle – features removed (blue lines) and added (green lines) between 1898 and 1921 based on Ordnance Survey second and third edition maps.  
Period of house building.

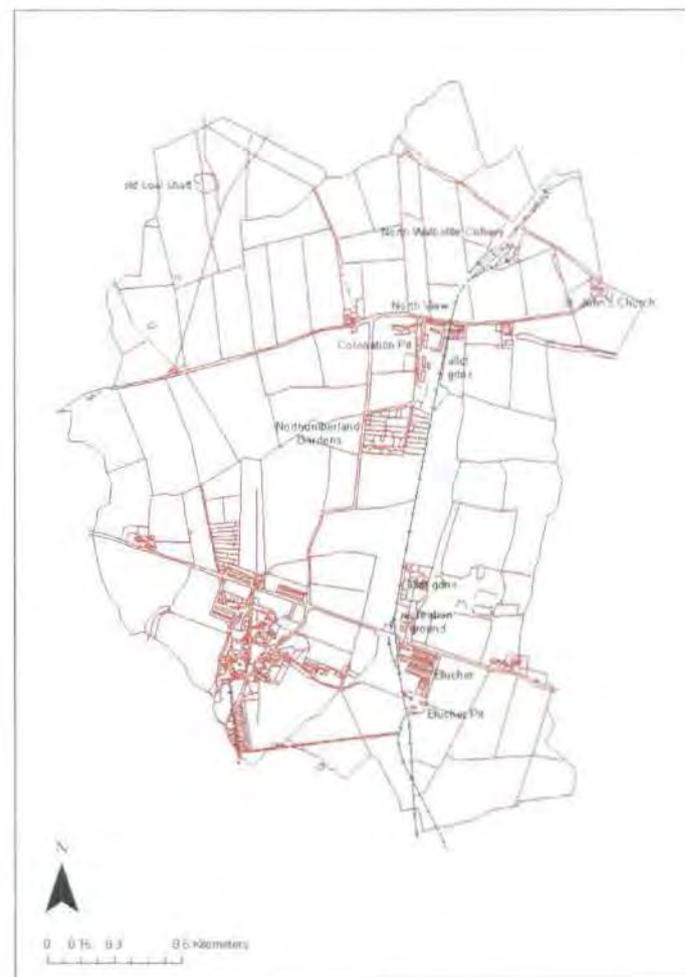
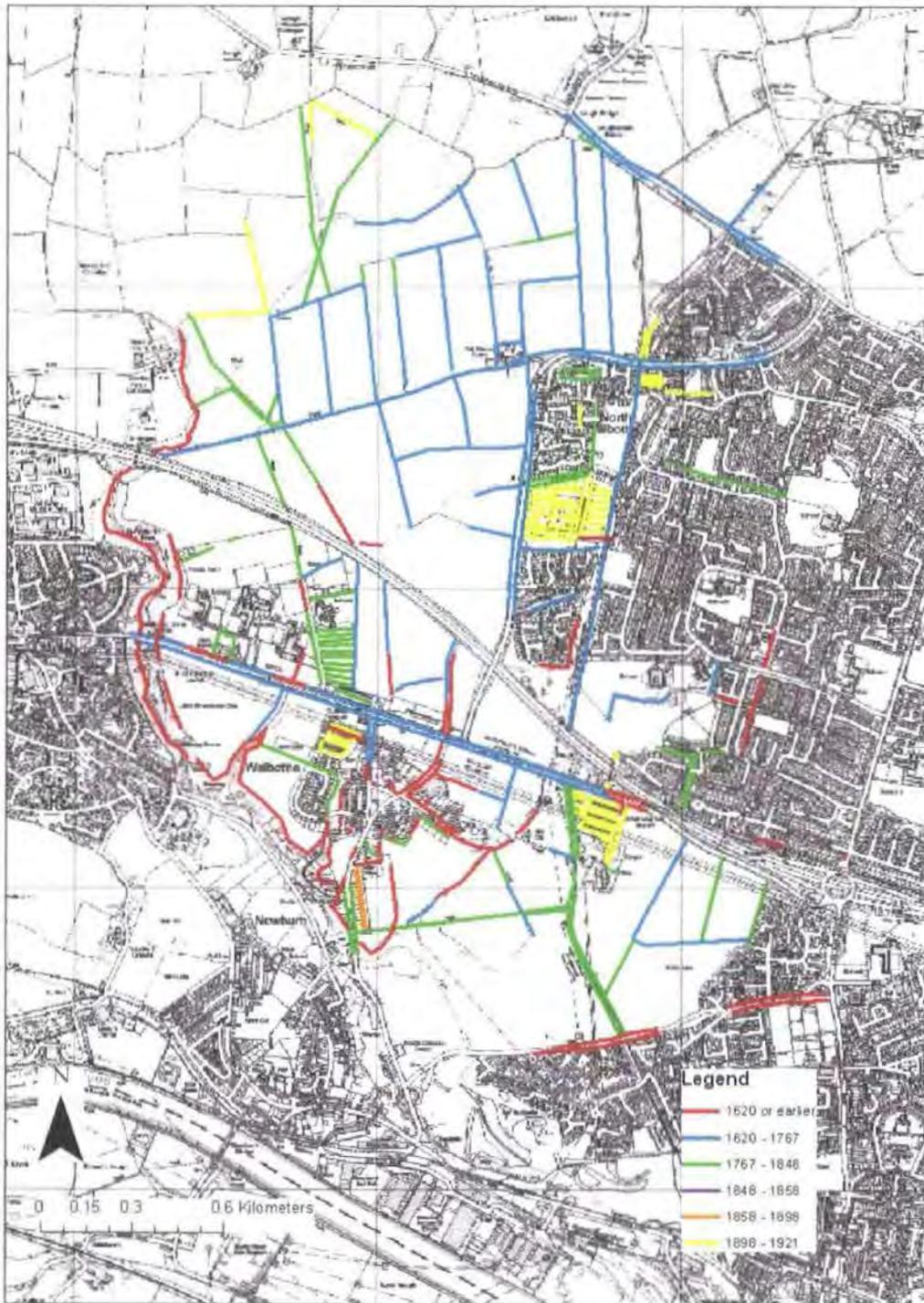


Fig. 274 Walbottle in 1921 based on Ordnance Survey third edition map. St. John's Church is built. More terraced housing and allotments are added at Coronation Pit and in Walbottle village. Northumberland Gardens and Blucher village are created. There is little change between 1921 and 1960.



*Fig. 275 Walbottle – suggested dates of surviving boundaries*

*The only remaining part of the township boundary of 1620 is the edge of the dene of the New Burn.*

*The shape of the village, though rebuilt in the 1960s reflects the boundaries of 1620.*

*Walbottle Road and the road to Walbottle Hall, respect the course of roads of this date.*

*Field boundaries in the main date to the period of enclosure 1620 to 1767.*

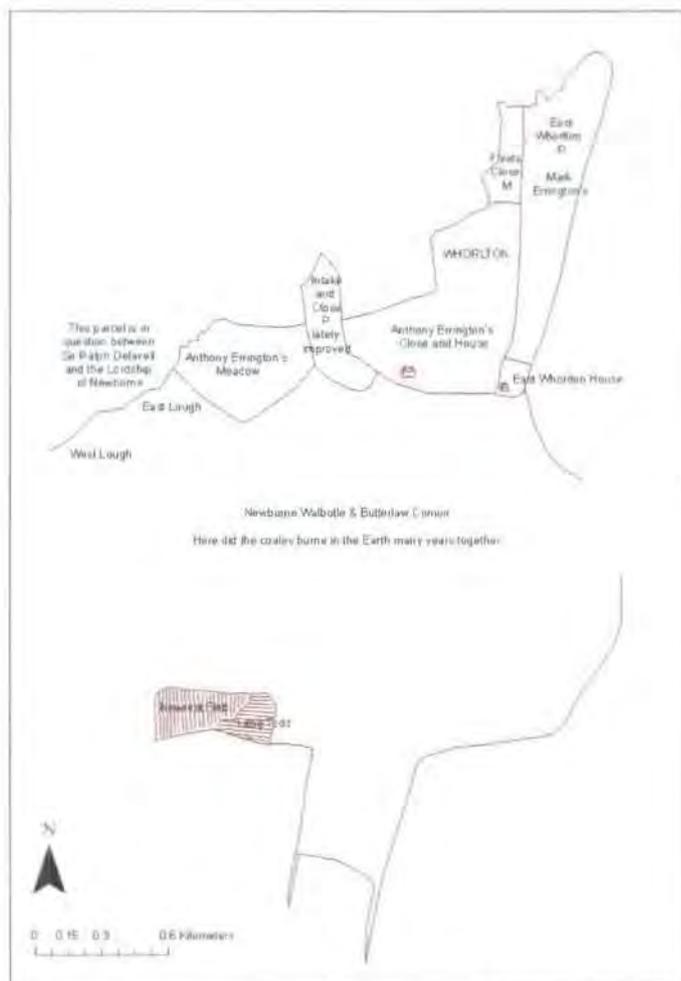
*The 1769 Walbottle Waggonway and North Walbottle Waggonway survive in part as public footpaths.*

*Fell House Farm and the west-east road which once linked it to Cut End are still extant.*

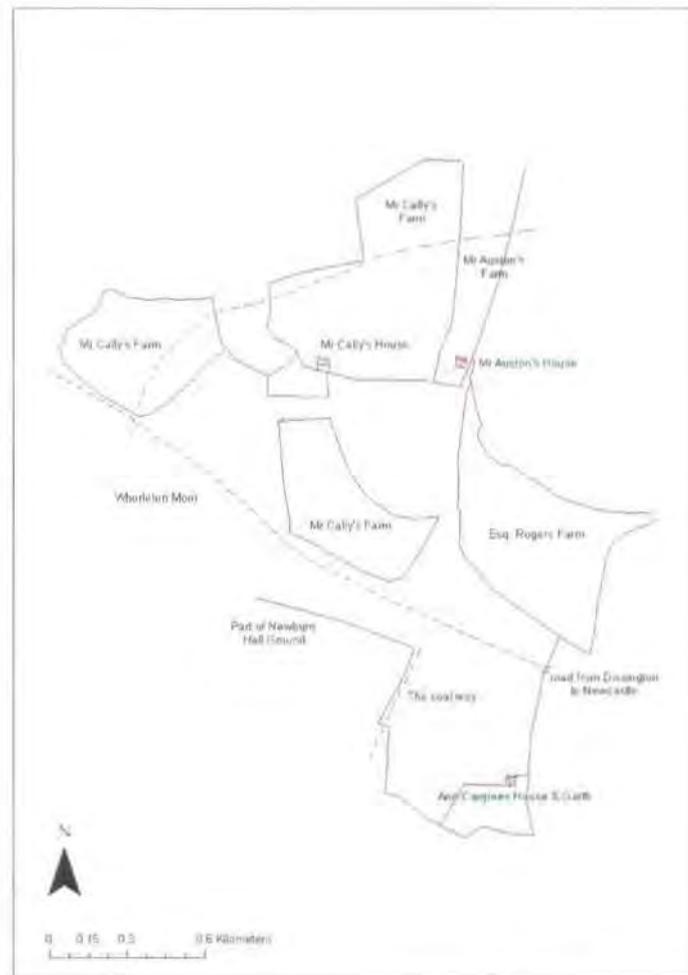
*Early nineteenth century allotment gardens survive.*

*Nineteenth century waggonways at Blucher survive as footpaths.*

*Blucher village and Northumberland Gardens survive as they were built between 1898 and 1921.*



*Fig. 276 Whorlton in 1620 based on AC O/xvii/1  
There are two houses or farms amongst large irregular fields.  
The common land remains open.  
There is no arable land north of the common only pasture (P) and meadow.*



*Fig. 277 Whorlton in 1710 based on AC O/xvii/2  
The houses have changed hands. Additional allotments  
have been created from part of the common, including Ann Cargree's  
House. A route to Dissington has been laid out. The coal way is  
probably a route for wains (carts) to the staiths at Lemington.*

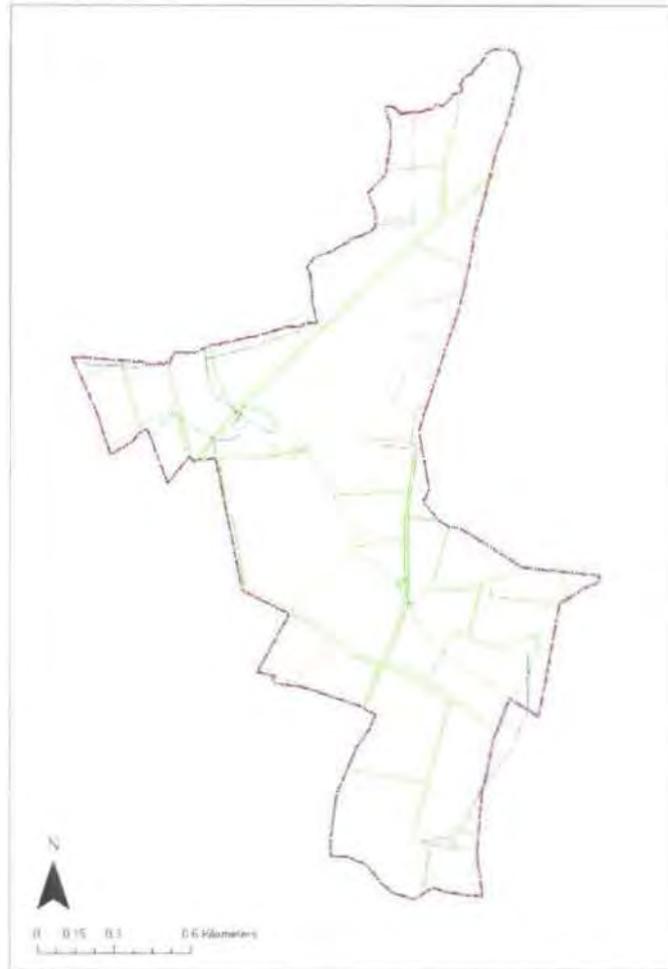


Fig. 278 Whorlton – features removed (blue lines) and added (green lines) between 1620 and 1767 based on AC O/xvii/1 and NRO Sant/Beq/9/1/1/24, 25. Period of enclosure and road and waggonway building

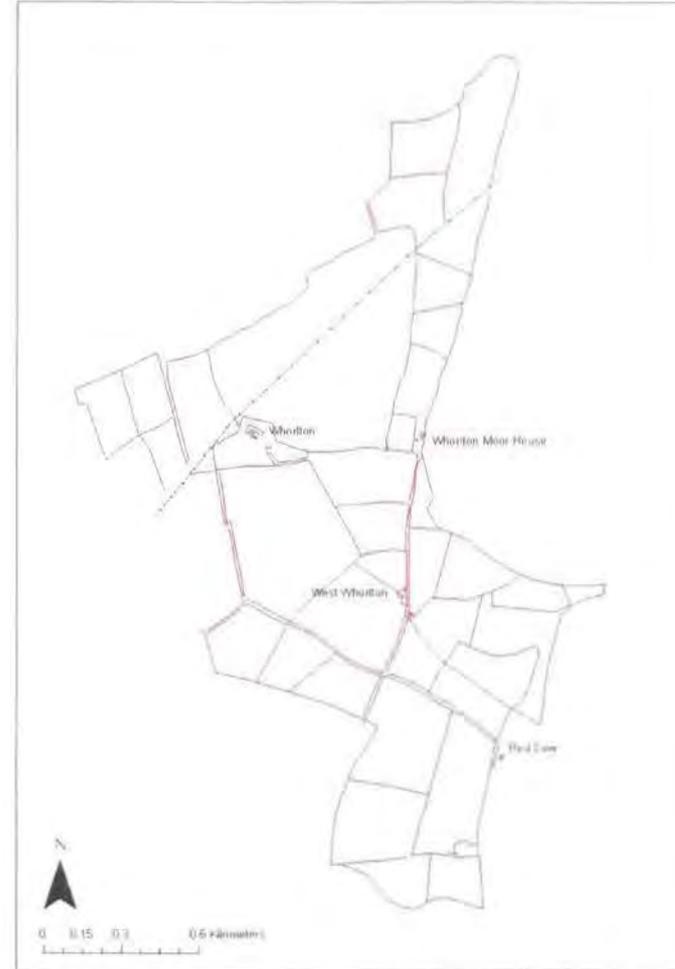


Fig. 279 Whorlton in 1767 based on NRO Sant/Beq/9/1/1/24, 25. The common has been enclosed into regular fields. West Whorlton and Red Cow are new enclosure period farms. A waggonway has been laid out.

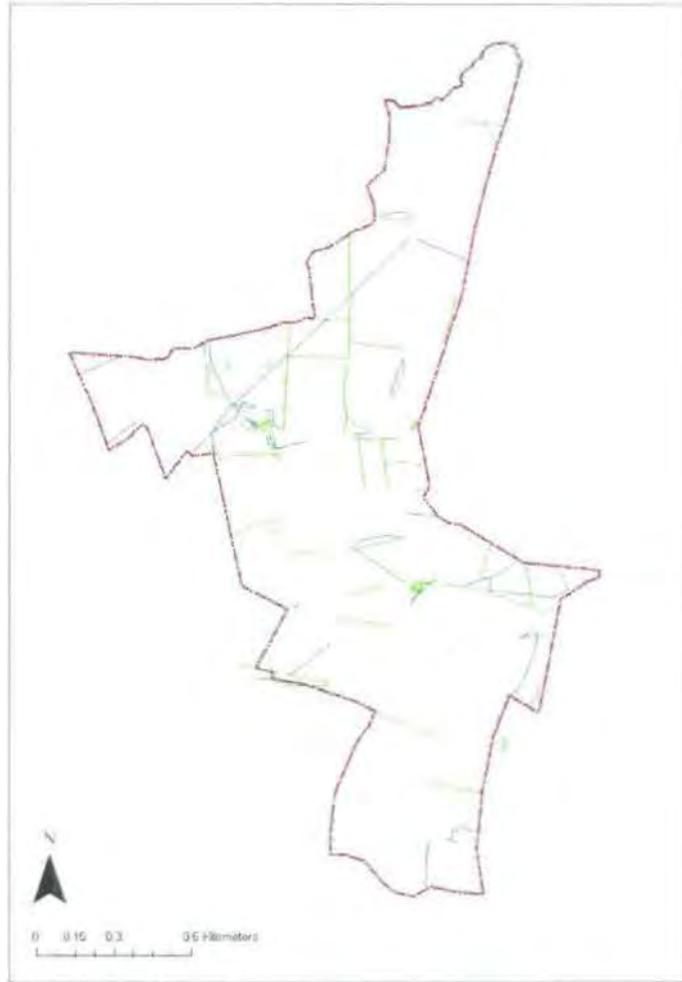


Fig. 280 Whorlton – features removed (blue lines) and added (green lines) between 1767 and 1847 based on NRO Sant/Beq/9/1/1/24, 25. Fields are further subdivided. The waggonway is removed. The grounds of Whorlton House are formalised.

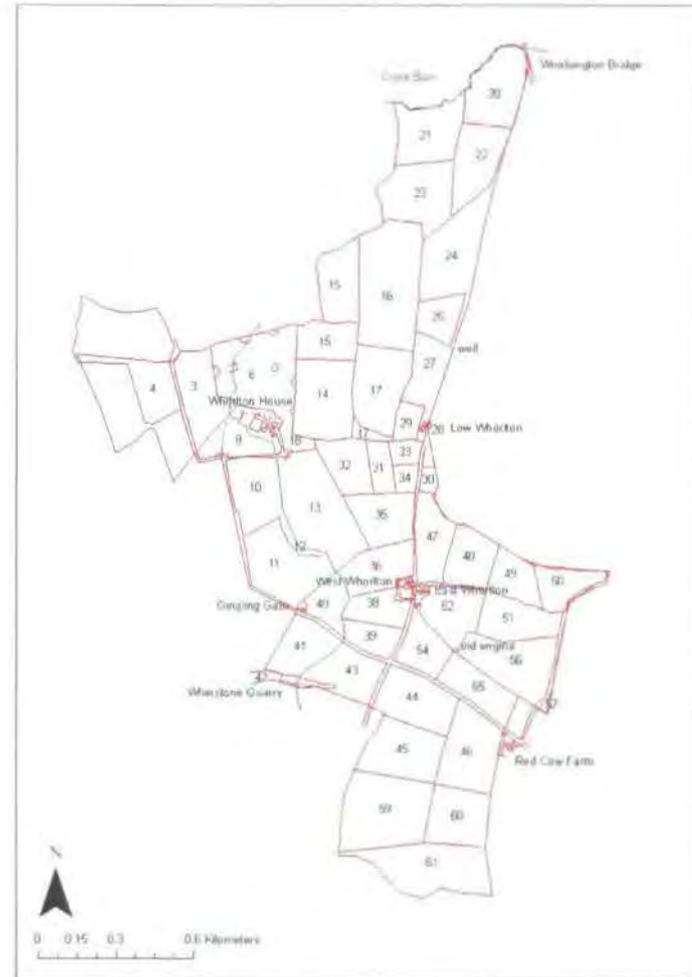
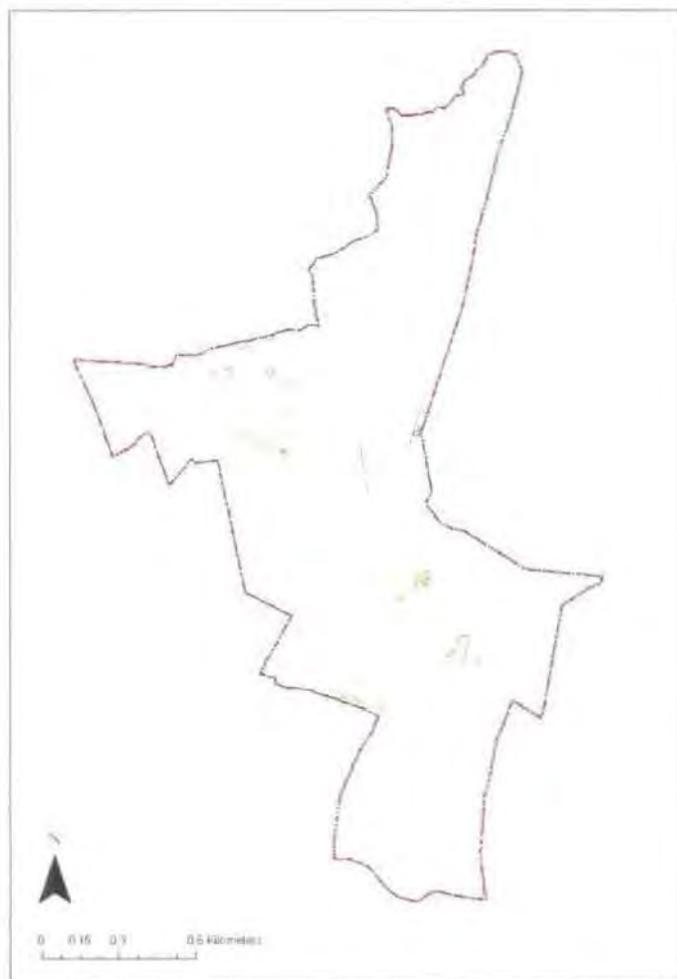
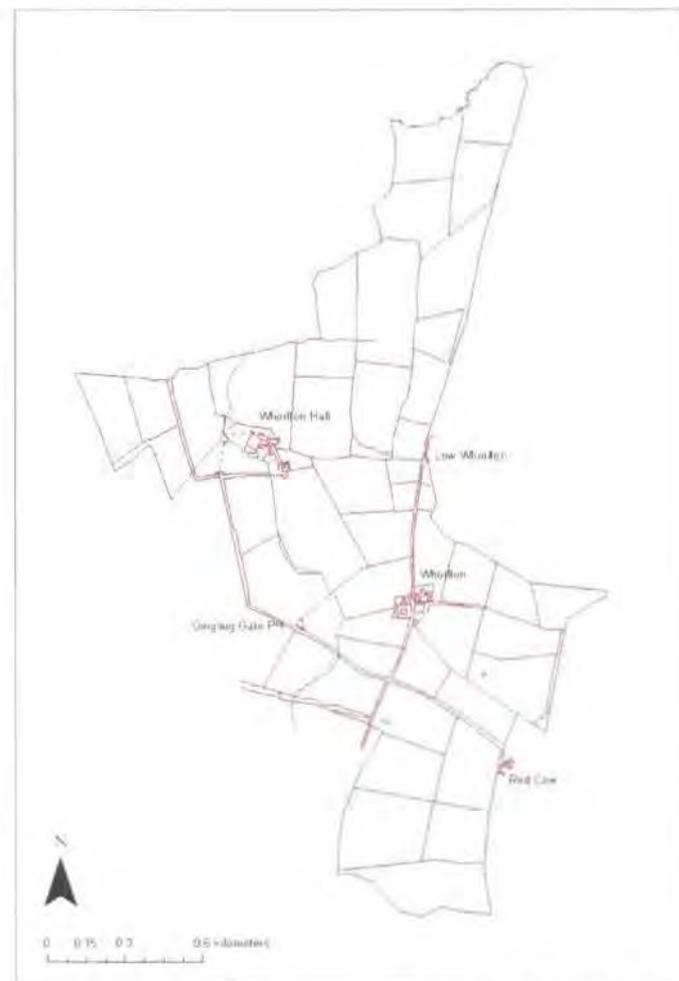


Fig. 281 Whorlton in 1847 based on NRO DT 509 M. East Whorlton is built. The Gingling Gate Public House appears. A whinstone quarry is depicted. The index to the field names is presented in appendix five.



*Fig. 282 Whorlton – features removed (blue lines) and added (green lines) between 1847 and 1858 based on NRO DT 509 M and Ordnance Survey first edition map. Changes are few  
The old engine is removed.*



*Fig. 283 Whorlton in 1858 based on Ordnance Survey first edition map. West and East Whorlton are rebuilt as Whorlton [Grange].  
The whinstone quarry is extended.*

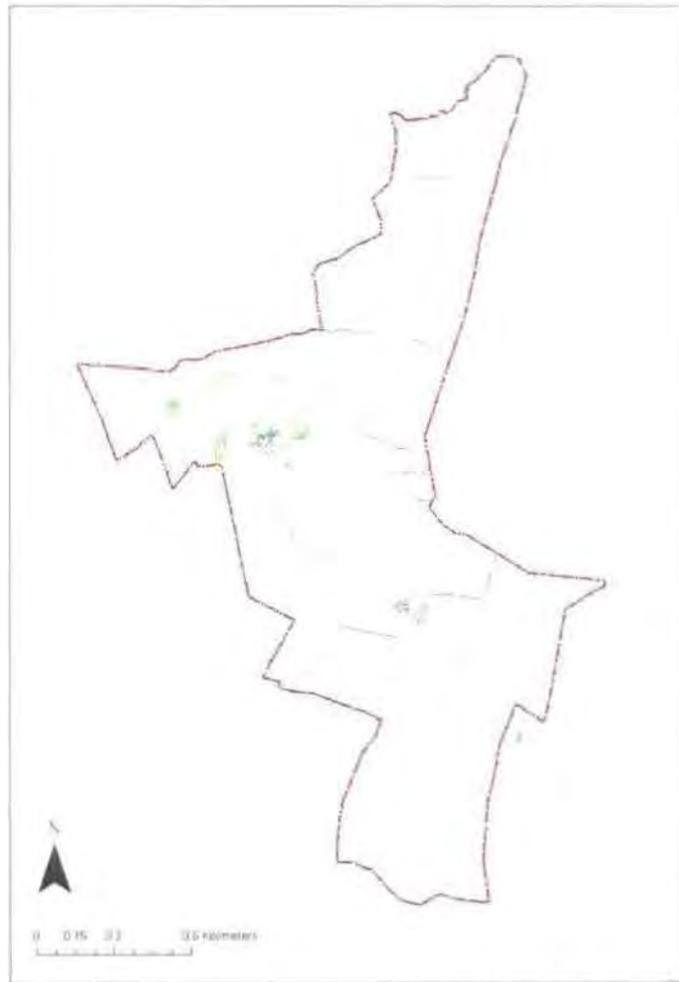


Fig. 284 Whorlton – features removed (blue lines) and added (green lines) between 1858 and 1898 based on Ordnance Survey first and second edition maps. Several field boundaries are removed. There are minor changes at Whorlton Hall.

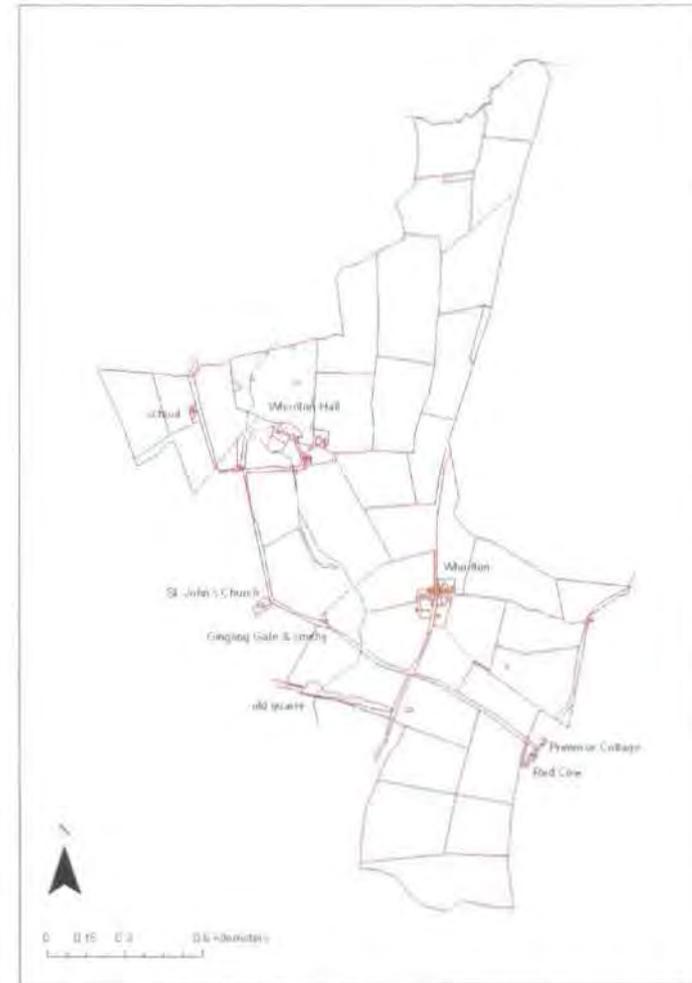


Fig. 285 Whorlton in 1898 based on Ordnance Survey second edition map. A smithy is added at the Gingling Gate. St. John's Church is built, along with Whorlton School. Primrose Cottage is added. A gate lodge is added at Whorlton Hall.

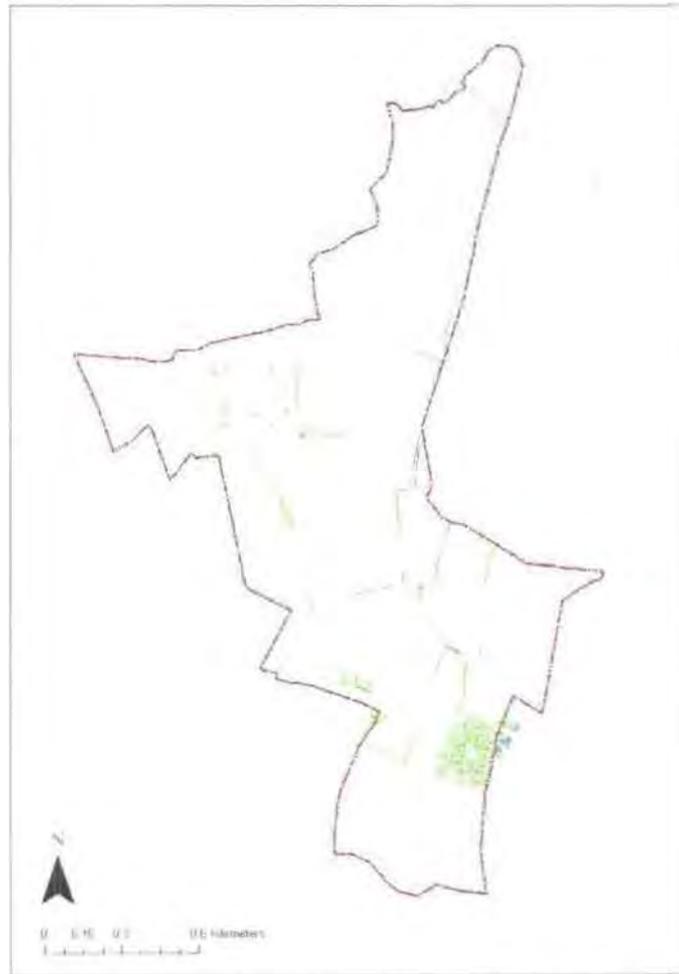


Fig. 286 Whornton – features removed (blue lines) and added (green lines) between 1898 and 1960 based on Ordnance Survey second and fifth editions. The housing of Westerhope has encroached over Whornton's boundary. Red Cow Farm had been demolished by 1921.

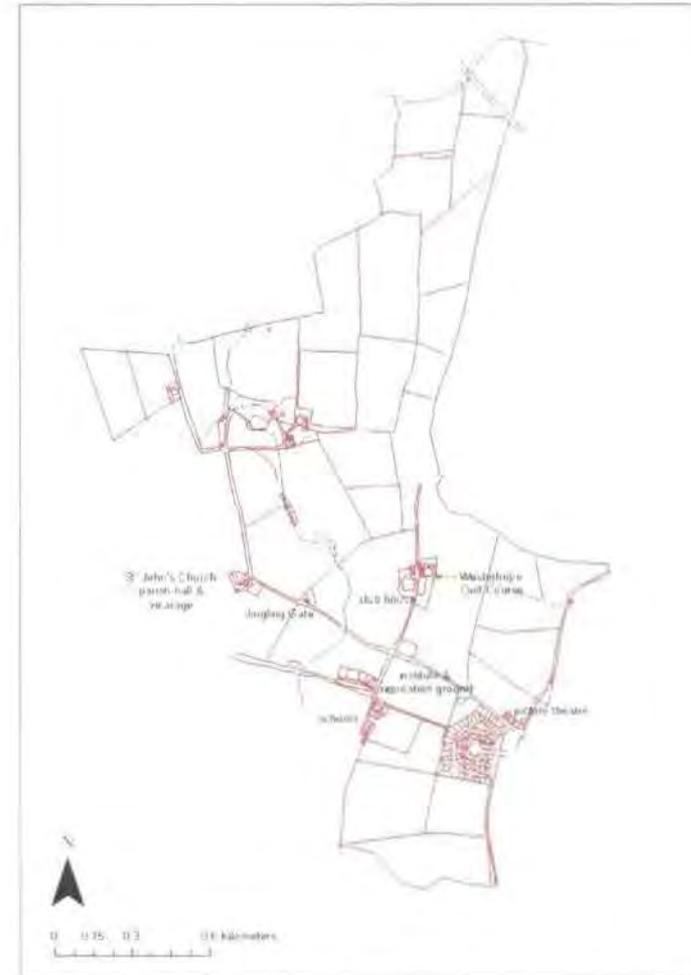


Fig. 287 Whornton in 1960 based on Ordnance Survey fifth edition map. Westerhope Golf Course has removed several The institute and recreation ground were built in 1925. A parish hall, vicarage and churchyard were added at St. John's. Two schools were built on Hillhead Road.

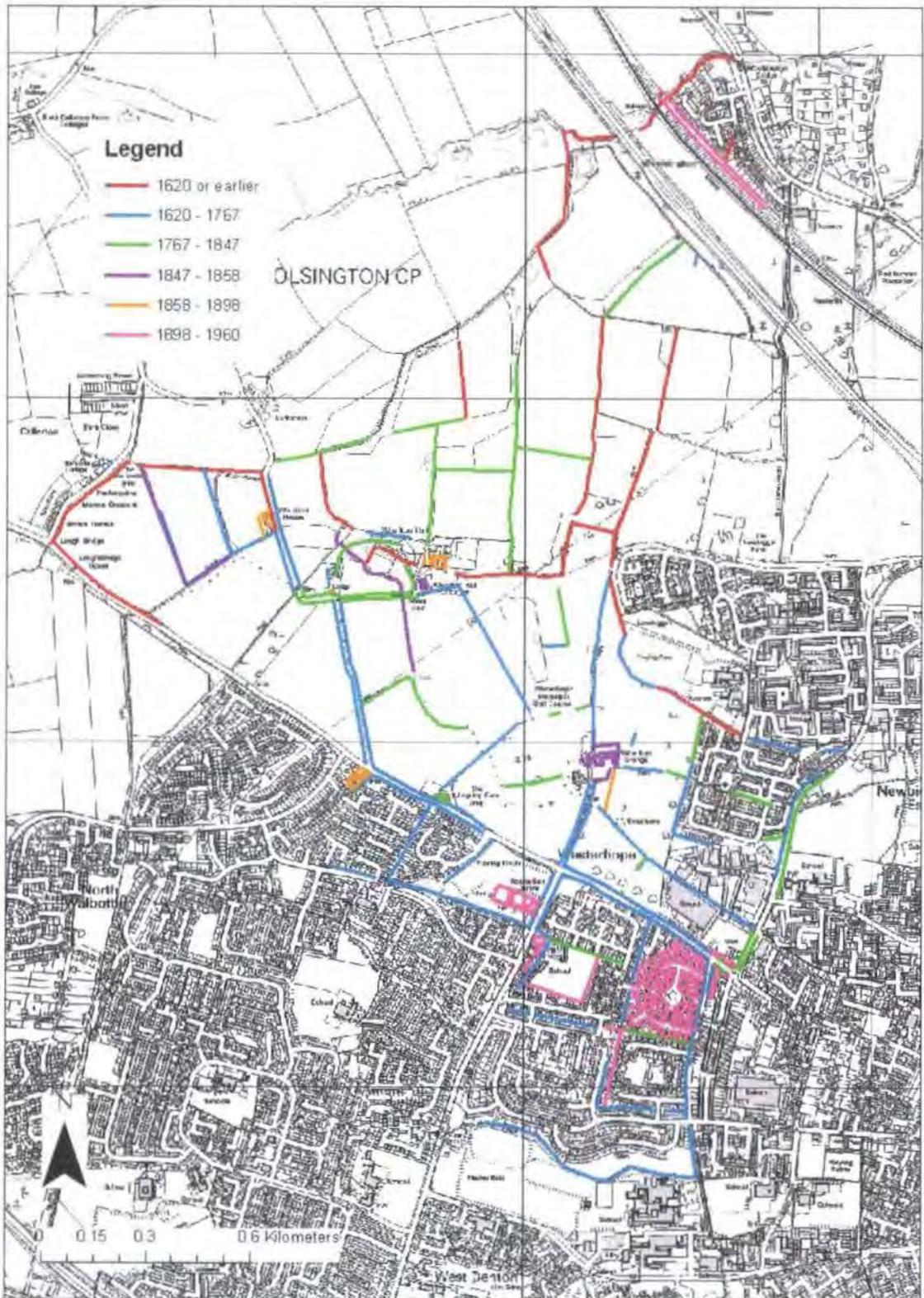


Fig. 288 Whorlton – suggested dates of surviving boundaries

Part of the township boundary of 1620 survives, along with field boundaries.

Most of the field boundaries however date to the period of enclosure 1620 to 1767.

What is particularly remarkable here is that the modern housing estates largely conform to those boundaries. Stamfordham Road dates in part to this period as does Hillhead Road. The grounds of Whorlton Hall survive as they did in 1843, although as discussed in chapter 8 the Hall itself has been rebuilt.

The A696 road and metro line have cut through the north-eastern corner of the township since 1960.

The following illustrations accompany the text in chapter eight:

Section 8.2 farms:

Sites of early farms:

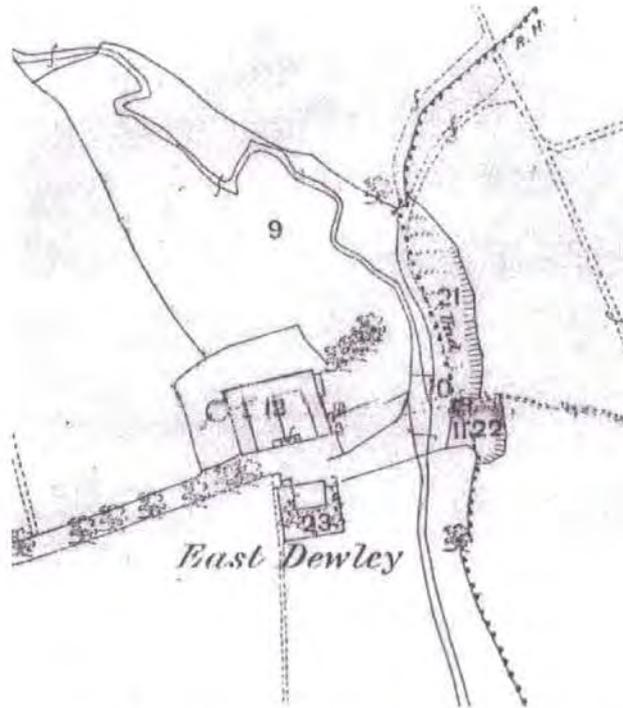


Fig. 289 Dewley Farm as shown on Ordnance Survey first edition map 1858.

There was undoubtedly a farm or farms at Dewley from an early date, but this map shows a typical nineteenth century northern farmstead, 'U' shaped, set around a foldyard, with an attached gin-gang. The farmhouse lies to the south of the farm buildings, in a garden. The map also shows the Dewley Burn which provided water for the farm via a water pump (NRO ZAN Bell 71/8) and the small quarry discussed in chapter four.



Fig. 290 Butterlaw Farm (copyright author) has been converted into dwellings.

There was also almost certainly an early farm at Butterlaw. On the map of 1767 (NRO Sant/Beq/9/1/1/24) both Dewley and Butterlaw Farms are shown as 'C' shaped buildings. By the nineteenth century they had been redeveloped or probably entirely rebuilt in a 'U' shaped plan as shown above.

Enclosure period farms:



*Fig. 291 Coally Hill Farm (after Peacock 1994)*

*This farm, shown on the 1767 plan ( NRO Sant/Beq/9/1/1/24), was tenanted by a series of industrialists including John Spencer junior in 1858 and North Walbottle Coal Company manager Joseph Severs from 1899 to 1929. The farm was demolished and replaced by housing in the 1960s.*



*Fig. 292 Walbottle Fell House Farm*

*As the name suggests, Fell House was built within the new fields created from the enclosure of Newburn, Walbottle and Butterlaw Common. Again, the farm is shown on the 1767 map (NRO Sant/Beq/9/1/1/24) but the existing buildings are undoubtedly later than this. It is a working farm, but a planning application was approved in 2006 to convert the farm buildings to dwellings.  
(copyright author)*



*Fig. 293 Newburn Hillhead Farm*

*Another nineteenth century rebuild of an eighteenth century enclosure period farm. The farm buildings were converted to dwellings circa 1986 (HER). The bottom left photo shows a former gate post reused in the garden wall. The bottom right photo is the large and very grand farmhouse. Denton Hillhead Farm was built opposite this one by the nineteenth century, but this was demolished and built over by the Hillhead Estate. (copyright author)*



*Fig. 294 Cutty Coats c. 1970 (copyright NCL neg. 51/3/88)*

*Stafford Linsley, Industrial Archaeologist (n.d.), thought that Cutty Coats, a linear farmstead, was possibly seventeenth or eighteenth century in date and that it was linked to the lead-carrying trade. The site of Cutty Coats has been put forward as a possible location of the medieval village of Dewley, as discussed in chapter two.*



*Fig. 295 Demolished and grown-over, this is the site of Cutty Coats in 2007 (copyright author). Only the lower courses of the farmstead walls survive. The site is sandwiched between an industrial estate and the A69 dual carriageway. Potentially it could still be archaeologically excavated which would ascertain whether this is the site of the village, and would recover dating evidence for the various phases of the farm buildings and any signs of the lead-carrying trade (discussed in chapter five).*

Nineteenth century farms:



*Fig. 296 A derelict Newburn Hall Farm in 1978 now demolished (copyright HER). The farm is first shown on a map of 1807 (AC O/xvii/14). It presumably was built as the home farm for Newburn Hall.*



*Fig. 297 Walbottle Dean House (copyright author)  
This farm was the home of the Duke of Northumberland's Land Agent.  
It is now converted to dwellings.*



*Fig. 298 Newburn Grange Farm (copyright author)  
One of the few working farms in the study area.*



*Fig. 299 New Winning (copyright NCL after Walton 1990)  
This farm is shown on Ordnance Survey first edition of 1858.  
A couple of stone cottages survive today.*



*Fig. 300 Cut End in 1910 (NCL neg 5/3/93 acc 58470)  
This farm stood at the junction of the three branches of the Walbottle Moors Waggonway.  
The farm is first shown on the tithe map of 1848 (NRO DT 468 M).  
It no longer exists but the enclosure in which it stood is still visible.*



*Fig. 301 The cart shed of Whorlton Grange Farm, in use by an engineering company prior to residential conversion (copyright HER). Model farms like these displayed the landlord's taste and sophistication. They were architect designed (in this case by John Green), had barns and byres for effective production of manure and buildings in quadrangular layout around a yard (Williamson and Bellamy 1987, 173-174). The farm is listed grade 2.*



*Fig. 302 Whorlton Grange, now a care home and, bottom right, the adjacent former farm cottages. The chimney of the former engine house of this mechanised farm can be seen on the top right picture. (copyright author)*



*Fig. 303 Postcard of Walbottle Colliery Farm (after Walton and Watson 1992). Walbottle Colliery Farm was the only nineteenth century farm in the study area built in the village street rather than in its land holdings. This was undoubtedly because of its links to the colliery – Duke Pit stood a short distance away to the south.*



*Fig. 304 Walbottle Colliery Farm in 2007. On the left is the farmhouse – the Duke of Northumberland's crescent symbol is visible above the ground floor window. On the right is the surviving remainder of Walbottle Colliery Farm, which forms part of the Walbottle Farm housing estate which also includes new build (copyright author).*

#### Section 8.4.4.1 The buildings of Newburn:



*Fig. 305 Old cottages on Newburn High Street c.1900 (copyright NCL plate 5410, neg. 11/8/85, acc. 46902). These whitewashed houses, some single-storied, others two storeys like these ones, were typical of the type of dwelling once to be found in Newburn village. They have long since been demolished, victims of a widespread 'slum clearance' in the 1930s.*



*Fig. 306 Warkworth House, Newburn High Street (copyright author).  
This is a rare example of a stone-built dwelling which has survived in Newburn village  
This property lies opposite the parish church*



*Fig. 307 This house on Grange Road near to the Newburn Hotel is not as charming as Warkworth House because the gable end has been rendered and the original windows and door replaced in UPVC. A modern picket fence and metal gate stand in place of the stone wall and hedge at Warkworth House.  
(copyright author)*



*Fig. 308 These stone terraces, Percy Terrace on the left, Duke's Cottages on the right, were built, as the name suggests, by the landowner, the Duke of Northumberland.  
(copyright author)*

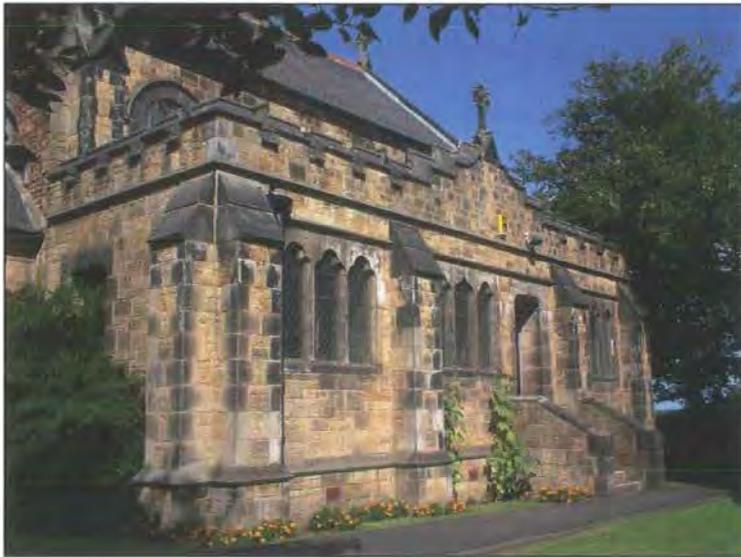


*Fig. 309 These brick terraces with slate roofs are the principal type of house in Newburn village today. Spencer built 178 good quality brick workers houses. Westmacott, Boyd and Davison Streets were named after steelwork foremen (Adamson 1973, 13)  
(copyright author)*

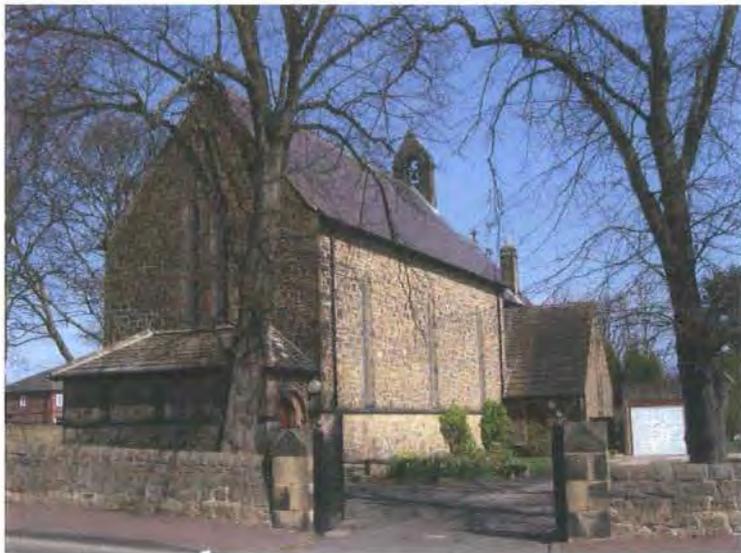


*Fig. 310 There are later nineteenth century examples of brick terraces with bay windows and porches at Rupert Terrace and whitewashed examples at Berkley Terrace near to the manor school (copyright author).*

Religious buildings funded by the Spencer family:



*Fig. 311 Church of St. John, Whorlton, built in 1866 – paid for by John Spencer Jnr. Recently added to Newcastle City Council's Local List (copyright author)*



*Fig. 312 The Church of St. Mary, Throckley, built 1887, was paid for by John Spencer in memory of his wife. The church is listed grade 2 (7/37) and is built in the late twelfth century style. The glass in the east window is in memory of Spencer. (copyright author)*



*Fig. 313 Lychgate at Newburn Church (copyright author)  
This was designed by W.S. Hicks, built in 1885 and is listed grade 2.*

Educational establishments:



*Fig. 314 Photograph of Whorlton School c. 1900 (copyright NCL, after Peacock 1994)  
The school was built 1866 and funded by John Spencer.  
Part of the school survives today (right) and is now converted to dwellings.  
(copyright author)*



*Fig. 315 Newburn Manor National School and the adjacent School House were built in 1890 by John Spencer and the Duke of Northumberland (copyright author).*



*Fig. 316 There is another former school on Newburn High Street (copyright author).*



*Fig. 317 The photograph on the left shows the former Wesleyan Sunday School, later cottage hospital built in 1910 (copyright Newburn Library). The dwarf walls, railings and gate piers have gone, but the building survives (copyright author)*

Other surviving historic buildings in Newburn:



*Fig. 318 Newburn Institute paid for by Thomas Spencer. It included two billiard tables, reading, coffee, refreshment, smoking and recreation rooms. It later became a social club, then an unemployment office and latterly a residential care home. It now stands empty. Designated as part of the Local List (copyright author).*

*Fig. 319 Other buildings of interest in Newburn (copyright author):*



*Newburn Police Station 1911*

*Only the façade is original. Now converted to residential.*



*Newburn Fire Station*

*Now used as an autoparts shop.*



*Newburn Urban District Council Offices 1910. The architect was E. Cratney. Listed grade 2 (7/39).*



*Station Road and High Street.*

*Spencer was responsible for building four of Newburn's shops (Adamson 1973, 13).*



*Drill Hall, later motor museum, Townfield Gardens*

*The troops presumably paraded through the large arched opening. The presence of this magnificent drill hall is interesting. There were two drill halls in the study area. That at Walbottle, as described in section 2.6, housed the Second Volunteer Battalion of the Northumberland Fusiliers and was earlier, being shown on the Ordnance Survey second edition map. It had an associated rifle range. Section 3.10 described a presumed civil defence forces' encampment on Throckley Fell. A perceived threat of invasion from France or Germany led to an increase in voluntary military activity in the late nineteenth century. This drill hall at Newburn is shown on the fifth edition map of 1960 so it was built some time between 1940 and 60, possibly coinciding with the Second World War.*

Section 8.4.4.2 The buildings of Throckley



*Fig. 320 Bank Top Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Throckley in the 1940s. The chapel was built in 1851 by William Stephenson and later became the mechanics institute (after Walton 1994). It has since been demolished.*



*Fig. 321 The second Methodist church was built by the coal company in 1871 on Hexham Road, Throckley. The church hall was added in 1905 (after Walton 1994). Both were demolished in 1999.*



*Fig. 322 Throckley Middle School (copyright Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, 2004). This is typical of the type of early school built by wealthy patrons. They were constructed in stone and often had church-like gothic lancet windows (Wild 2004, 110). Throckley School had one arched window in the gable end. The school was demolished in 2004 to make way for houses.*



*Fig. 323 Hexham Road, Throckley c.1910 (copyright NCL neg 7/2/78, acc 35445) These stone houses and shops are typical of the earliest buildings built on the toll road in the mid nineteenth century. Many of them still survive (see below).*



*Fig. 324 Many of the stone properties on Hexham Road, Throckley still survive. The top right hand photo is the former manse, now called Vallum House. (copyright author)*



*Fig. 325 The construction of brick terraces soon enlarged Throckley village. These are some of the earliest brick pitmen's rows in Throckley – Pine Street, Beech Street and Oak Street. They are shown on Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1858 (copyright author).*



*Fig. 326 Hilda Terrace and adjacent Orchard Terrace were built by the second edition map of 1898. (copyright author)*



*Fig. 327 South of Throckley village on the line of the NER Scotswood, Wylam and Newburn Branch, is Blayney Row, which was built for workers of Heddon Brickworks and later sold to Throckley Coal Company (copyright author).*



*Fig. 328 A similar row of workers cottages at Moore Court, near to the riverside (copyright author).*



*Fig. 329 The Leazes, Coach Lane, Throckley (copyright author)  
These terraces lie close to the site of Isabella Pit  
They are shown on the Ordnance Survey second edition map of 1898.*



*Fig. 330 Co-operative store, Hexham Road, Throckley built in 1887 (copyright author).*



*Fig. 331 Throckley Workmen's Club or institute, built in 1920 (copyright author).*

Section 8.4.1.3      The buildings of Walbottle



*Fig. 332 West side of village green, Walbottle (copyright NCL acc 57646).  
All the buildings in Walbottle village were once stone-built.  
The post office, cottages and chapel shown here have all gone.*



*Fig. 333 These white-washed cottages on School Bank, Walbottle were demolished in the 1950s. They are typical of the type of poor quality dwelling which was systematically cleared by Newburn Urban District Council from the early 1930s. Walbottle village was almost entirely rebuilt in the 1960s, using stone from properties like these. Elsewhere brick semi-detached council houses were built to re-accommodate the villagers (copyright NCL neg. 43/9/92, acc 58008).*



*Fig. 334 Boarded up and empty, Segpool House on Walbottle Road is the amongst the last stone-built dwellings in the village. It was built on the site of the Primitive Methodist Chapel, probably using its stone. The house is proposed for demolition in 2007.  
(copyright author)*

*Fig. 335 Other surviving Historic Buildings in Walbottle:*



*The Engine Inn, Hawthorn Terrace in 1912 (copyright NCL neg 59/3/93, acc 58505)  
Renamed The Original Masons, the old public house still survives. There are four public houses shown in Walbottle on the Ordnance Survey first edition. This is the only truly old pub remaining.  
(copyright author)*



*Wesleyan Methodist Chapel  
Built in 1837, listed grade 2.*

*Village Institute  
Built in 1891.*



*Old cottages, Bankhead Road*



*Dene Terrace*

*These are the only remaining stone terraces in Walbottle.*



*Hawthorn Terrace*

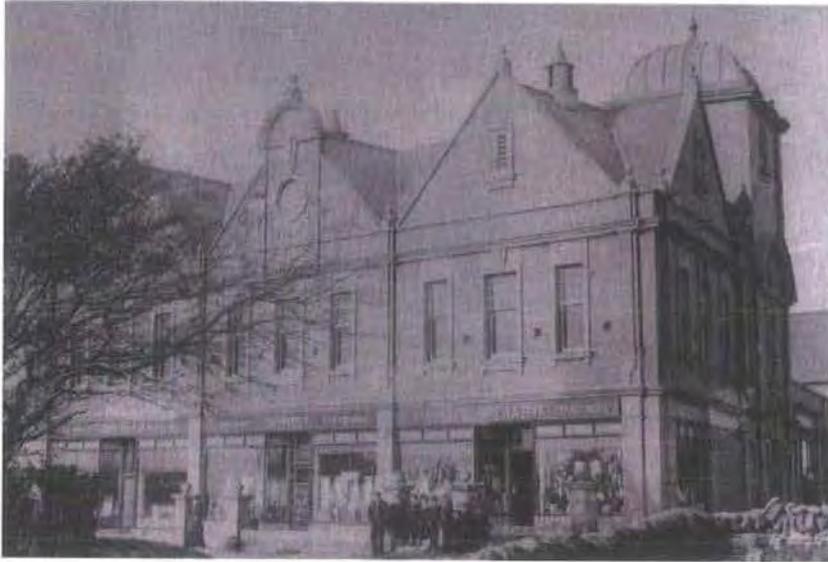


*Percy Arms Public House  
(only the chimney is old)*



*Whitehall Road/Richmond Terrace*

*These brick terraces were built in 1921 to replace the earliest stone terrace, Old Row  
(see section 2.6, fig. 47).  
(copyright author)*



*Fig. 336 Walbottle Co-operative Store (after Walton and Watson 1992).  
It was built in 1903 and had a range of shops on ground floor, a hall and reading room upstairs.*



*Fig. 337 The former co-op is now a gym (copyright author).*

Section 8.4.2.1

The buildings of Lemington



*Fig. 338 The Anglican Chapel of Ease of Holy Saviour, designed by Benjamin Green, was built in 1836/7. It was dedicated by Charles Bulmer, managing director of the Tyne Iron Works (Richardson 1832, 309) who laid the foundation stone (Newcastle Journal, 25 June 1836; Armstrong 1973, 7-8). The church is unusual because it is orientated north-south instead of east-west to avoid a pit shaft. Church of Holy Saviour is listed grade 2 (10/41).  
(copyright author)*



*Fig. 339 The Parish hall is also listed grade 2 (10/42). This building was in use as a day school until 1937.  
(copyright author)*



*Fig. 340 The Roman Catholic church of St. George and attached presbytery was built 1868-9 by A.M. Dunn, paid for by Richard Lamb of West Denton (Armstrong 1973, 6), owner of Coronation Pit, Walbottle. The church and presbytery are listed grade 2 (10/43, 10/44).  
(copyright author)*



*Fig. 341 The school to the rear of St. George's RC Church.  
(copyright author)*



*Fig. 342 Former Centenary Chapel, Scotswood Road, Lemington.  
Now in use as an embroidery shop.  
(copyright author)*



*Fig. 343 Former Mission Chapel, now Sea Cadets centre, High Row, Lemington.  
The form of the chapel is still apparent despite the added garage building and blue paint.  
(copyright author)*



344 Primitive Methodist Chapel 1891, Algernon Road, Lemington  
(copyright author)



Fig. 345 Lemington Primary School (copyright author)  
This was formerly a rate-supported Board School, built to a standard and functional plan with tall windows, high sills in brick and slate (Wild 2004, 110).



*Fig. 346 Lemington and District Social Club 1904, Algernon Road.  
(copyright author)*



*Fig. 347 Residents at Cross Row, High Row and Low Row lived in the shadows of the glassworks (after  
Waiton 1991). These were amongst the earliest workers dwellings in Lemington and were cleared as part  
of the extensive 'slum clearance' in the 1930s (TWAS UD/Nb/40/19-20).*



*Fig. 348 Surviving housing in Lemington*

*The earliest brick terraces are plain in design. The top right hand photo shows a view south towards the River Tyne with the glass cone at the bottom of the hill.*

*Later terraces such as those at Loraine Terrace shown on the bottom left, have decorative detail, bay windows and dormer windows. Sugley Villas on the bottom right was built by 1921.  
(copyright author)*

Section 8.4.2.2 The buildings of Blucher



*Fig. 349 Terraced housing at Blucher was named after company directors. These basic terraces were built to a fairly standard plan. There is little difference between these terraces and for example those in Lemington or Walbottle. (copyright author)*



*Fig. 350 Stephenson Memorial Wesleyan Church  
Paid for by Kate Stephenson of Throckley (copyright author).*

*Sunday School*



*Fig. 351 Church of St. Cuthbert, built 1905*

*(copyright author)*



*Fig. 352 Blucher Social Club, built 1931*

### Section 8.4.2.3 The buildings of North Walbottle



*Fig. 353 Coronation Row, North Walbottle (copyright NCL acc 60579), now demolished  
Mr R.O. Lamb of West Denton Hall, owner of Coronation Pit built these miners'  
houses near to the pit in the early 1800s.*



*Fig. 354 North View, North Walbottle (copyright NCL neg 11/2/02, acc 60580)  
Built by North Walbottle Coal Company in the 1890s. These houses no longer survive.*



*Fig. 355 Whorlton Terrace – the last remaining colliery row in North Walbottle.  
This street was nicknamed 'Gaffer's Row' (Peacock 1994) presumably because the colliery foremen lived  
here. They are grander than the average colliery row.  
(copyright author)*



*Fig. 356 Northumberland Gardens is a private gated estate with wide tree-lined avenues.  
It was built in 1911 and is designated as is a Conservation Area. (copyright author)  
These large detached houses in their own garden plots contrast with the colliery terraces.*

Section 8.5 Country Houses



*Fig. 357 Whorlton Hall was the home of notable industrialists James Colbeck of Wabottle Colliery later John Spencer Jnr. Of Newburn Steelworks. The Hall has been rebuilt but the layout of the pleasure grounds has changed little since 1890. Screens of trees were a common feature of the parkland of the country mansion (Wild 2004, 43). (copyright R&I 10991219, 7 September 1991)*



*Fig. 358 These are the surviving historic components of the Whorlton Hall estate.  
Top left Whorlton Hall cottages, top right stables and farm buildings  
The estate staff - coachman, gardener, farm steward and dairy maid would have lived in the cottages.  
Bottom left Whorlton Hall Farm (largely rebuilt and converted to housing), bottom right Whorlton Lodge –  
the archetypal country house always had a gate lodge.  
(copyright author)*



*Fig. 359 Walbottle House, early eighteenth century in date.  
G. Archibald Potter, coal owner, lived here in the mid nineteenth century.  
The house is listed grade 2 (7/45).  
(copyright HER, date of photograph unknown).*



*Fig. 360 Walbottle House is now divided into three separate dwellings.  
The rear walled garden is probably contemporary in date to the house  
and is built of a combination of hand made brick and stone (copyright author).*





*Fig. 361 Walbottle Hall (after Walton and Watson). Listed grade 2 (7/40). Gothic revival architecture which recalled medieval battlements and turrets, was popular in the nineteenth century, when the castellated tower was added to this eighteenth century house (Wild 2004, 72). Victorians wanted to recreate myth of romantic medieval England and building work such as this was a 'nostalgic look at the close-knit communities of the past' (Williamson and Bellamy 1987, 134, 136).*



*Fig. 362 Walbottle Hall (copyright HER)  
The grandeur of the house has been marred by pebble-dashing and the addition of a conservatory.*



*Fig. 363 Millfield House, Newburn (copyright author)  
This grand nineteenth century house was tenanted by the Spencer family.  
It lay a conveniently short distance from the steelworks.  
Remarkably the house is neither listed nor on the Local List.*

**Appendix One****Mayson's survey of Newburn manor 1613****Description of manorial boundary****AC A/iv/2 in Dodds 1930, 135-136**

'Beginning at an ould dike on the north part of the feild of Dewley at a place called Dewley Dike nooke where a stone is sett and descending towards the east by certen stones, bounders knowne unto the said tennants of Newborne unto a little sickett, and soe descending to the river called Yewse unto the bounders of the Townes of Butterlawe Callerton Wolsington and Newbigginge, at a place neere the stone bridge called Yewsebridge in the way leading from Pontisland to Newcastle and then turning south by a dike unto the south corner of the arable feilds of Butterlawe and then by the said dike turning a litle east and by south unto the gate called Newbigging gate and then turning south and a litle by west by a dike to the south corner of the feilds of Newbigging and soe betweene Newborne and Denton by the east side of a certen way there, unto the dike nooke of Denton to a place called the Wester Edge and soe turning upon the west by the said dike to a place comonly called Hatchester hill and descending towards the south by the said dike unto an ould wall called the Pightes wall, and soe going over the said wall to a place called Bagges walls and there turning east by an old cast dike on the east side thereof to a certen wood crosse called Jacks Crosse in the way leading from Newborne to Newcastle and then descending by the said ould dike as it leadeth to the river of Tyne, between the County of Northumberland and the Bishoprick of Durham, unto the bounders betweene Throckley and Heddon and then turning north by the said bounders betweene Heddon and Throckley and by the bounders between Throcklawe (sic) and Hidwyne and by the bounders betweene Throcklawe and Callerton Darras Hall and blacke Callerton unto the said place called Dewley dike nooke where it beganne'.

**Appendix Two*****Inquisition post mortem* of Ralf de Neville 9<sup>th</sup> September 1367****SS vol. cxvii, 433 in Dodds 1930, 145**

'He held the manor of Newburn with its members by grant of the Late Henry Percy of Alnwick, containing a capital messuage with a dovecot, paying a yearly rent of 20s, 20 carucates in demesne 10 marks, 40 acres of meadow in demesne with focage [payment for fuel], the grazing worth yearly £10, 24 acres of husbandland 10 marks, 18 cottages 18s, and one waste cottage in the lord's hands worth nothing, 2 water mills and the brewery 10 marks, 1 fishery in the Tyne, £10, perquisites of the court 20s yearly, a coal mine 40s, a hamlet called Bottelawe 40s, a waste place called Deuelawe 13s 4d, a hamlet called Walbottle containing 16 acres of husbandland £8 and 3 parts of one husbandland in the same hamlet ½ mark, an annual rent from the manor called place silver 18d, a free farm of 15s 7d from Throckley; all, except Throckley, held by tenants at will. The manor of Warkworth is held in chief of the King by military service and the manor of Newburn is a member of it'.

**Survey of 1559 in Knowles 1915, 195**

'The towne and manor of Newburne 'tis situated in the south innerwarde in a very fertill soyle upon the ryver of Tyne fower myles west from the towne of Newcastle, and extendeth it selfe into Newburne, Walbattle, Butterlaw, Dewley, Throckley alias Throcklaw, and was sometime parcel of the landes and possessions of John Lord Claving as before in Warkworth is declared..... The lord hath there a great demeyne lying severall for the most parte upon the ryver of Tyne cont. by estimacon in arable lande, meadow and pasture.... Thomas Musgrave gent. assigne of Cuthbert Carnaby esq. holdeth by indenture... the scyte of the mannor well and sufficiently builded with stone and covered with slate, an orchard, a garden and a dove-cote with barnes and a garth adjoining.... One close of arrable land, meadow and pasture... called the

Woodfield... one close of pasture and arrable land called Broomfield... one close of arrable land meadow and pasture called the Fencefield.... Another close of arrable land meadow and pasture called the Todhill... one close of meadow nere Lamedon House called Calfe Close ... another close of meadow called Cow Close... one close of meadow called East Haugh.... Another meadow called the West Haugh... a close of arrable land and meadow lying within the West Haugh aforesaid called Shooting Nooke.... A little milne called Lamendon Mill'.

### **Cartington's Rental 1499/1500**

#### **SH A/ii/3a in Dodds 1930, 145**

Newborne Mills – Thrusse mill, yearly rent 2s, to the provost of Newburn. A corn mill lately built by John Carlill, yearly rent 6s 8d, now in the lord's hand. The capital messuage of Newborn with demesne lands and meadows, first in the tenure of Ralph Nevyll, now held by [blank], yearly rent formerly £23 6s 8d, now £20.

The forge held by Thomas Robson, yearly rent 8d.

Wympesyard, in the lord's hand, yearly rent 10d.

Dewlawe – Alianora Lady Ogle holds the hamlet of Dewlawe first in the tenure of George Percy esquire her husband, annual rent 40s, whereof in decay 13s 4d.

Mills – the West Millne, held by Lady Ogle as above, rent 46s 8d, repairs allowed to her 6s 8d. Another corn mill held by Christopher Errington for 3 years, rent 40s, allowance for repairs 6s 8d, former rent 33s 4d.

Fishery in the Tyne, yearly rent £14, in the lord's hand.

A subterranean coal mine, rent 106s 8d in the lord's hand.

A quarry of slatestones held by John Elyngton and partners yearly rent 60s.

## Appendix Three

## Apportionment to Newburn Tithe Map 1849 (NRO DT 341 M)

1	North West Hindons
2	North East Hindons
3	The Dean Banks
4	The Dean Close
5	South East Hindons
6	South West Hindons
7	The High Broom Field
8	The West Broom Field
9	The Low Broom Field
10	Lane Head Cottage, lands, buildings
11	Lane Head Cottage, lands, buildings
12	Maughans Closes
13	Hargraves Closes
13a	Gardens, garth, yards etc
14	Throckley Meadows
15	Grahams High Close
16	Grahams Low Close
17	North East Hallow Hill
18	North West Hallow Hill
19	South West Hallow Hill
20	Middle Hallow Hill
21	South East Hallow Hill
22	The Banks
23	Rye Hill
24	Draught Soke Hole
25	Newburn Field
26	Horse Pasture
27	Newburn Grange
28	The Garth
29	Calf Close
30	East Scroggs
31	West Scroggs
32	North Grindstones
33	South Grindstones
34	The Low Garth
35	River banks
36	Cottages etc.
37	Waggonway, Wylam Colliery
38	Cottages
39	The Newburn Field
40	Cottages
41	Hedleys Closes
42	Matthews Closes
43	The West Close
44	sundry cottages and gardens
45	manufactory, cottages, gardens, vacant ground
46	Newburn Lane Close
47	sundry buildings and gardens
48	Hareside Close
48a	Small gardens
49	Wheldon's Field excl. glebe
50	Mill Field

51	Wilson's Close
52	Buildings and gardens
53	Hall's Close
54	West Garth
55	Buildings and gardens
56	Roadside Closes
57	The Long Close
58	Garden
58a	Cottage
59	The Hill Field
60	The Banks
61	Browell's Close
62	Buildings and gardens
63	The Winning Closes
64	Cottage and garden
65	West Roadway Close
66	East Roadway Close
67	House and other buildings
68	The Dean Closes
69	Buildings, gardens etc.
70	Temple's Close
71	buildings and boat house
72	Forster's West Close
73	Forster's Near Garth
74	Forster's Far Garth
75	Buildings and gardens
76	Waggonway Closes
77	The West Stanners
78	The East Stanners
79	The Croft
80	Cottage
81	The Croft
82	Cottage
83	Croft
84	Cottage
85	Half Acre
86	Half Acre or Croft
87	Cottage and garden
90	Croft
91	Cottages and gardens
92	Buildings and gardens
93-98	Buildings and gardens
99	The Croft
100	Dwelling house, garden and yard
101	Half Acre or Croft
102	Cottage
103	The Croft
104	Cottage
105	Building
106	Cottage
110-120	Buildings
121	Newburn Lane Closes, cottages and garths
122	Tile sheds and ground
123	The Dean House Wood
124	Walbottle Dean Wood
125	Little Dean Wood
126	Old Lead Wharf

127	West Spetchell's Haugh
128	Great Spetchell's Haugh
129	East Spetchell's Haugh
130	Ground next to river
131	The Kirk Croft
131a	Vicarage house, gardens etc.
132	Newburn Church and churchyard
135	Part of Wheldon's Field
136	Part of Hedley's Close

## Appendix Four

## Apportionment to Walbottle Tithe Map 1848 (NRO DT 468 M)

1-3	Dewlaw Farm
4	Part of Middle Field of Dewlaw Farm
5	Brick Garth Close of Dewlaw Farm
6	Cut End field, cottage etc included
7-22	Inclosure part of Fell House Farm
23	Lough Bridge Cottage lands, building and garth
24	Part of Lough Bridge Cottage lands, building and garth
25	Part of Butterlaw Farm
26	Part of Whorlton Hall Farm
27-35	Inclosure of Coally Hills Farm
36	North Field, part of Chapel House Farm
37	East Pit Field "
38	Middle Field "
39	Waggon Way Field "
40	Ox Close "
41	West Acres
42	East Acres
43	Quarry Field
44	The Hope
45	Quarries, small gds, waste
46	Billy Mires
47	The Park
48	Buildings, gardens etc at Chapel House and part of Beaumont's fields
49	West Knopley, cottage etc
50	East Knopley, cottage etc
51	South Knopley, excl. of glebe
52	Part of Knopley, west of waggonway
53-56	Ground, part of Union Hall Farm
57-66	Inclosure of Walbottle North Farm
67	The Cut End cottage land
68	Buildings and gardens at the Cut End
69	Cottage and garden near Cut End
70-75	Inclosure part of Dean House Farm
76	Buildings and garth etc. at Dean House
77	Inclosure part of Dean House Farm
78	Inclosure part of Dean House Farm
79-85	Inclosure part of Colliery Farm
86	Woodland
87-94	Inclosure part of Colliery Farm
95	Walbottle Hall, grounds, buildings, garths, gardens etc.
96	The Old Hall, cottages, gardens and vacant ground
97	Buildings, cottages, gardens and vacant ground in and near Walbottle
98a	Buildings, gardens and vacant gdns at Coronation Pit
98b	Waggonway from Coronation Pit to Carlisle turnpike road
98c	Waggonway from Coronation Pit to Carlisle turnpike road
98d	Part of waggonway through Union Hall Farm
98e	Small gardens at Blucher Pit
98f	Road to Coronation Pit
98g	Buildings, cottages and gardens and waste ground at Blucher Pit
98h	Waggonways and vacant ground adjoining to the same
98i	Pit waste and waggonway west of Walbottle village
99	Gardens

100	Cow's grass or the pastures
101	Two garths in lane near Coronation Pit
102	Two gardens at Walbottle Quarries
103	½ acre at Walbottle Quarries
104	½ acre at Walbottle Quarries
105	½ acre at Walbottle Quarries
106	A garden at Walbottle Quarries
107	A garden at Walbottle Quarries
108	Cottage and garden adjoining twp
109	Cows Grass
110	Cottage and garden
111	Cows Grass
112	Cottage and garth
113	½ acre cottage and garden
114	Buildings and garths
115	Buildings and garths
116	Cottage, garden and garth
117	Cottage etc. garden and garths
118	Cows Grass
119	Cottage, garden and ½ acre
120	Cows Grass
121	Half Acre
122	Cottage and garden
123-131	Cottage, garden and ½ acre
132	Public House and garden
133	Cottage and ½ acre
134	Buildings and gardens
135-139	Cottage and ½ acre
140	Glebe Ridge in the south Knopley Close

## Appendix Five

## Apportionment to Whorlton Tithe Map 1843 (NRO DT 509 M)

- 1 Middle Broom Field
- 2 Little Close
- 3 Whorlton Lane North Close
- 4 Pt of Whorlton Lane South Close
- 5 Whorlton Lane East Close
- 6 Whorlton Park, plantations etc
- 7 Whorlton House, other buildings, gardens, lawns, plantations
- 8 Garden, pasture, carriage road and plantations
- 9 Part of Long Field
- 10 Eight Acre Close
- 11 Gingling Gate South Field
- 12 Gingling Gate Banks
- 13 Whorlton High Field
- 14 High West Field
- 15 Low West Field
- 16 Low East Field
- 17 High East Field
- 18 Cottages & grass close
- 19 Small gardens near grass close
- 20 Bridge Field (incl. Burn and waste)
- 21 West Low Close
- 22 East Low Close
- 23 High West Field
- 24 Pit Field
- 25 Middle Field
- 26 Farm Occupation Road
- 27 Well Close (incl. well and foot road)
- 28 Buildings, garths, yards, road and wastes at Low Whorlton
- 29 Cow Pasture
- 30 Little Close
- 31 East Low Moor
- 32 West Low Moor
- 33 Near Cow Pasture
- 34 Far Cow Pasture
- 34a Half Acre
- 35 High Moor and Honey Tack
- 36 Honey Tack, incl. Burn
- 37 Buildings, gardens, yards, plantation at West Whorlton
- 38 Front Close
- 39 Blacketts East Intake
- 40 Blacketts West Intake
- 41 West Colt Holes
- 42 Whinstone Quarry and Waste
- 43 East Colt Holes (incl. Quarry Waste)
- 44 North West Moor Field
- 45 South West Moor Field
- 46 North East Moor Close or Red Cow Field
- 47 West Alice's Hole
- 48 East Alice's Hole
- 49 Holy Land
- 50 Newbiggin Field

- 51 Whinney Field
- 52 House Field (inc. Old Engine and Waste)
- 53 Buildings, gardens, garth road and waste at East Whorlton
- 54 The Pasture (incl. foot road and well)
- 55 Low Close or Bogs (incl. pond)
- 56 The East Field
- 57 The Nook
- 58 Public House, garden etc. at Gingling Gate
- 59 Inclosure part of Hill Head Farm
- 60 Inclosure part of Hill Head Farm
- 61 Inclosure part of Hill Head Farm
- 62 Public and private roads in township

