



Durham E-Theses

Settlement and economy in the forest and park of Weardale, Co. Durham, 1100-1800: a study in historical geography.

Bowes, Peter

How to cite:

Bowes, Peter (1979) *Settlement and economy in the forest and park of Weardale, Co. Durham, 1100-1800: a study in historical geography.*, Durham theses, Durham University. Available at Durham E-Theses Online: <http://etheses.dur.ac.uk/3599/>

Use policy

The full-text may be used and/or reproduced, and given to third parties in any format or medium, without prior permission or charge, for personal research or study, educational, or not-for-profit purposes provided that:

- a full bibliographic reference is made to the original source
- a [link](#) is made to the metadata record in Durham E-Theses
- the full-text is not changed in any way

The full-text must not be sold in any format or medium without the formal permission of the copyright holders.

Please consult the [full Durham E-Theses policy](#) for further details.

SETTLEMENT AND ECONOMY IN THE FOREST
AND PARK OF WEARDALE, CO. DURHAM, 1100 - 1800:
A STUDY IN HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY

VOLUME TWO

The copyright of this thesis rests with the author.
No quotation from it should be published without
his prior written consent and information derived
from it should be acknowledged.

CONTENTS

							Page No.
List of Figures	221
Figures	223
List of Tables	252
Tables	253
List of Plates	267
Plates	268

LIST OF FIGURES

Introduction

Fig. 1 Upper Weardale

Chapters 1 - 6

Fig. 1. 1 The medieval forest of Weardale: relief
 and drainage.

Fig. 1. 2 Administrative and land-use divisions c. 1450.

Fig. 1. 3 Forest and Park leasehold tenures 1600.

Fig. 2. 1 Approximate limits of colonisation in middle Weardale
 1183-1381.

Fig. 2. 2 Tenements in the High Forest and Park 1438.

Fig. 2. 3 Farm site, enclosures and land use in the Forest
 Quarter 1438.

Fig. 2. 4 Single and clustered sites, Forest Quarter 1511.

Fig. 2. 5 Fifteenth century occupation and land use in
 Stanhope Park Quarter.

Fig. 3. 1 Pioneer settlement: extent and process.

Fig. 3. 2 Settlement growth: expansion process.

Fig. 3. 3 Settlement growth: extension, expansion, transhumance,
 infiltration and agglomeration processes.

Fig. 3. 4 Durham Priory lands at Burnhopeschele 1424.

Fig. 3. 5 Thirteenth century settlement diffusion and
 relative chronology.

Fig. 4. 1 Farms and land divisions at West Black Dene,
 Harthopeburn and Westgate.

Fig. 4. 2 Farm units and land enclosure c. 1600.

Fig. 5. 1 The Weardale lead industry 1400-1650.

Fig. 5. 2 Forest and Park baptisms and burials 1610-1805.

- Fig. 5. 3 Settlement growth 1660-1715.
- Fig. 5. 4 Mining in the eighteenth century.
- Fig. 5. 5 Population distribution and settlement types 1772.
- Fig. 5. 6 Population distribution and settlement types 1799.
-
- Fig. 6. 1 Number of farms 1620-1800.
- Fig. 6. 2 Land tenure 1620-1800.
- Fig. 6. 3 Killhope Moor intakes.
- Fig. 6. 4 Burnhope land 1700-1799.
- Fig. 6. 5 West Black Dene land 1732-1799.
- Fig. 6. 6 East Black Dene land 1732-1799.

Conclusion

- Fig. 1 Upper Weardale: Time - space - process settlement model 1500-1800.
- Fig. 2a Arvidsjaur settlement model F.
- Fig. 2b Upper Weardale: Time - space - process model 1250-1800.

Introduction. Figure 1. UPPER WEARDALE

Based on the 1:63,360 O.S. map, Sheet 84, to show the extent of the Forest and Park Quarters of Stanhope Parish.

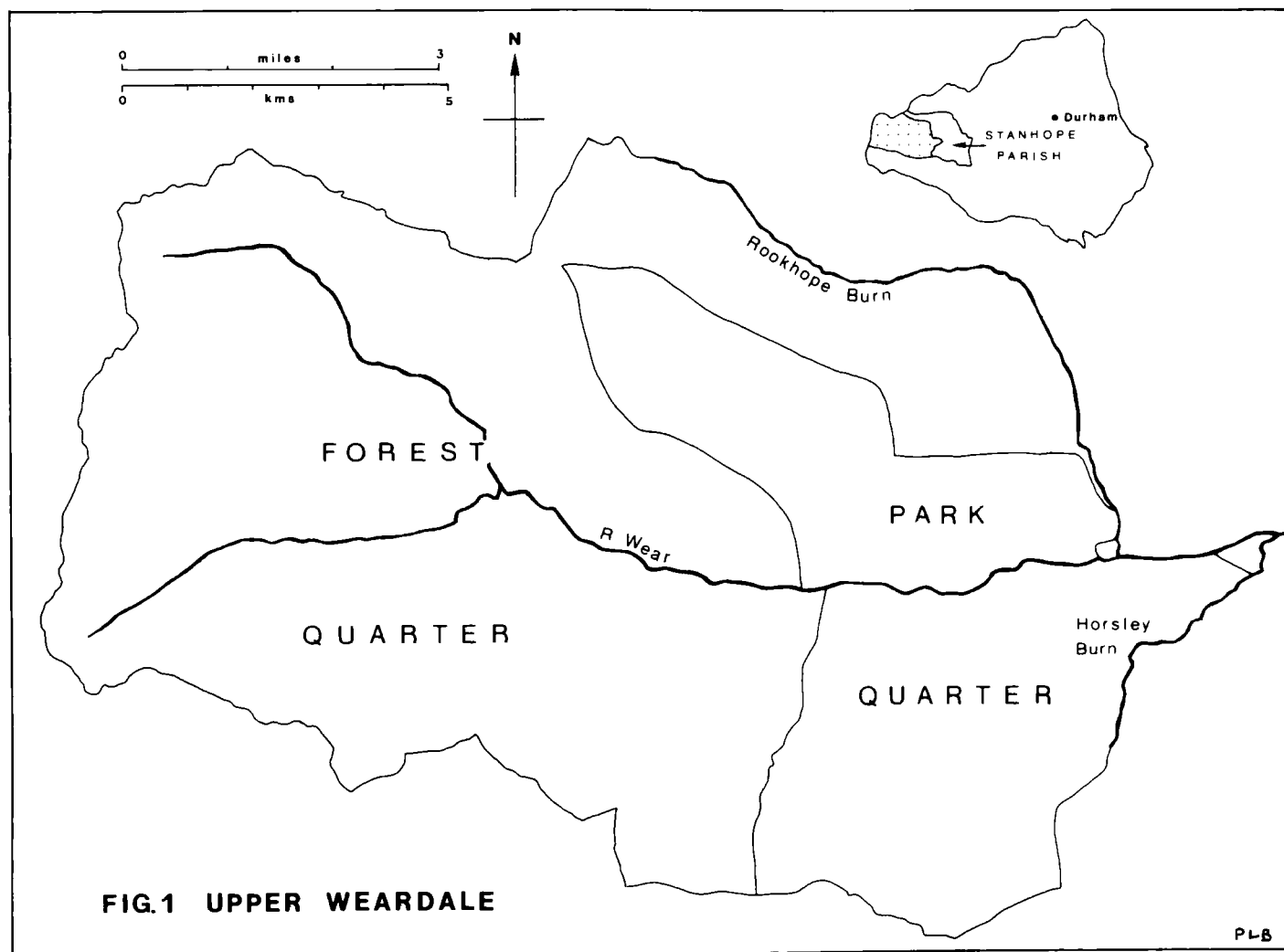


Figure 1.1. PHYSICAL SETTING OF THE BISHOP'S FOREST

Based on the 1:63,360 O.S. map, Sheet 84. Altitudes are shown in metres: 306 m. (1,000 feet), 459 m. (1,500 feet), 611 m. (2,000 feet). Extreme heights are 750 metres (2,452 feet) in the west and 229 metres (750 feet) in the east.

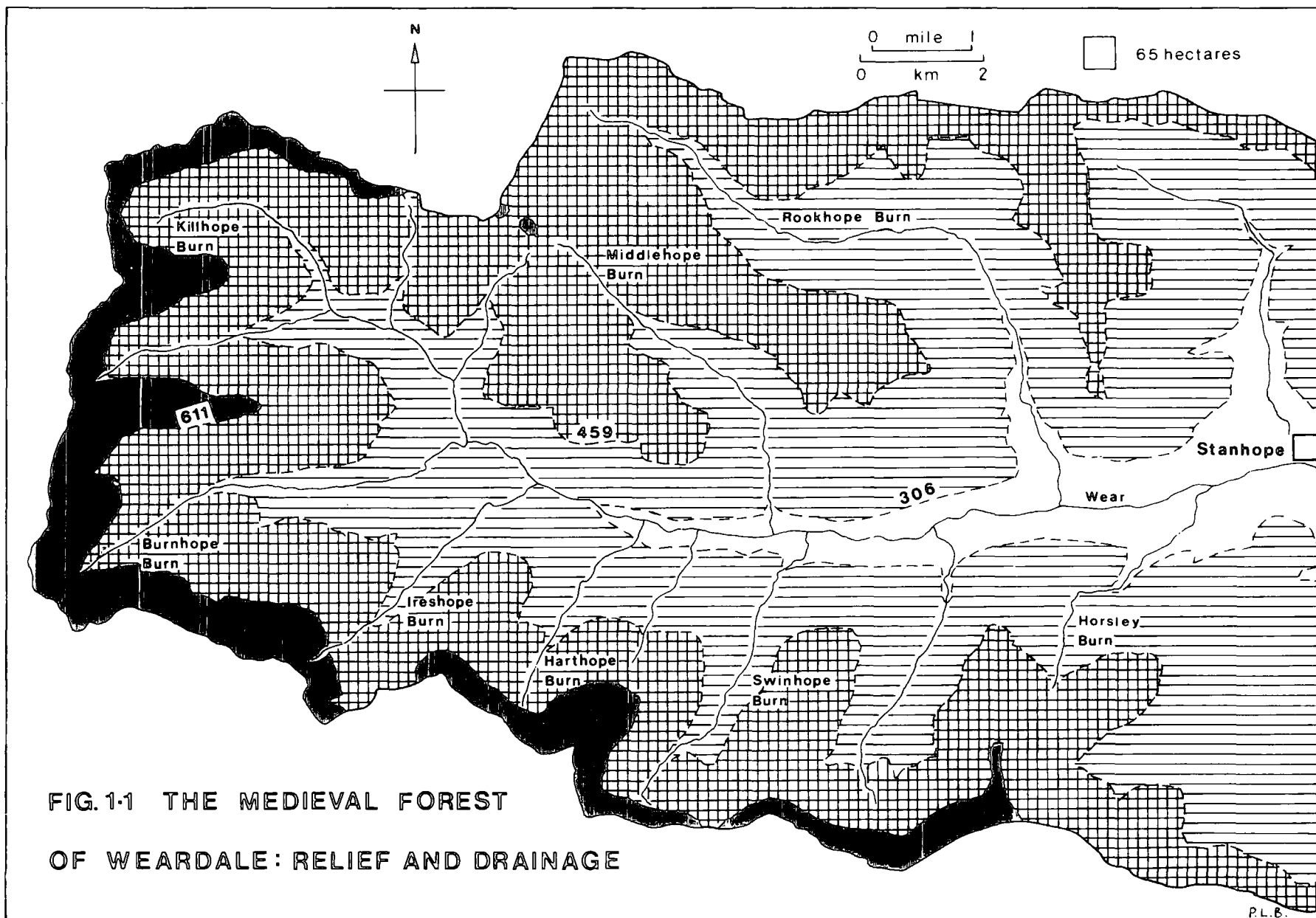


Figure 1.2. ADMINISTRATIVE AND LAND-USE DIVISIONS c.1450

The map is a compilation of information included primarily in the Master Forester's and Mine Surveyor's Accounts. It demonstrates (i) the initial partition of the medieval forest into the High Forest and Park, (ii) the later addition of the Forest and Park Quarters, (iii) the diversification of land use including stock-farming, lead-mining, red and fallow deer-grazing.

**FIG.1-2. ADMINISTRATIVE AND
LAND-USE DIVISIONS
c.1450**

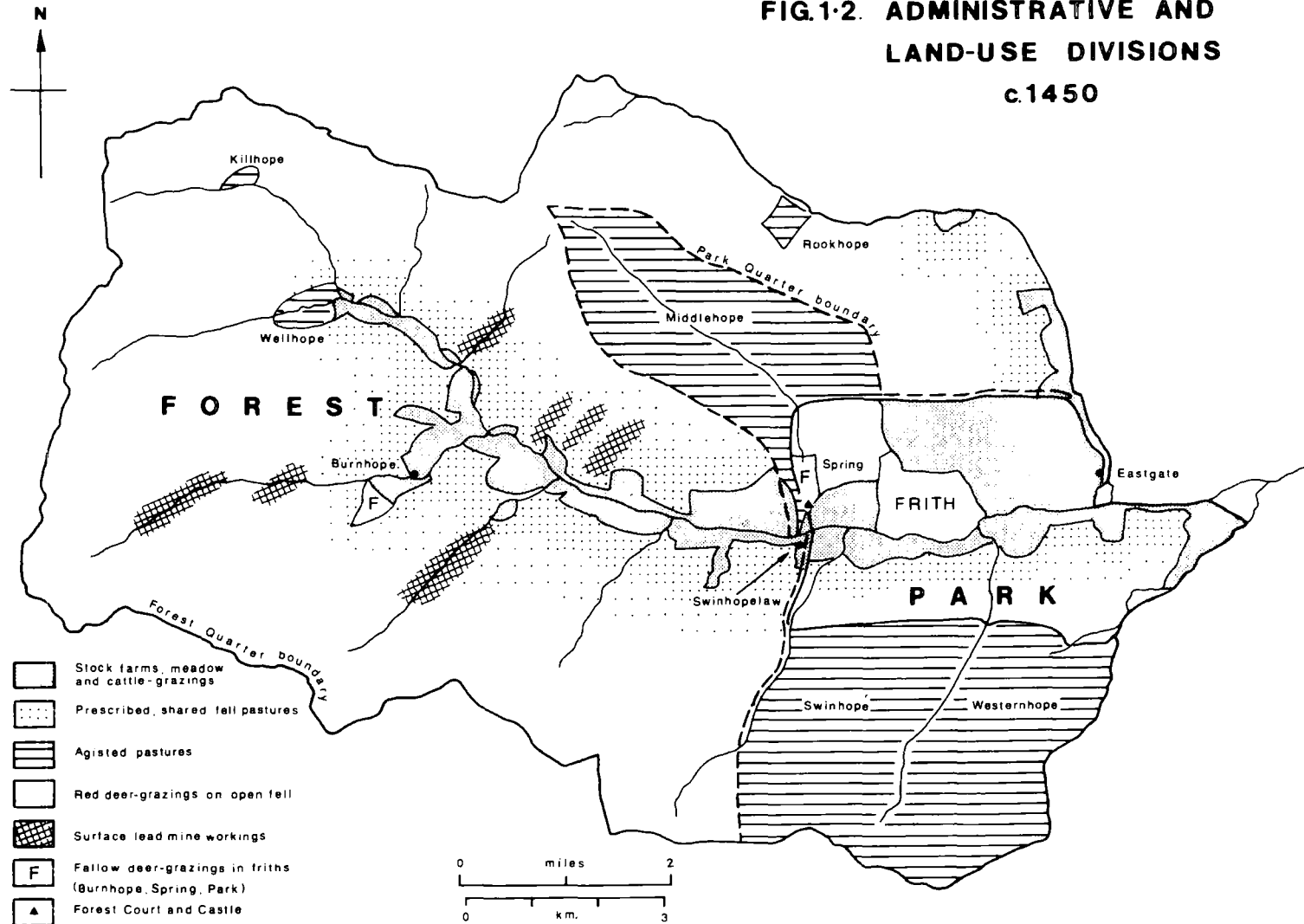


Figure 1.3. FOREST AND PARK LEASEHOLD TENURES, 1600

The distinction between minority leasehold and majority customary tenures was well established by the later sixteenth century. The record of surviving leasehold lands is contained in the Weardale Chest and rental registers continuing into the nineteenth century.

**FIG.1-3 FOREST AND PARK
LEASEHOLD TENURES
1600**

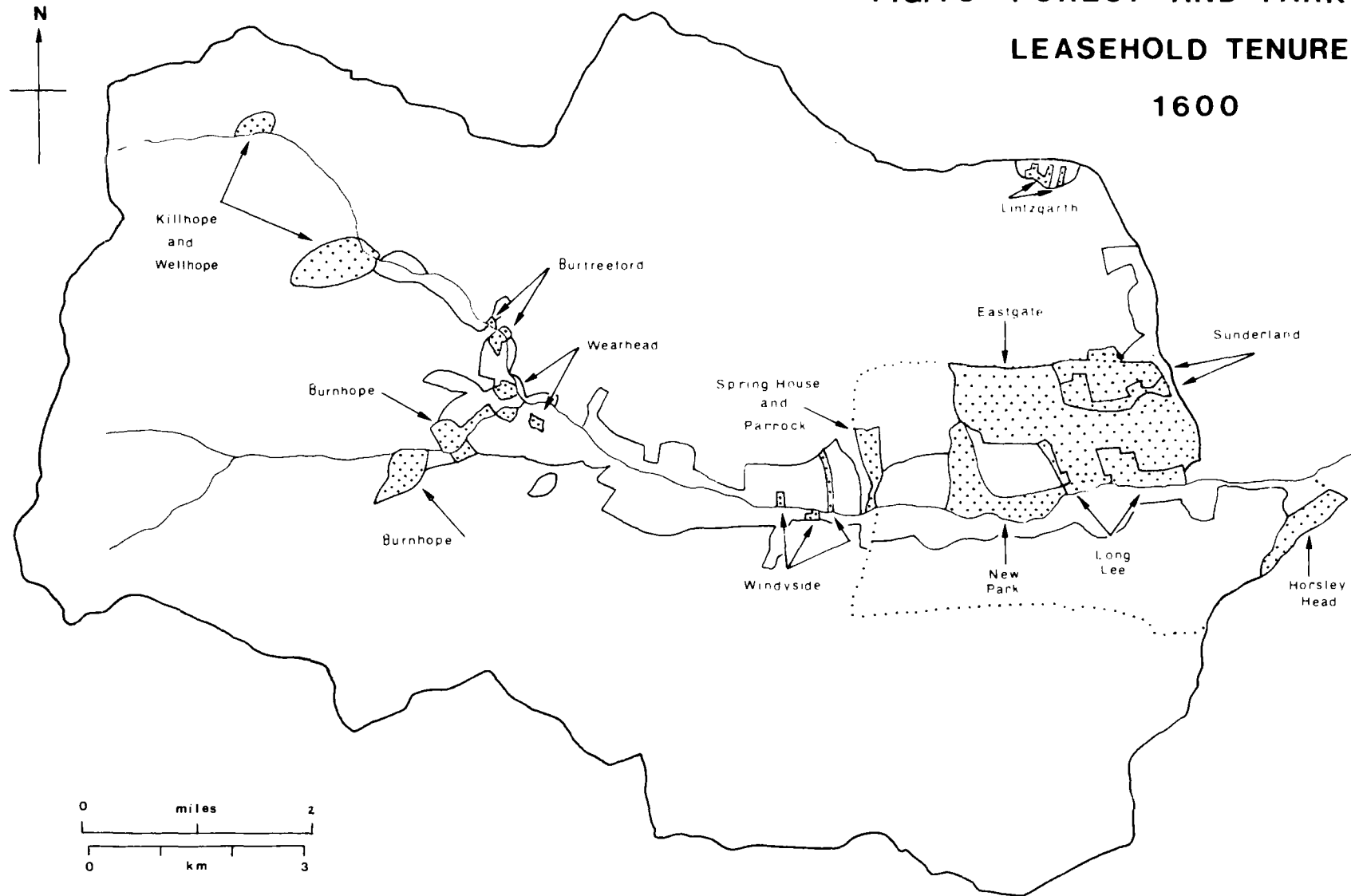


Figure 2.1. MEDIEVAL LAND COLONISATION IN MIDDLE WEARDALE

A comparison of Boldon Book (1183) and the Hatfield Survey (1381) reveals new farms whose locations show a spread of settlement away from the villages of Stanhope and Frosterley. The upper limits of clearance cannot be shown with total accuracy. In view of the existence of areas of wasteland in the 1381 record and field evidence of deserted arable fields, it seems likely that the map is a conservative estimate of a probable thirteenth century expansion.

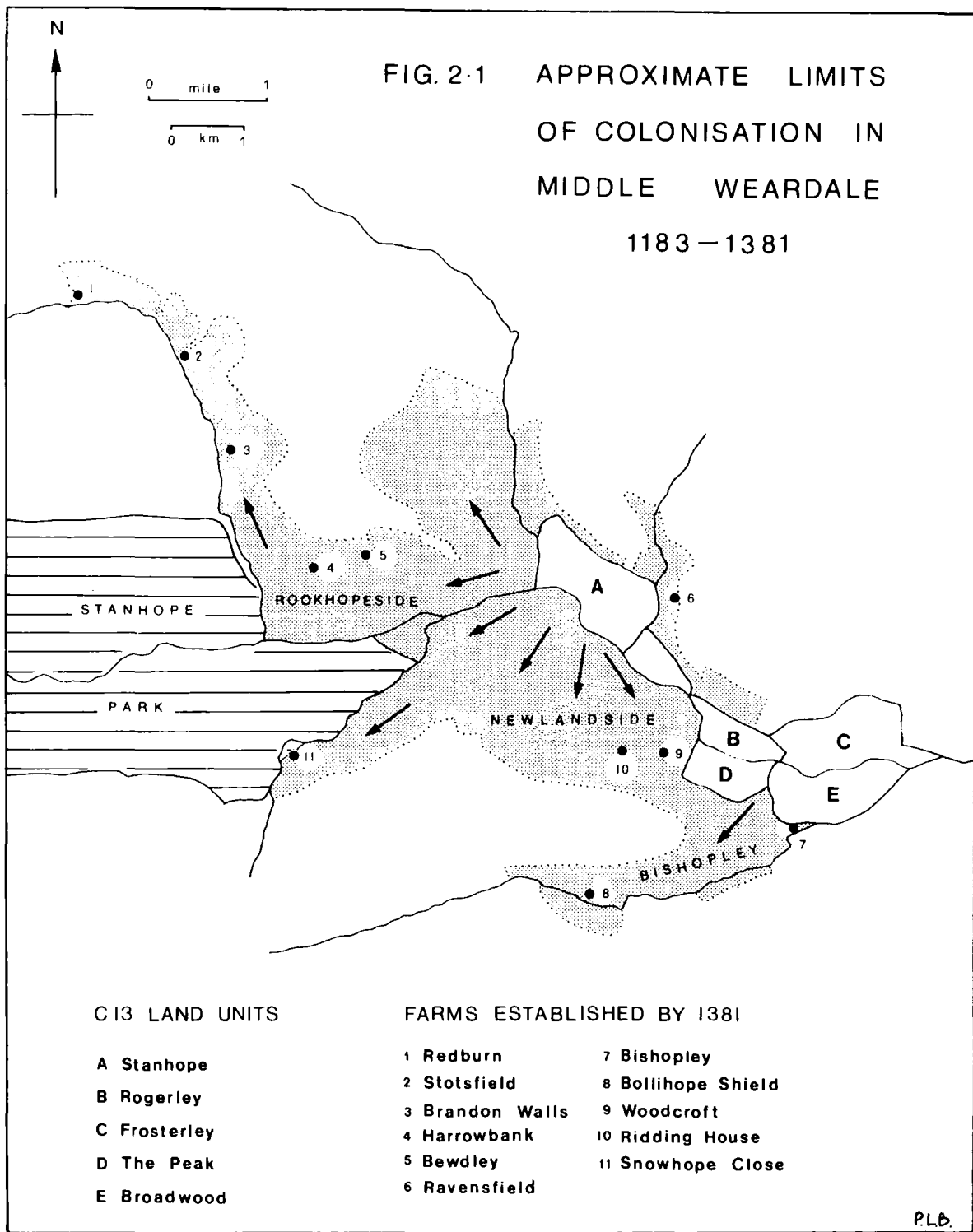


Figure 2.2. TENEMENTS IN THE HIGH FOREST AND PARK, 1438

The accurate location of medieval cattle stations in upper Weardale is a vital preliminary if any understanding of occupational processes is to be achieved. Tenement names in the High Forest are listed in the 1438 Master Forester's Account and those much more recently established in the Park are contained in J. L. Drury's article, "Early settlement in Stanhope Park". As shown in the key, the problem of correlating initial and later farm names is very real.

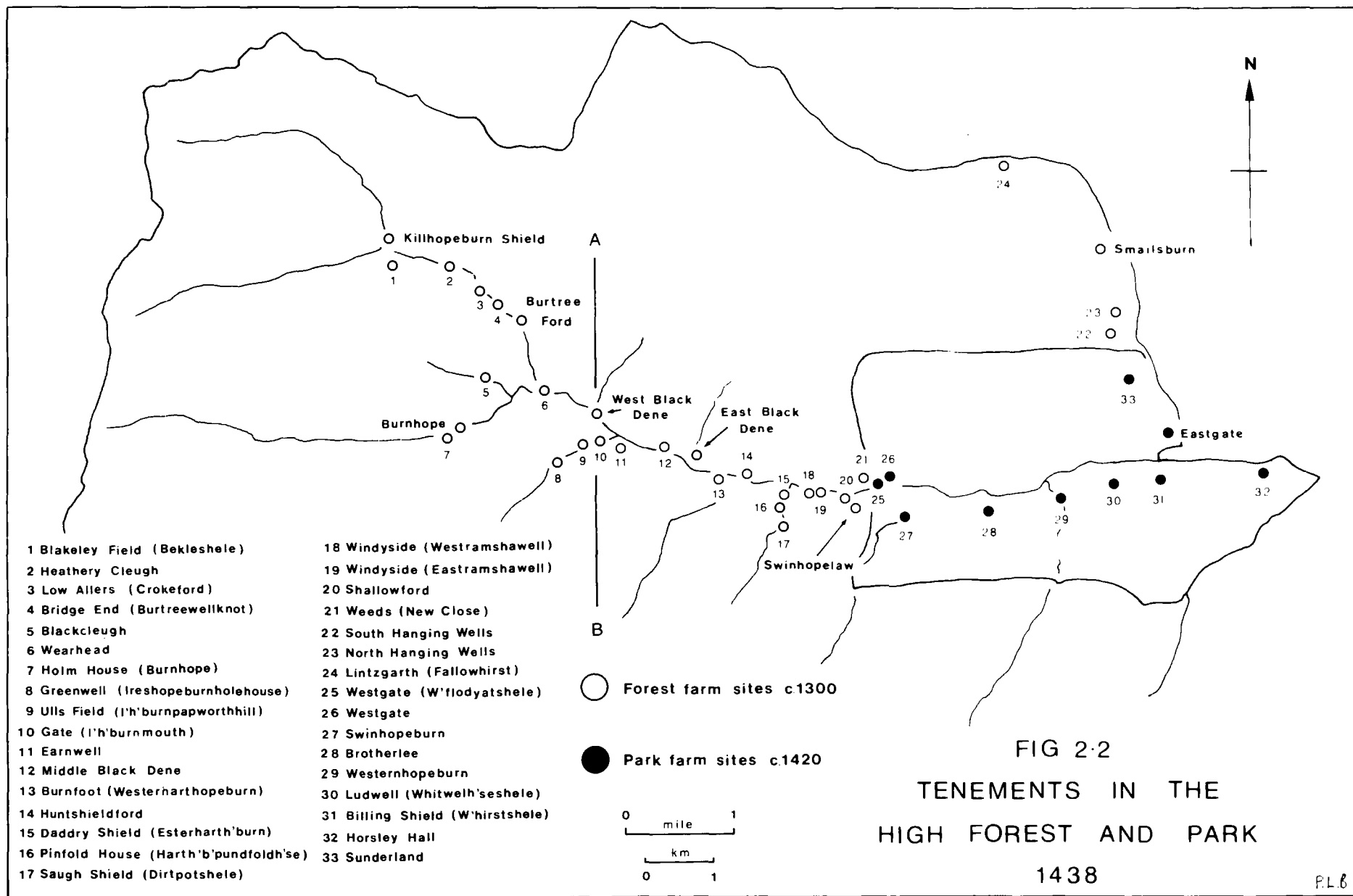


FIG 2:2
TENEMENTS IN THE
HIGH FOREST AND PARK

Figure 2.3. FARMS, ENCLOSURES AND AGRICULTURAL
LAND USE IN THE FOREST QUARTER. 1438

Based on an interpretation of the 1438 Master Forester's Account and the writer's field work. It is not possible to show to what extent there is farm clustering at each site.

**FIG. 2.3 FARM SITE, ENCLOSURES
AND LAND USE IN THE FOREST
QUARTER 1438**

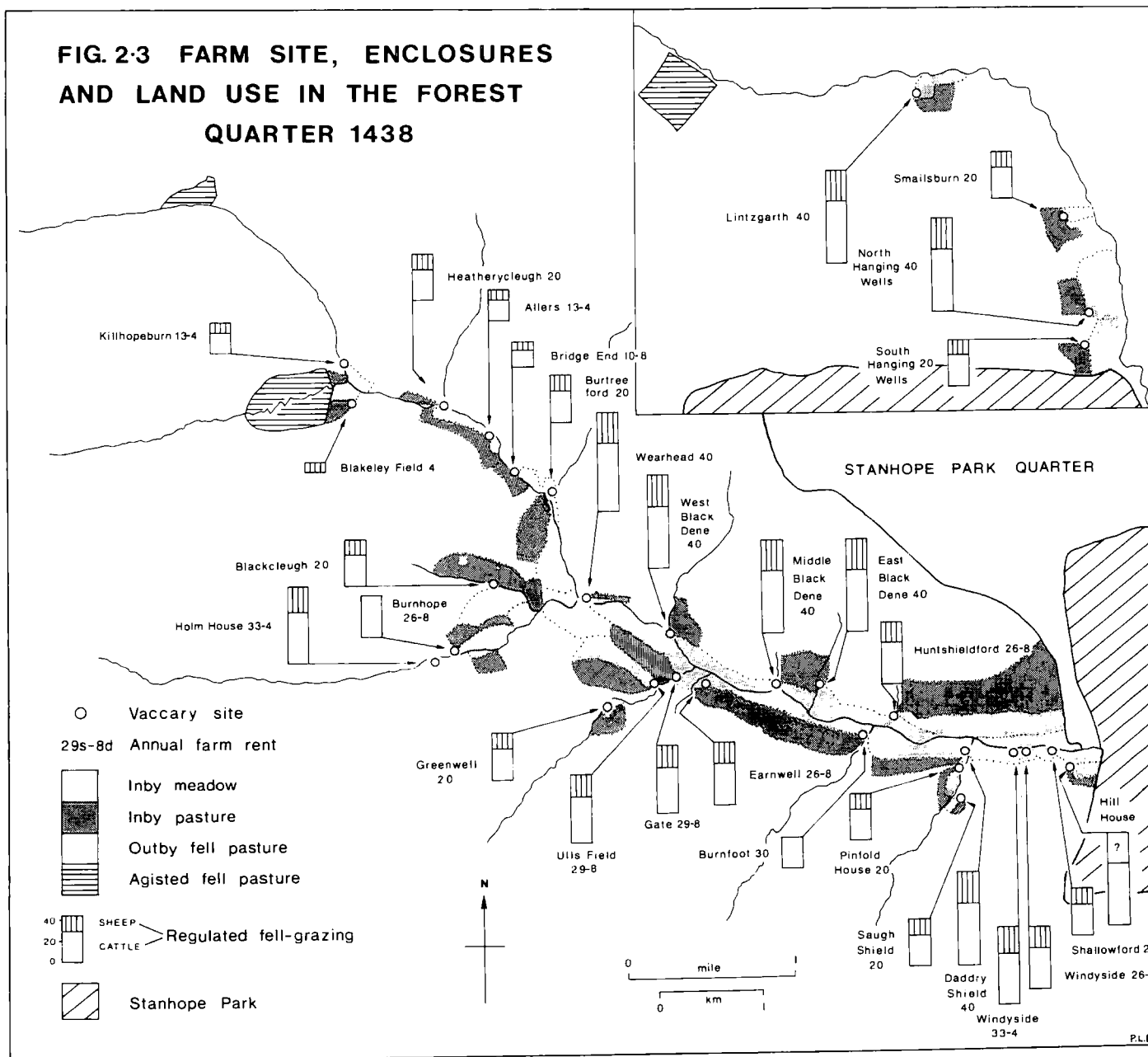


Figure 2.4. SINGLE AND CLUSTERED SITES,
FOREST QUARTER, 1511

The earliest indication of more than one farm household at some medieval sites comes in a 1511 Bishop's schedule of new leases. In certain cases, no information is available.

FIG. 2-4 SINGLE AND CLUSTERED SITES
FOREST QUARTER
1511

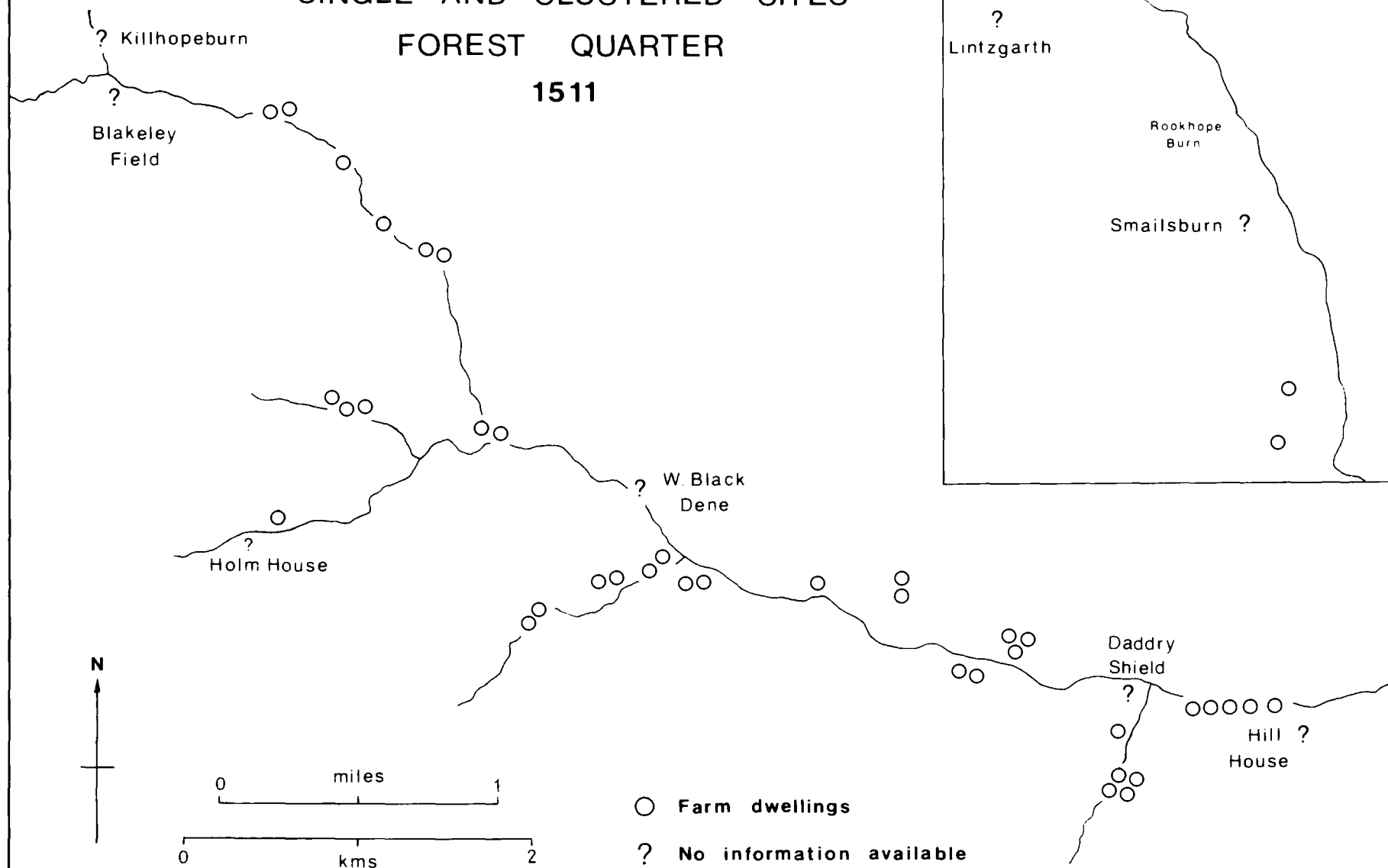


Figure 2. 5. FIFTEENTH CENTURY OCCUPATION AND LAND USE
IN STANHOPE PARK QUARTER

The various components of this map show a substantial change in economic policy in the Park. The Spring meadow was, in effect, a smaller version of that in the Park frith. Again, the location of certain Park farms is problematic and the writer's conclusions are fully discussed in Vol. 1.

FIG. 2.5

FIFTEENTH CENTURY

OCCUPATION AND LAND USE
IN STANHOPE PARK QUARTER

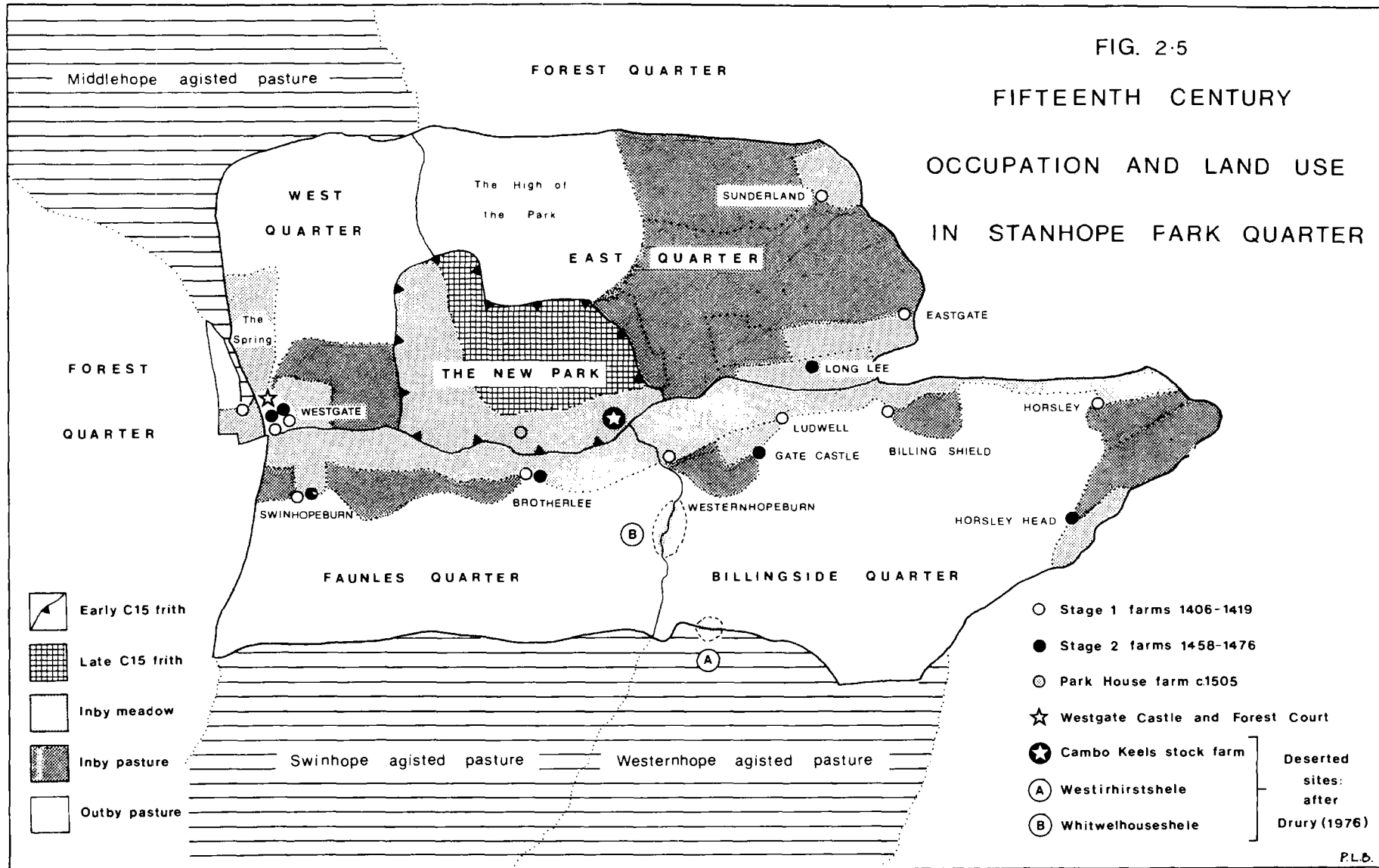


Figure 3.1. PIONEER SETTLEMENT: EXTENT AND PROCESS

The term "pioneer" is used to describe and analyse the very first phase of medieval settlement during the thirteenth century. Five pioneer sites and associated enclosures are indicated. It is unlikely that all five sites were settled simultaneously. They are best seen as being closely contemporaneous. A tentative case has been made to suggest West Black Dene as the first in the succession of pioneer farms. The inset map (Fig. 3.1a) is a simplified statement of the process involved.

FIG. 3-1 PIONEER SETTLEMENT: EXTENT
AND PROCESS

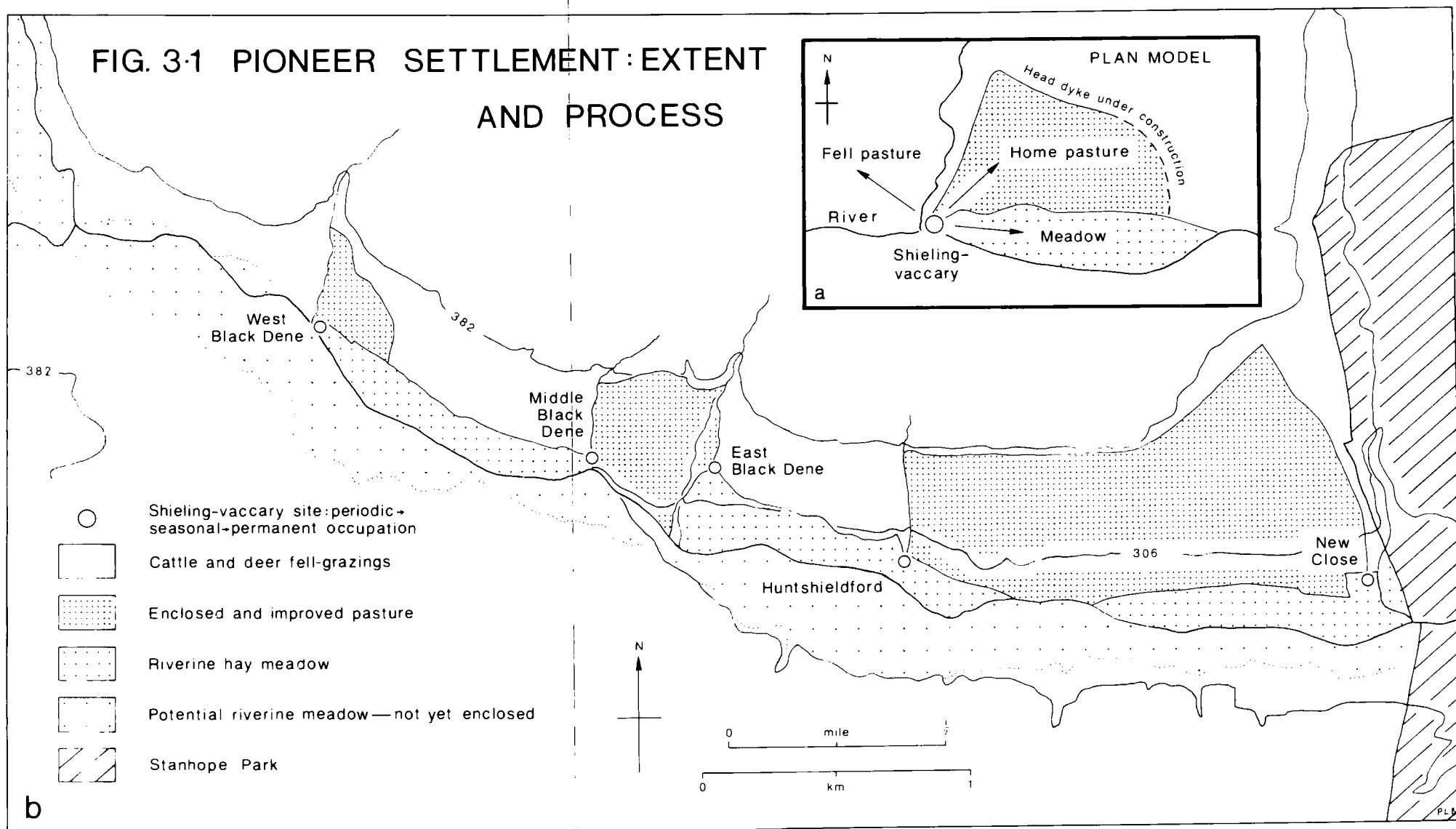


Figure 3.2. SETTLEMENT GROWTH: EXPANSION PROCESS

Contiguous enlargement of the enclosed area and additions to the number of farm sites are the essential features of Fig. 3.2 which shows a more complete occupation of the best valley-floor zone in the High Forest.

FIG.3-2 SETTLEMENT GROWTH:
EXPANSION PROCESS

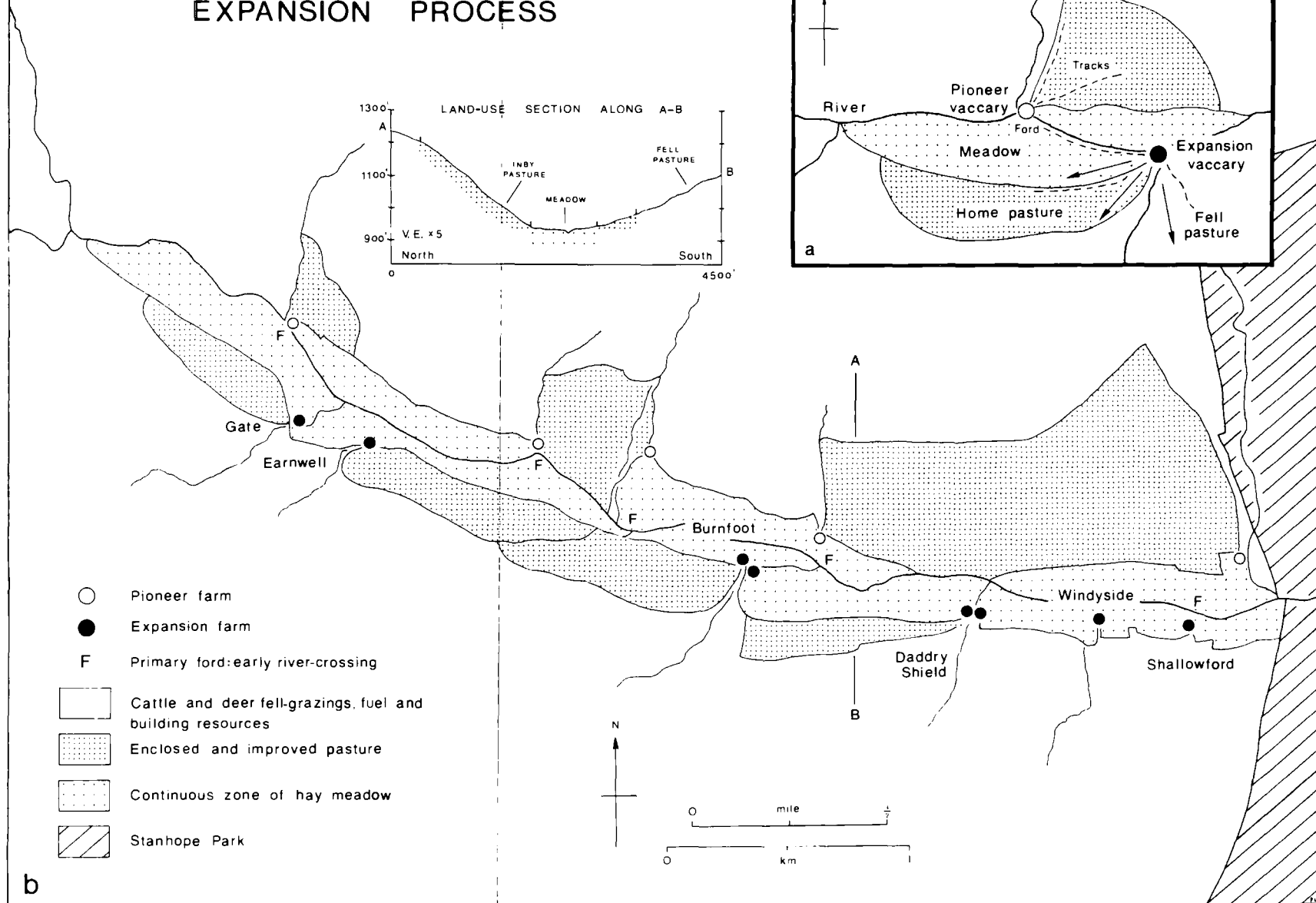


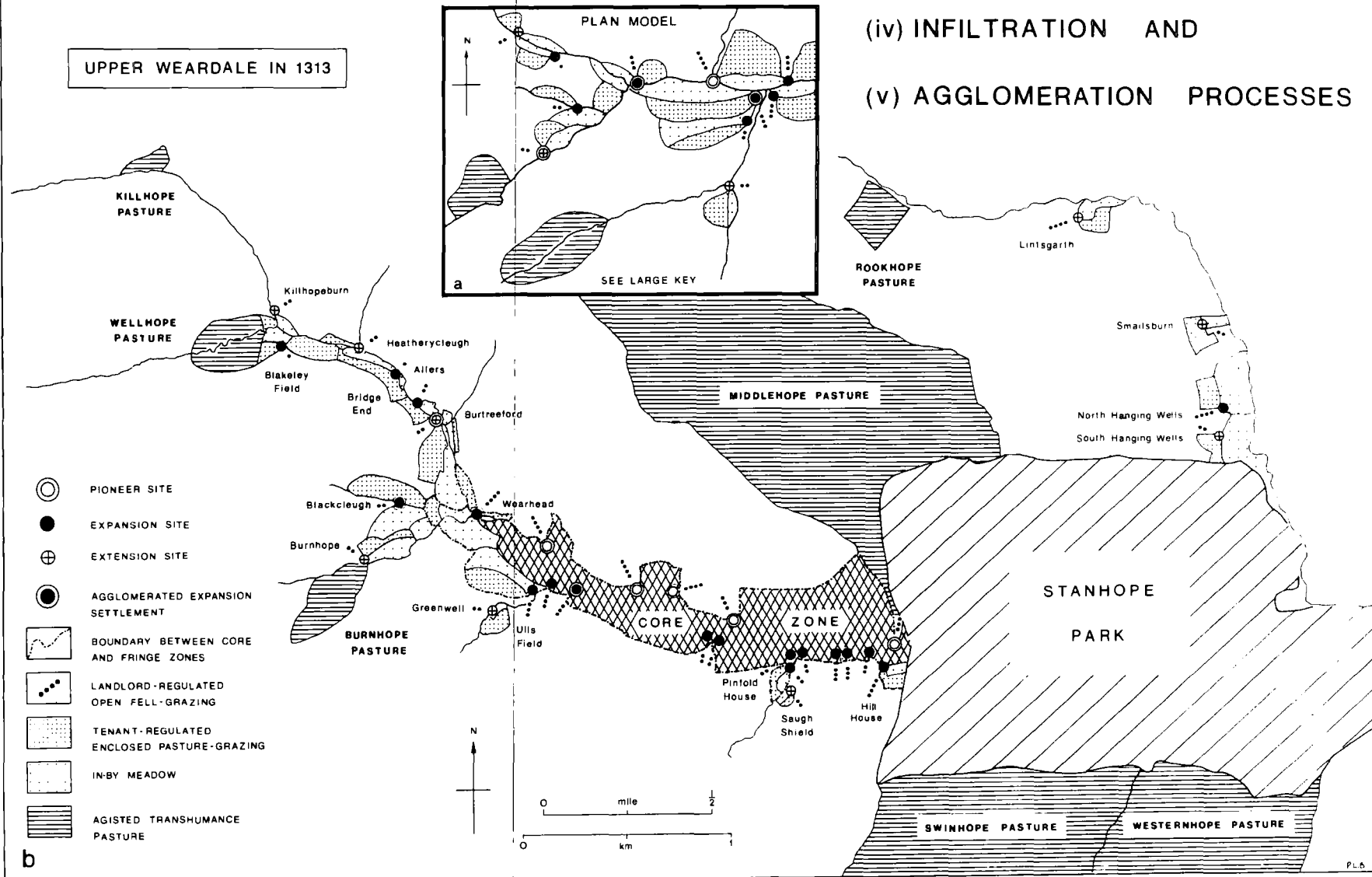
Figure 3.3. SETTLEMENT GROWTH: EXTENSION, EXPANSION,
TRANSHUMANCE, INFILTRATION AND AGGLOMERATION
PROCESSES

Note the distinction between the "core" and "fringe" zones. The most recent farms within the core zone - Wearhead, Ulls Field, Pinfold House, Hill House - have their land use shown and are excluded from the appropriate shading.

FIG.3.3 SETTLEMENT GROWTH: (i) EXTENSION (ii) EXPANSION (iii) TRANSHUMANCE

(iv) INFILTRATION AND
(v) AGGLOMERATION PROCESSES

UPPER WEARDALE IN 1313



b

PL 5

Figure 3.4. DURHAM PRIORY LANDS AT BURNHOPESCHELE, 1424

The map is reconstructed from a written description of 1424 (see text) and can be linked with the known extent of Burnhope in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

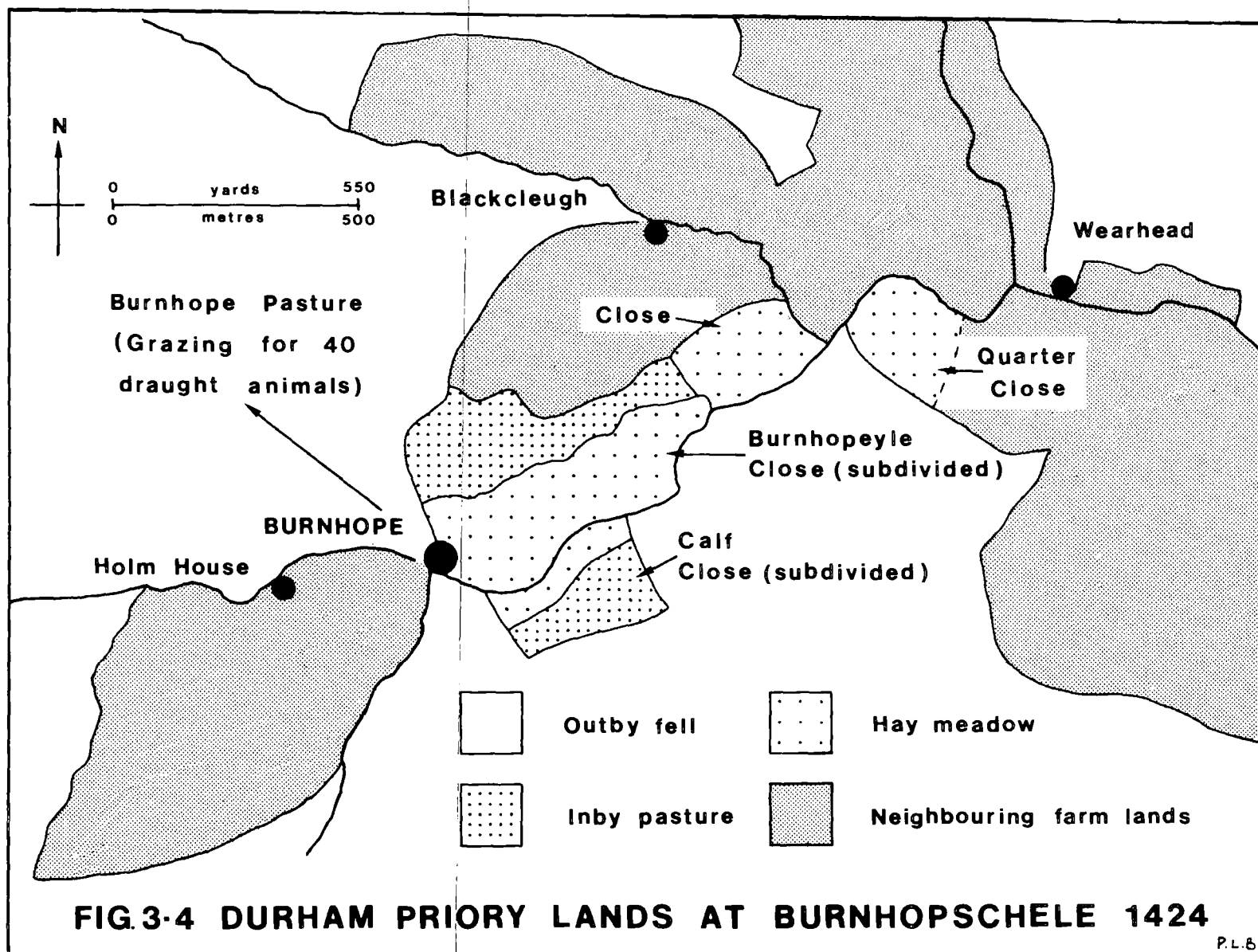


Figure 3.5. THIRTEENTH CENTURY SETTLEMENT
DIFFUSION AND RELATIVE CHRONOLOGY

A simplistic reconstruction of the probable (?) spread of farm settlement from a suggested single centre at West Black Dene. Note the diffusion in four different directions.

FIG. 3·5 C13 SETTLEMENT DIFFUSION
AND RELATIVE CHRONOLOGY

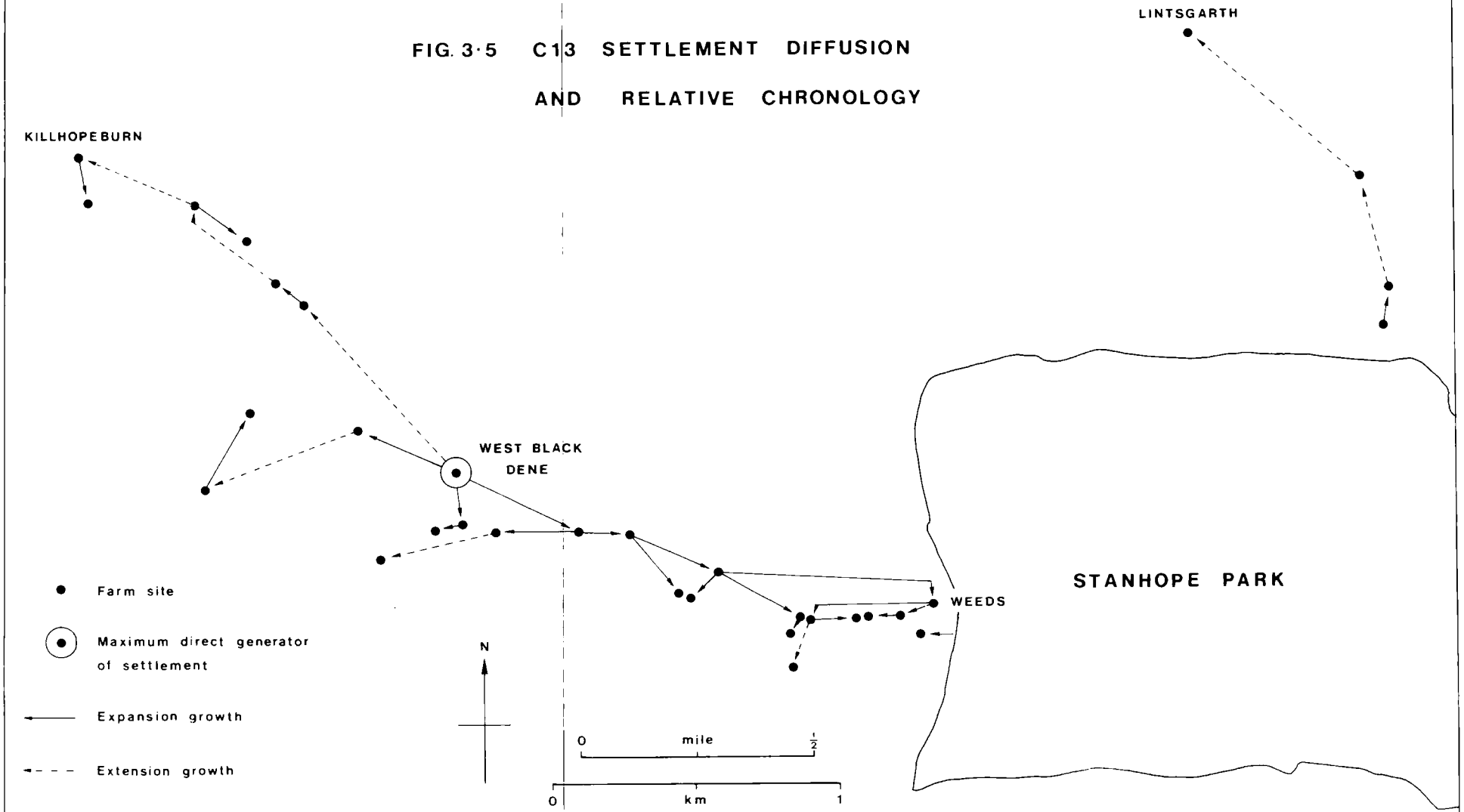


Figure 4.1. FARMS AND LAND DIVISIONS AT WEST BLACK DENE,
HARTHOPEBURN. WESTGATE

The difficulties of reconstructing in detail the first stages of in-by land enclosure are commented upon in the text. The internal divisions at West Black Dene, Harthopeburn and Westgate show how unequal was the complexity of the new land units so formed. The latter can be equated quite well with known rents at West Black Dene and Harthopeburn but a complete breakdown at Westgate (for 1600) where there were 13 rents has proved impossible.

FIG. 4-1 FARMS AND LAND DIVISIONS

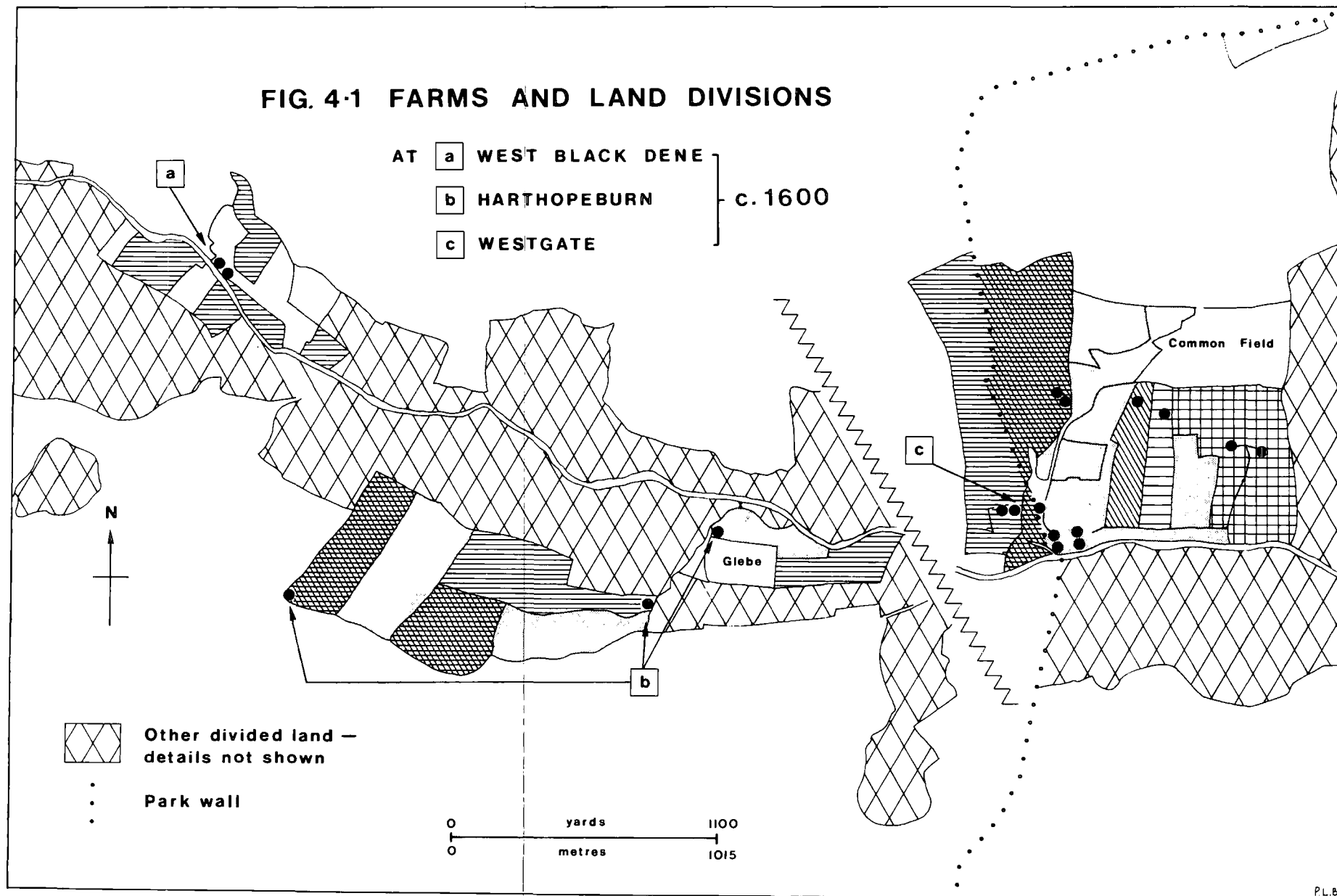


Figure 4.2. FARM UNITS AND LAND ENCLOSURE c. 1600

This map is based upon a retrogressive analysis of land and rents from 1843 to 1595. Prior to the sixteenth century, open field and open pasture arrangements existed. Subsequently, units of enclosed land were apportioned to each farm. Fig. 4.2 attempts to show only the common boundaries (i) between single farms, (ii) between single and clustered farms, (iii) between adjacent clusters of farms. Note too the arrival of new scattered farms mainly at head dykes and further clustering at valley-bottom sites.

FIG. 4-2
FARM UNITS AND LAND ENCLOSURE
c.1600

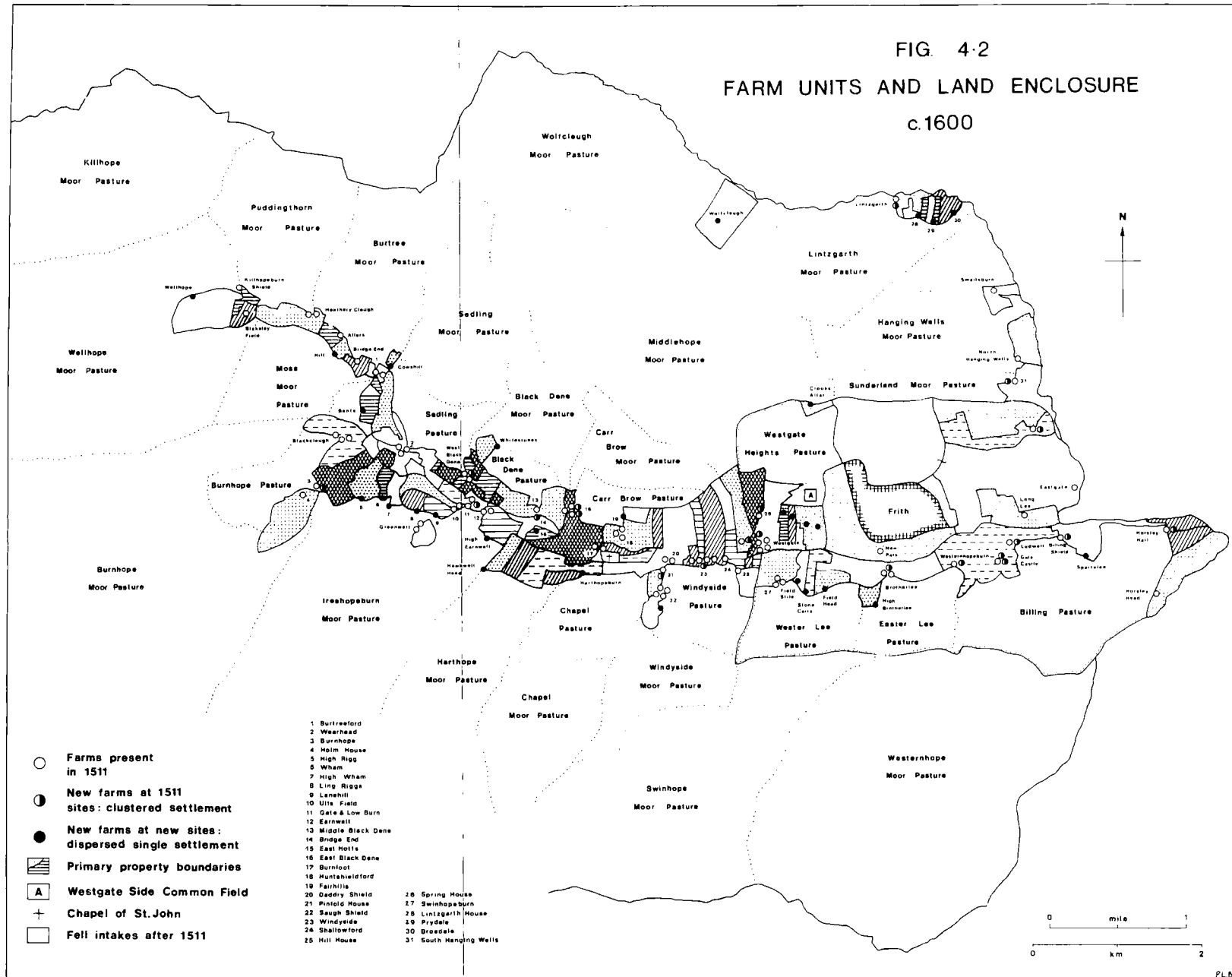


Figure 5.1 THE WEARDALE LEAD INDUSTRY 1400-1650

Based primarily upon the Mine Surveyors' Accounts (1425-1529), Bishop Matthew Survey (1595), Rector v. Moor Master dispute (1667) and The Northern Pennine Orefield (1948).

FIG. 5-1
THE WEARDALE LEAD INDUSTRY
1400 - 1650

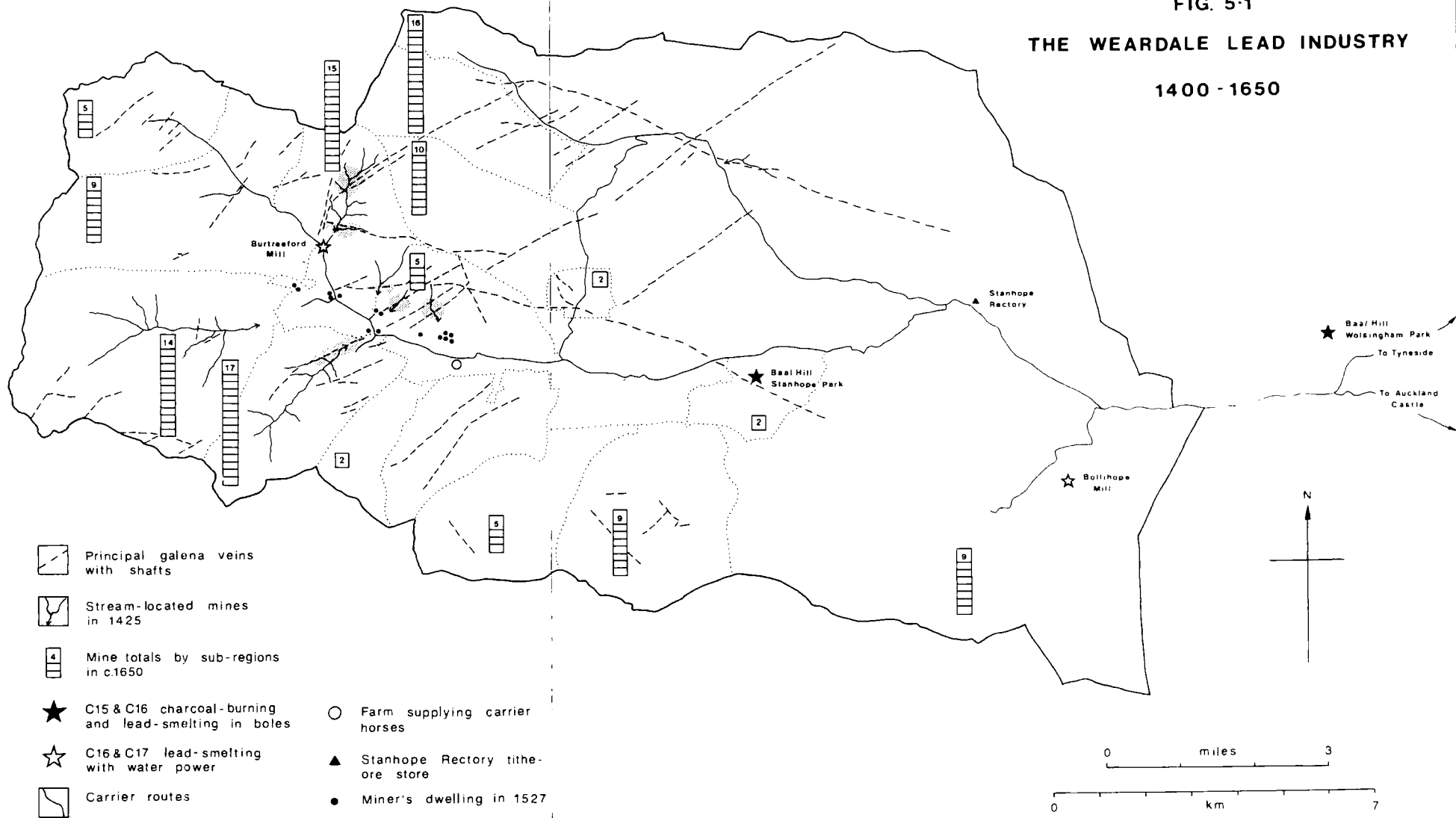


Figure 5.2 FOREST AND PARK BAPTISMS AND BURIALS 1610-1805

Based on actual registers and transcripts by H. M. Wood and W. M. Egglestone (1899). The gaps in the graphical presentation of baptismal and burial information are unfortunate. Nevertheless, the four stages of demographical activity seem to be justified.

FIG. 5-2
FOREST AND PARK
BAPTISMS AND BURIALS
1610-1805

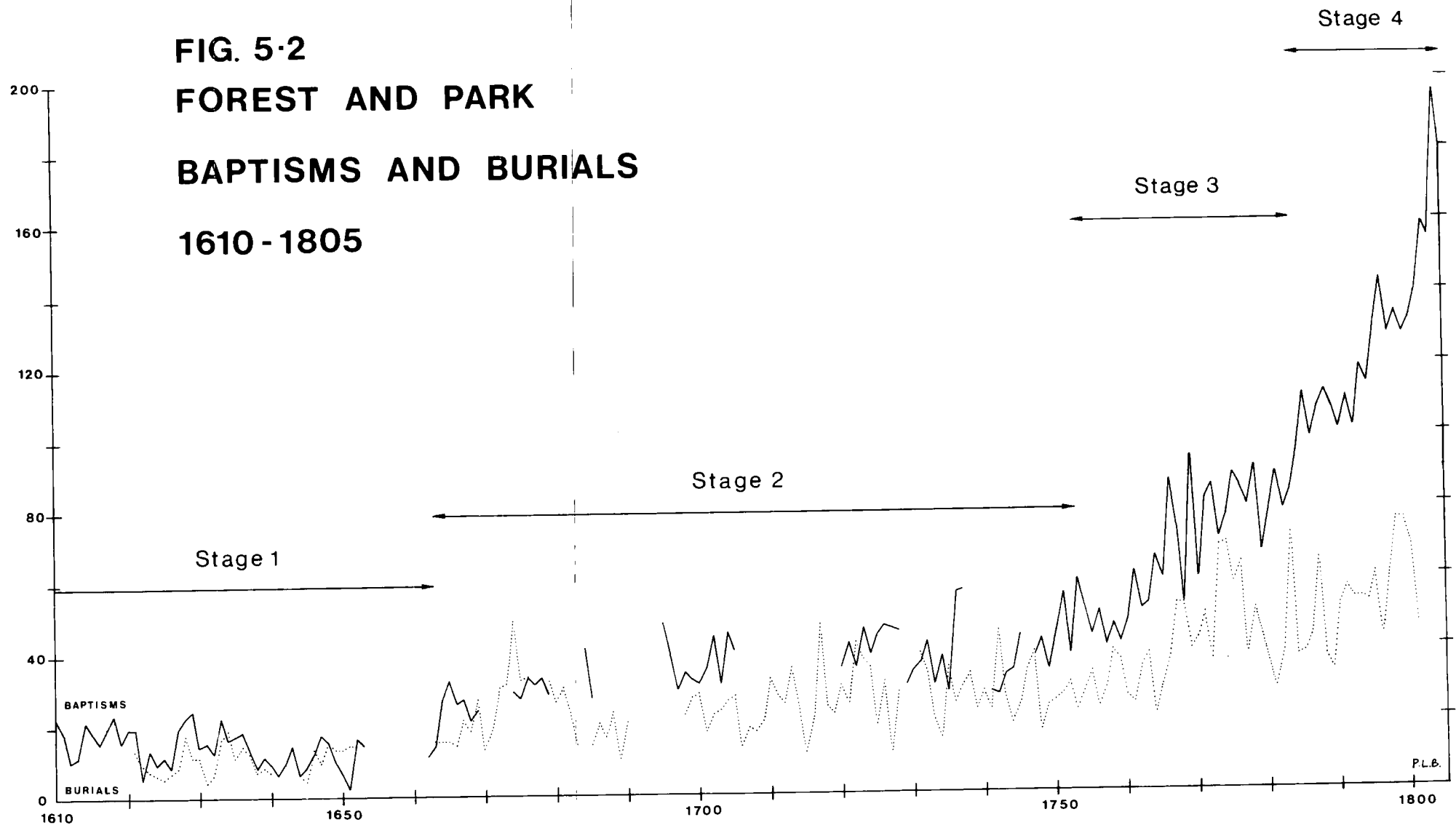


Figure 5.3 SETTLEMENT GROWTH 1660-1715

Detection of new sites and additional dwellings at old ones is based on Halmote Court Rentals (1673, 1698, 1732) and the occurrence of place names in the Parish Registers.

FIG.5-3 SETTLEMENT GROWTH

1660-1715

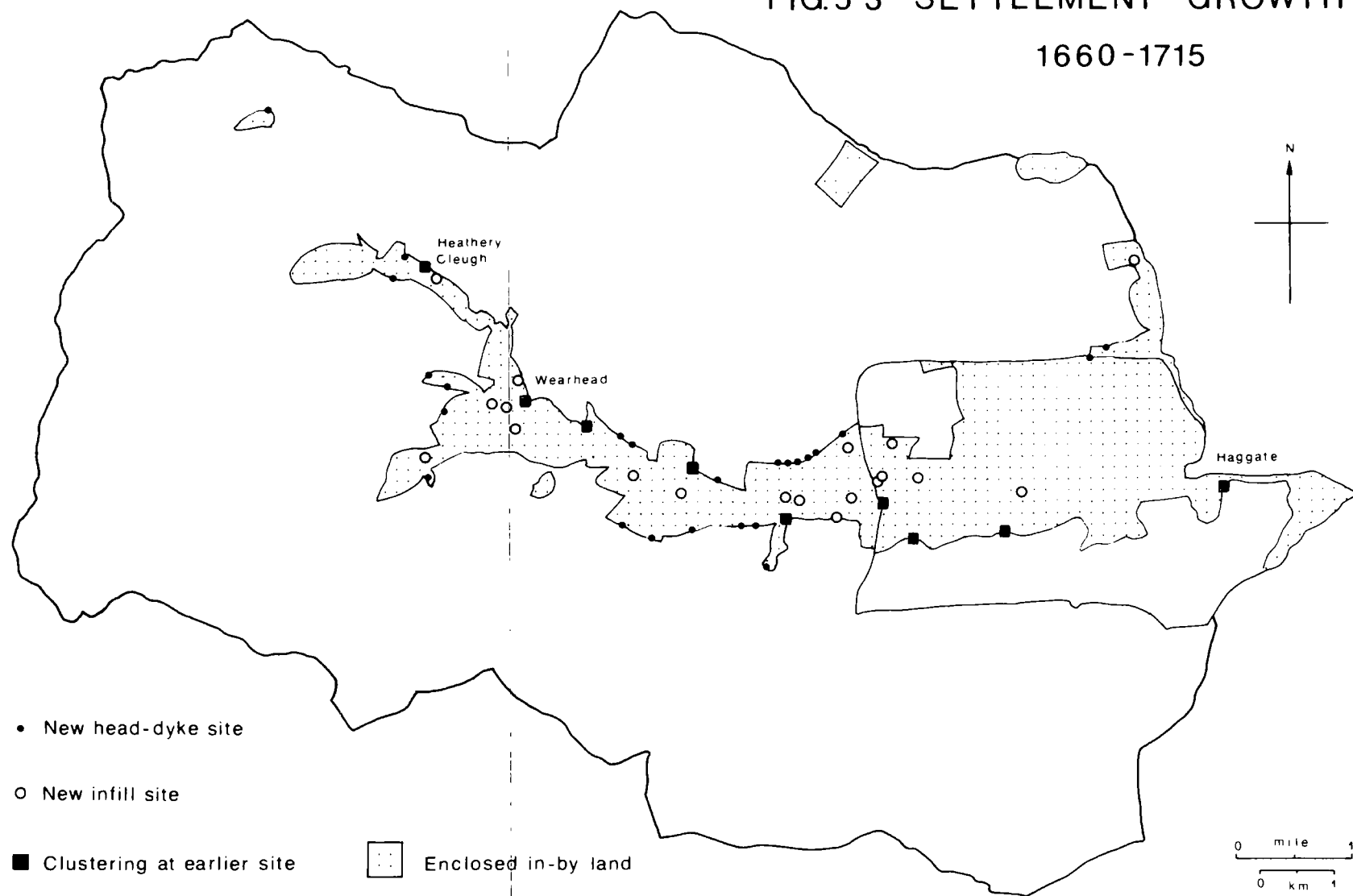


Figure 5.4 LEAD-MINING IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

All five graphs have been compiled from Blackett-Beaumont records. Together they are a convincing demonstration of the accelerating progress of mining during the eighteenth century.

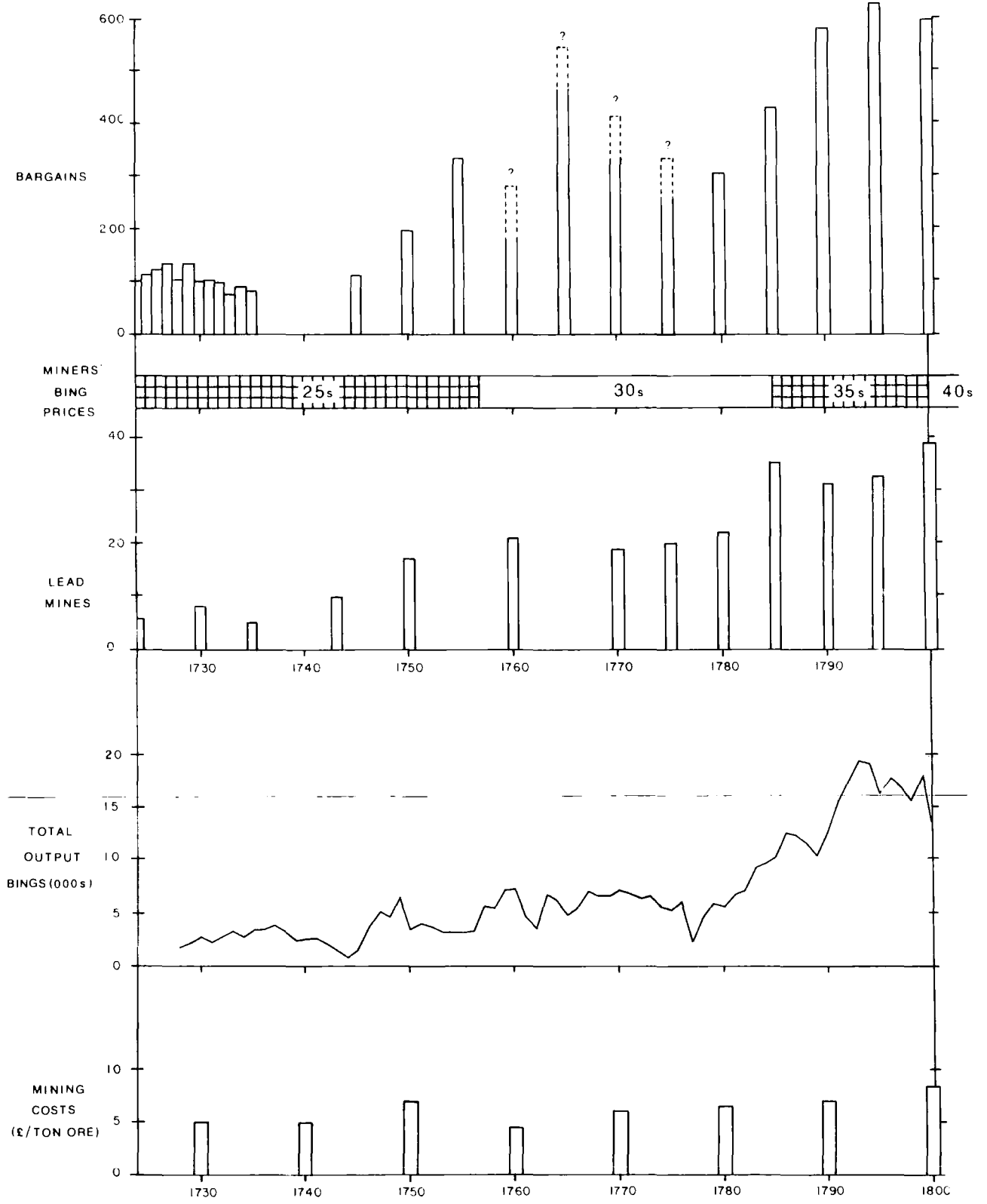


FIG. 5-4 MINING IN THE C18

Figure 5.5 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND
SETTLEMENT TYPES 1772

Based on Halmote Court and Leasehold Rentals (1754, 1762, 1770), Poor Rate Valuation Surveys (1767, 1772) and Stanhope Parish Registers. In addition to new settlement, an attempt has been made to show population distribution and settlement size by individual households. As explained in the text, total precision is impossible.

FIG. 5-5
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION
AND SETTLEMENT TYPES
1772

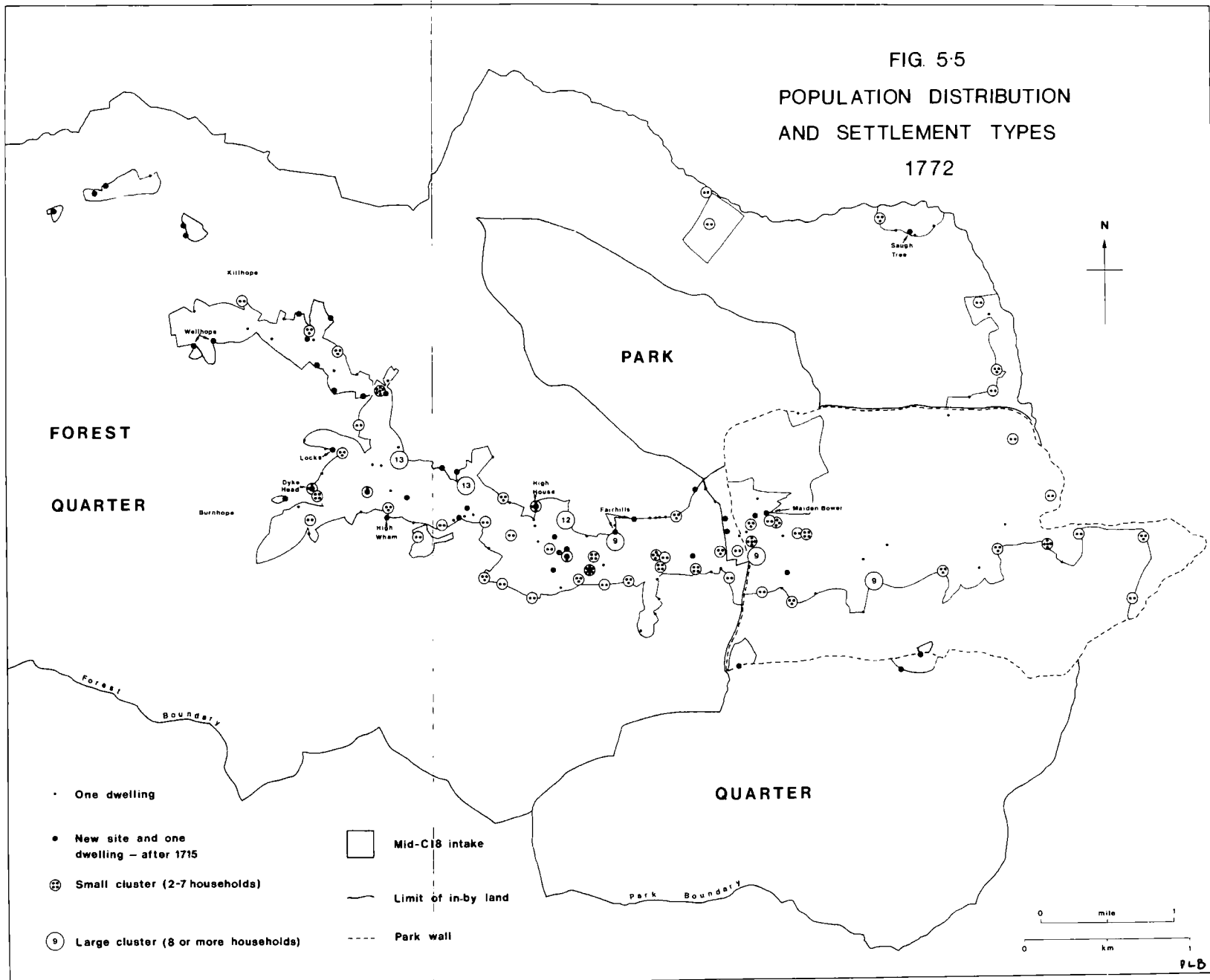


Figure 5.6 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND
SETTLEMENT TYPES 1799

Based on Poor Rate Valuation Survey (1799), Halmote Court and Leasehold Rentals (1799, 1803), Land Tax Account (1803), Population Census (1801), Stanhope Parish Registers. Again, the number of families is incomplete and, as explained, is some 61 understated.

FIG 5-6
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION
AND SETTLEMENT TYPES
1799

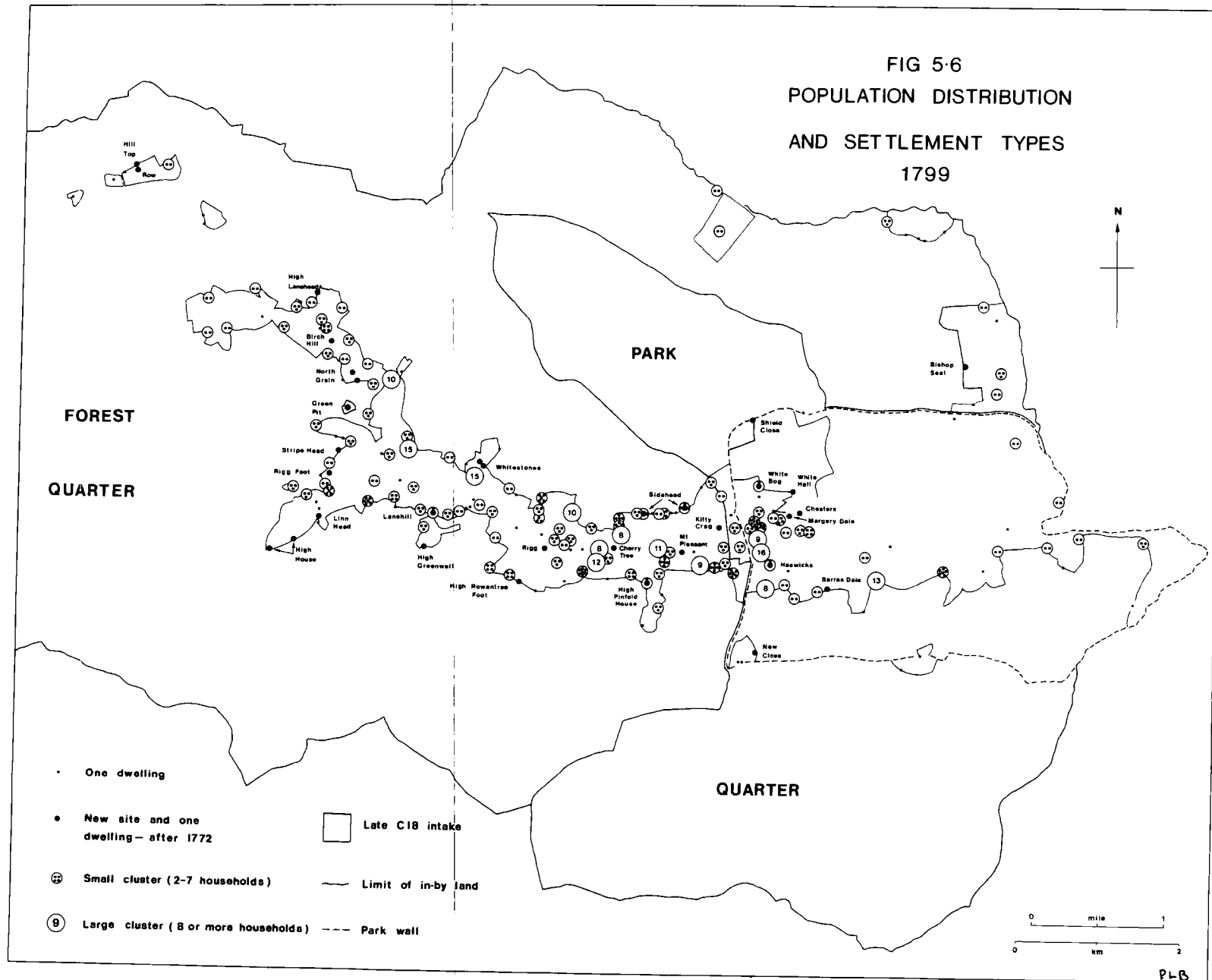


Figure 6.1 THE NUMBER OF FOREST AND PARK FARMS
1620-1800

There are almost no records which reveal the precise number of farms during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The graph is compiled from a number of sources - customary and leasehold rentals, tithe information (1700-1713), Poor Rate Valuation Surveys and Land Tax Accounts. It is stressed in the text that the farm totals are best regarded as reliable minima which are probably very close to the actual numbers. Note the approximate trebling of farms between 1624-1799 and their disproportionate increase in the High Forest.

Figure 6.2 LAND TENURE 1620-1800

An attempt is made to collate the changing incidence of local and absentee owners and tenants between 1624-1799. The sources employed are the same as in Fig. 6.1.

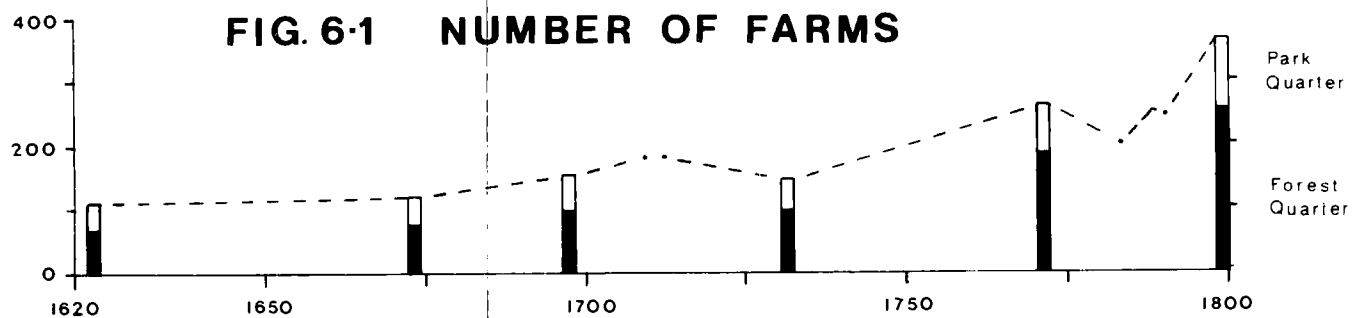
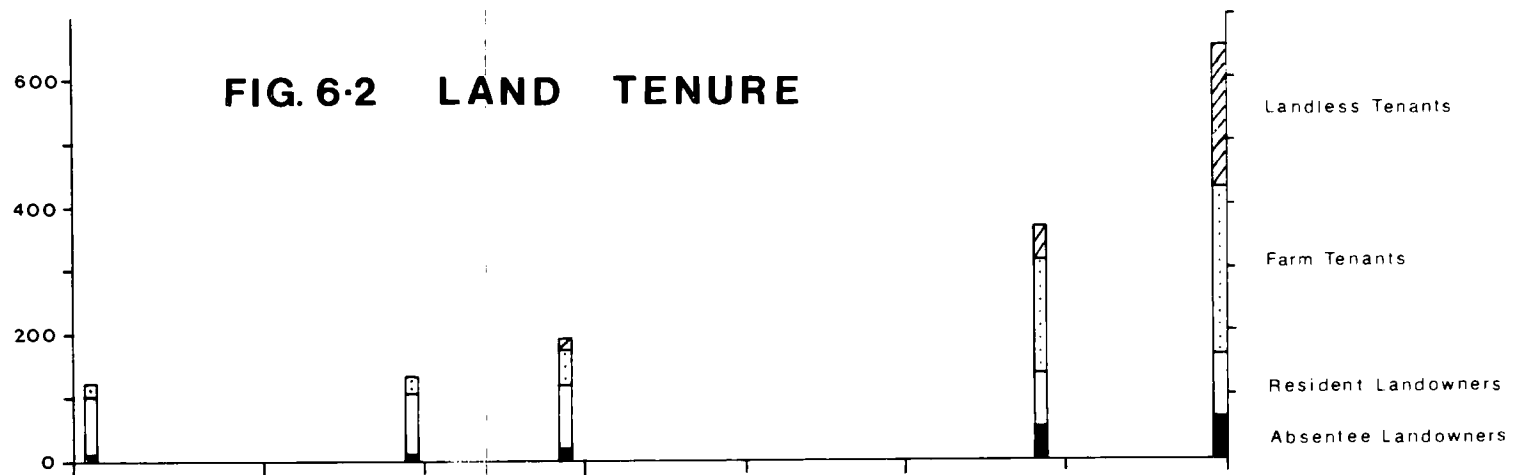
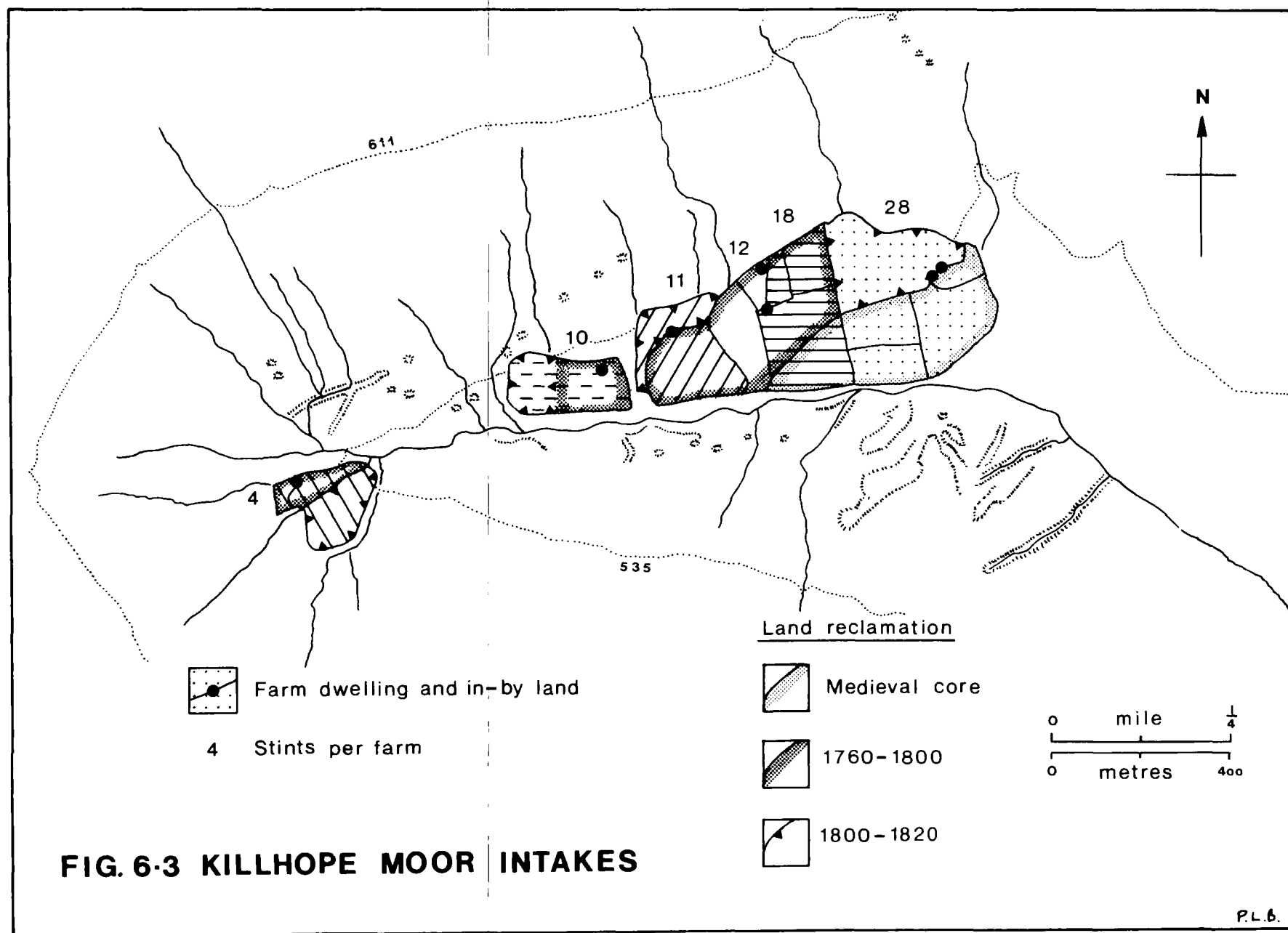


Figure 6.3 KILLHOPE MOOR INTAKES

The progress of farms and enclosures at the western outpost of Killhope is based upon Poor Rate Valuations (1767, 1799), Leasehold Rentals (1800, 1820), Tithe Apportionment Plan (1843).



Figures 6.4, 6.5, 6.6 BURNHOPE, WEST BLACK DENE AND
EAST BLACK DENE LANDS 1700-1799

The three contrasting examples of changing population distribution and density and increasing land fragmentation are reconstructed from the records of reducing rents during the eighteenth century which can be equated with actual parcels of land.

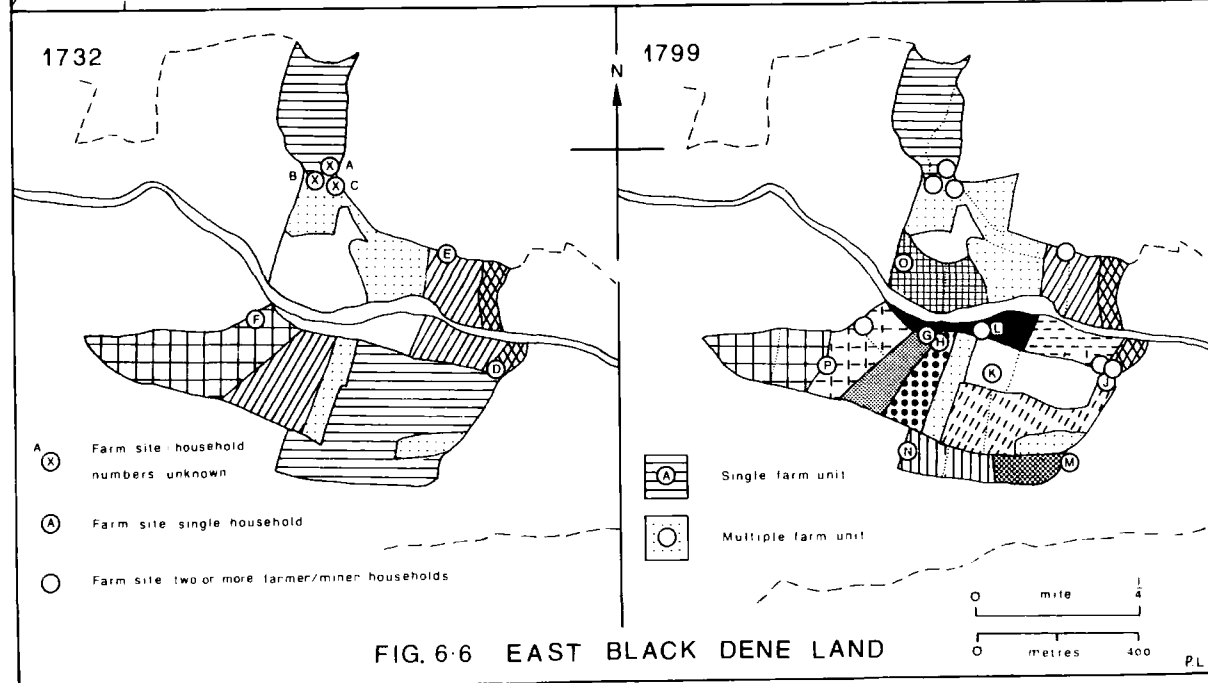
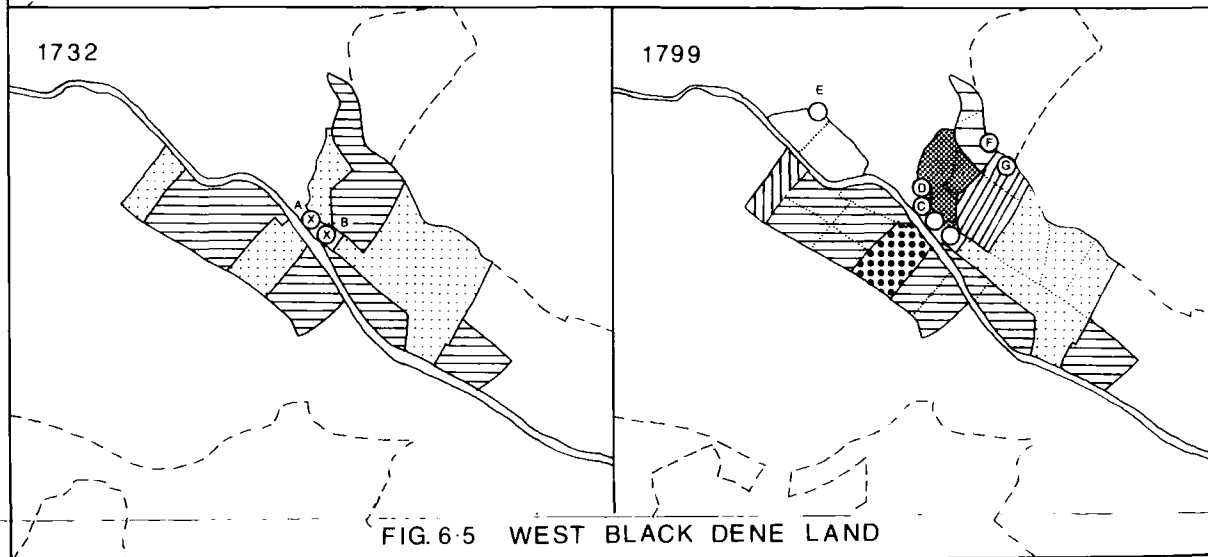
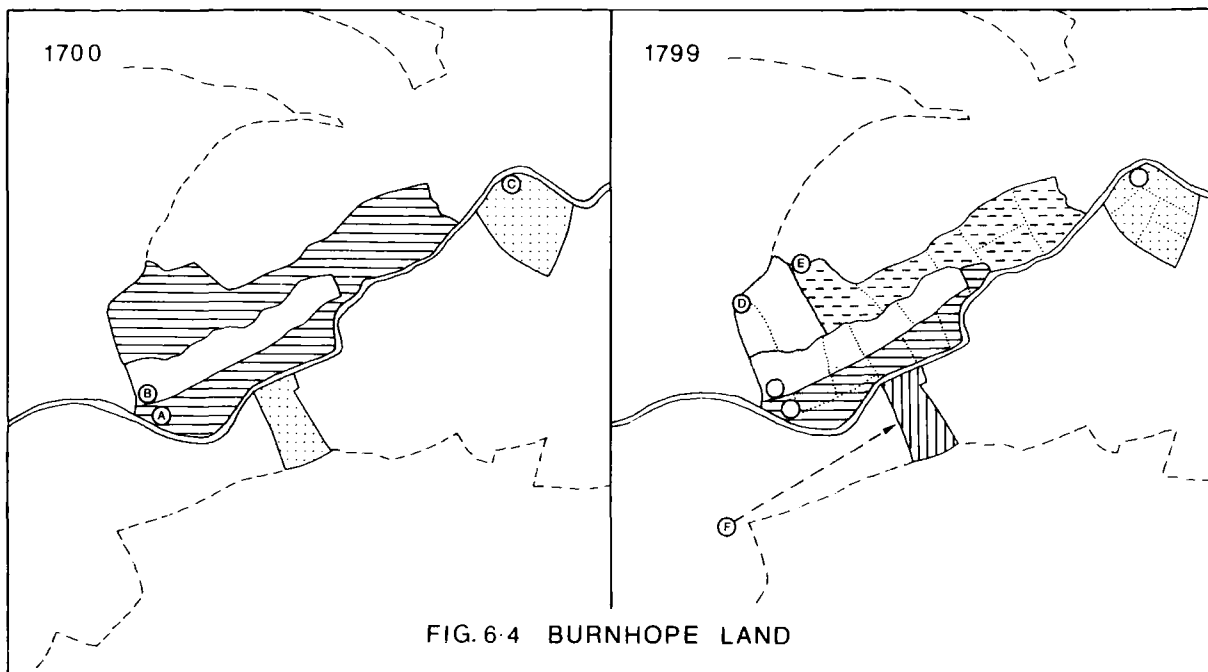
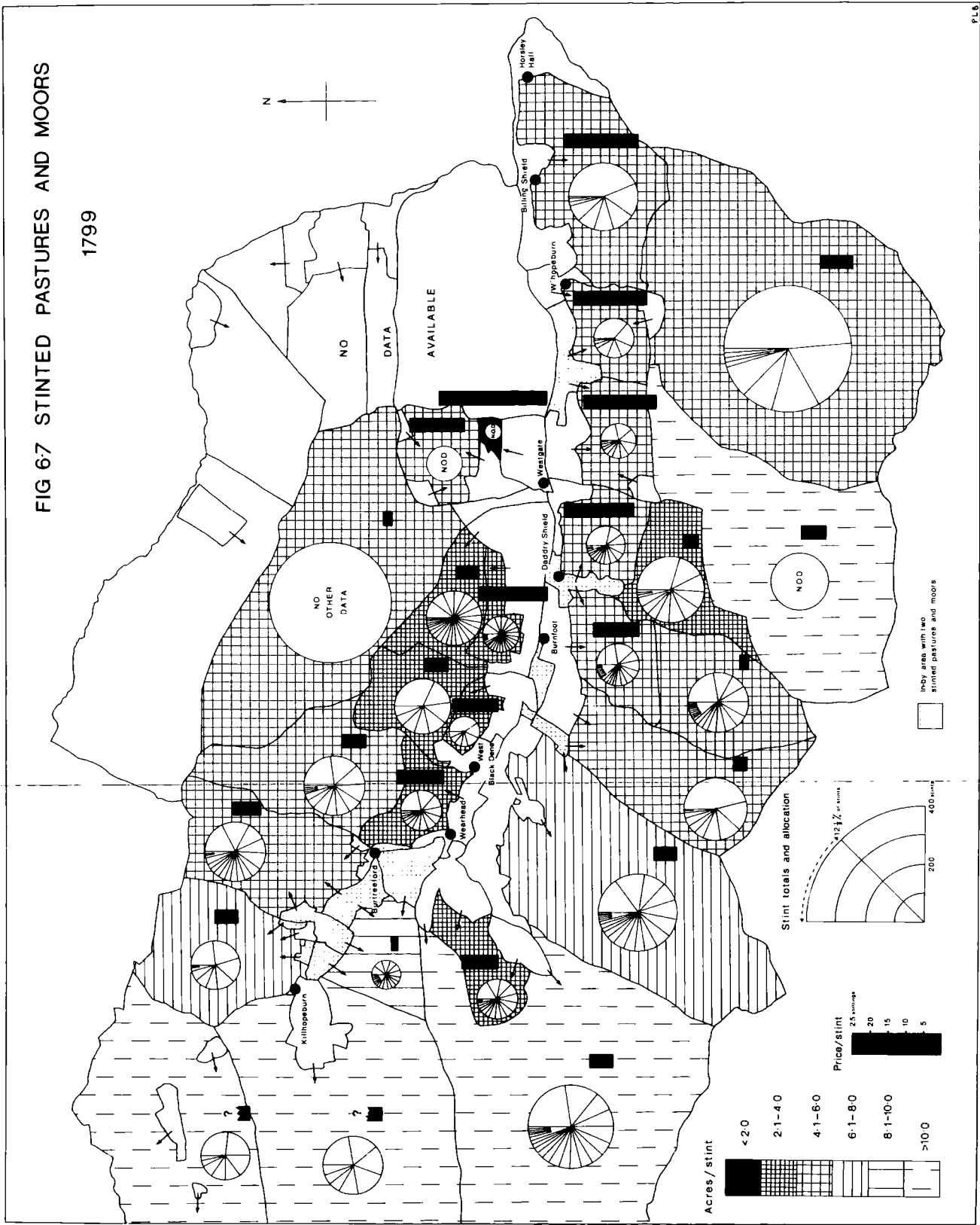


Figure 6.7 STINTED PASTURES AND MOORS 1799

Stint totals, their price, allocation among the various owners and density of grazing (acres/stint). During the deliberations of the three Weardale Enclosure Commissioners, 1799-1815, it was vitally important to have an accurate record of existing moor and pasture rights. Much of the above data has been collated from the Enclosure Awards. The varied densities of stinted grazing are, of course, calculated findings.

FIG 6-7 STINTED PASTURES AND MOORS

1799



CONCLUSION

Figure 1. UPPER WEARDALE: TIME - SPACE - PROCESS SETTLEMENT MODEL 1500-1800

The four maps show the reconstructed progression of settlement, land enclosure and land use after the medieval period. The primary controls and responses of settlement are also summarised briefly.

FIG. 1.

UPPER
WEARDALE:TIME-SPACE-
PROCESS
SETTLEMENT
MODEL.

1500 - 1800.

Dwellings

- (P) Pioneer farmer
 (O) Former
 (⊖) Former-miner
 (⊕) Miner-farmer
 (●) Miner or craftsman

Land Use

- [] In-by meadow
 [] In-by pasture
 [] Controlled fell pasture
 [] Stinted fell
 [] Stinted pasture

- [] Galena vein
 [] Lead rush
 [] Lead shaft (shallow)
 [] Lead shaft (deep)
 [] Lead level

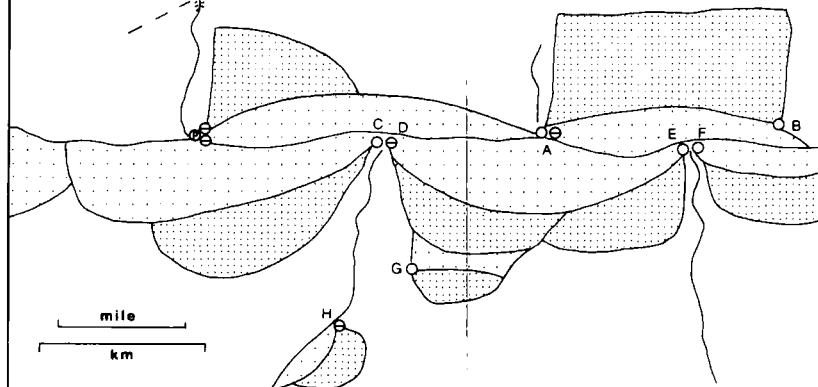
1500



mile
km

- Control**
- 1 Stagnant medieval agrarian practices.
 - 2 Small scale lead-mining.
 - 3 Restrictive leasehold tenures.

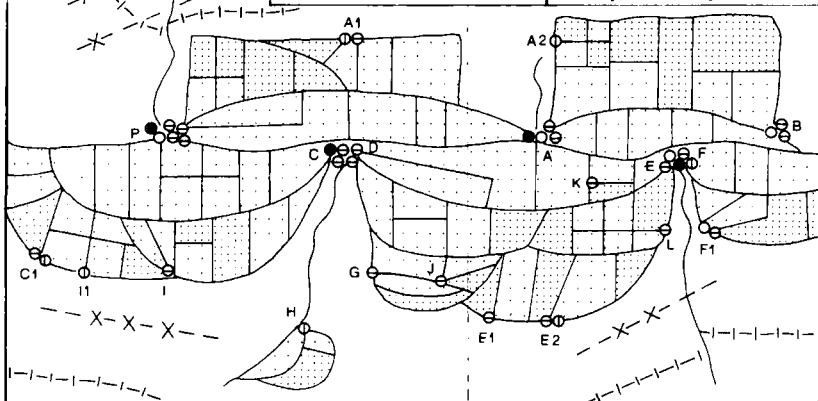
- Settlement Response**
- 1 Unchanged post-1300 settlement distribution.
 - 2 Small clusters with valley-floor locations.
 - 3 Little or no population increases.



1700

- Control**
- 1 Improved lead technology, more efficient management and increased ore output.
 - 2 Land competition and speculation. Some outside landlords and immigrant tenants.
 - 3 Agricultural land available for miner tenants.

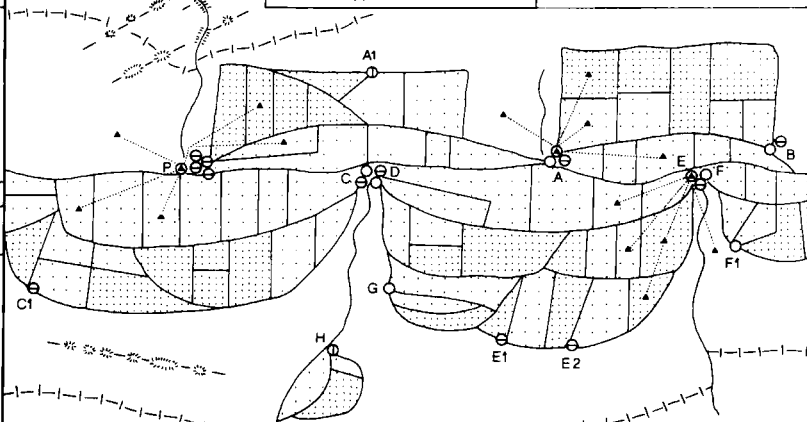
- Settlement Response**
- 1 Clustering resumes at earlier sites.
 - 2 Another wave of head dyke settlement dispersion.
 - 3 Marked population increase due mainly to incoming miners.



1600

- Control**
- 1 Land-intaking and in-by enclosure.
 - 2 Stinted fell-grazing.
 - 3 Exploitation of new lead veins.
 - 4 Tenurial freedom and spate of land sales.

- Settlement Response**
- 1 Modest clustering at existing sites.
 - 2 Settlement dispersion to medieval and new head dykes.
 - 3 Small population increases.



1800

- Control**
- 1 Unprecedented increases in lead production. New incentives and labour-intensive methods.
 - 2 Lordlord and tenant competition for land.
 - 3 Small amounts of extra land available.

- Settlement Response**
- 1 Large and small clusters widespread.
 - 2 Considerable dispersion to head dyke and infill sites.
 - 3 Rapid but erratic influxes of population.

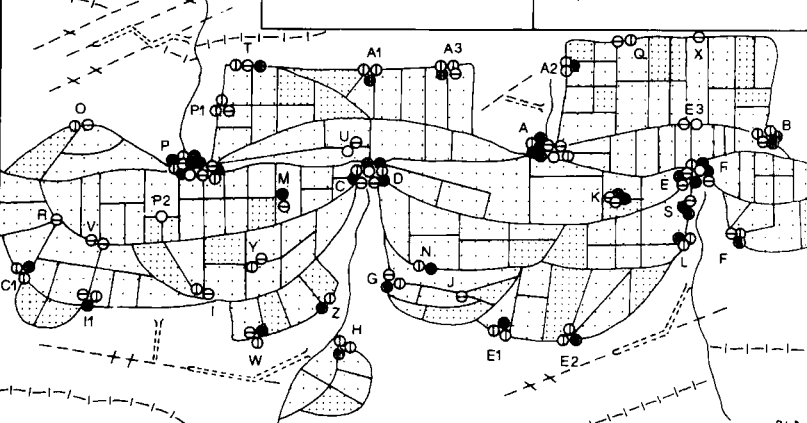


Figure 2. UPPER WEARDALE: TIME - SPACE - PROCESS
MODEL 1250-1800

Reference to Examples A and B (see text) will aid the overall interpretation of Fig. 2b. A full explanation of the use of circles and sectors is also included in the text.

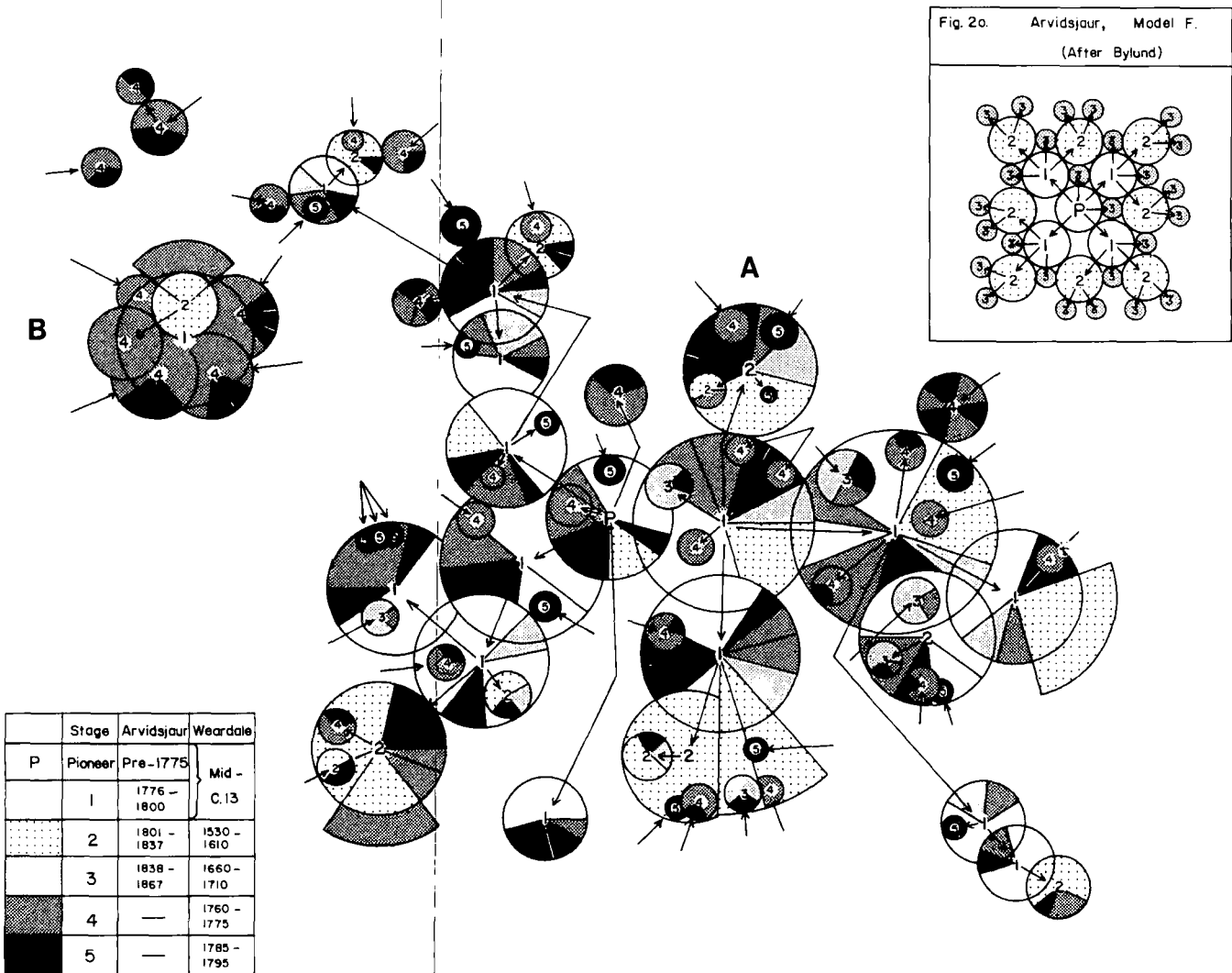


FIG. 2b. UPPER WEARDALE : TIME - SPACE - PROCESS MODEL.

1250-1800

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1	Suggested settlement evolution: chronology, process and tenure 1250-1300.
Table 4.1	A sample comparison of rents: 1535 and 1595.
Table 4.2	Examples of complex land and rent subdivisions 1595.
Table 4.3	Trend towards sixteenth century farm clustering: 1511 and 1595.
Table 5.1	Upper Weardale lead mines 1800.
Table 5.2	Baptisms and burials in the Forest and Park: 1770-1801.
Table 6.1	Dwellings, landowners and tenants in upper Weardale: 1624-1799.
Table 6.2	Total valuation of all property and land: 1767-1799.
Table 6.3	Mean valuation of dwellings and land per household: 1767-1799.
Table 6.4	Mean valuation per farm: 1767-1799.
Table 6.5	Mean acreages of farms and valuation per acre: 1767-1799.
Table 6.6	Land turnover at East Black Dene in the eighteenth century.
Table 6.7	Allocation of stints in upper Weardale 1799.
Table 6.8	Occupations in upper Weardale: 1798-1805 (derived from St. John's Chapel baptismal records).
Table 6.9	Farmers and non-farmers in upper Weardale: 1700-1713.

Table 3.1

Suggested Settlement Evolution: Chronology, Process and Tenure, 1250-1300

Vaccary Chronology	Location	Process	Occupation	Tenure
West Black Dene	Core	Pioneer	Episodic	Hired, wage-earning stockman. Short-term contract
Middle Black Dene	Core	Pioneer Expansion	↓ Seasonal	
East Black Dene	Core	Pioneer Expansion	↓	
Huntshieldford	Core	Pioneer Expansion	↓	
New Close	Core	Pioneer Expansion	Permanent	
Gate (Ireshopeburnmouth)	Core	Expansion	↓	Short-term resident lessee responsible to Master Forester
Earnwell	Core	Expansion	↓ Seasonal	
Burnfoot (Westerharthopeburn)	Core	Expansion	↓	
Daddry Shield	Core	Expansion	↓	
Windyside (West and East Ramshawell)	Core	Expansion	↓ Permanent	
Shallowford (Sherwenford)	Core	Expansion	↓	
Pinfold House (Hart- hopeburn Pundfold)	Core	Expansion	↓	
Ulls Field (Ireshope- burnpapworth Hill)	Core	Expansion	↓	
Wearhead	Core	Expansion	↓	
Greenwell (Ireshope- burn Hole House)	Fringe	Extension	↓	Longer term absentee lessee responsible to Master Forester. Sub-tenant farmer responsible to lessee.
Saugh Shield (Dirtpotshale)	Fringe	Extension	↓	
Burnhope	Fringe	Extension	↓ Seasonal	
Burtreeford	Fringe	Extension	↓	
Heathery Cleugh	Fringe	Extension	↓	
Killhopeburn Shield	Fringe	Extension	↓	
Blackcleugh	Fringe	Expansion	↓	
Bridge End (Burtreewellknot)	Fringe	Expansion	↓ Permanent	
Low Aliers (Crokeford)	Fringe	Expansion	↓	
Blakeley Field (Bekleshele)	Fringe	Expansion	↓	
South Hanging Wells	Fringe	Extension	↓	

Table 3.1 (cont...)

Vaccary Chronology	Location	Process	Occupation	Tenure
North Hanging Wells	Fringe	Expansion	↓	↓
Smailsburn	Fringe	Extension		
Lintzgarth (Fallowhirst)	Fringe	Extension		
Hill House (Swinhopelawe)	Fringe	Expansion		
Burnhope Pasture	Fringe	Transhumance	Seasonal	Tenant farmer paying seasonal rent to Master Forester
Wellhope Pasture	Fringe	Transhumance		
Killhope Pasture	Fringe	Transhumance		
Wolfeleugh Pasture (Rookhope)	Fringe	Transhumance		

Table 4.1

A Sample Comparison of Rents: 1535 and 1595

Farm	Bishop's Rents	
	1535	1595
West Black Dene	40/-	Rowland Harrison 15/- George Harrison 5/- George Peart 20/-
Pinfold House	20/-	Thomas Richardson 10/- Ralph Natrass 10/-
Westharthopeburn	40/-	Robert Stevenson 13/4 Anthony Cuthbert 13/4 Nicholas Sheale 13/4
Daddry Shield	40/-	Ralph Emerson 20/- Peter Westwood 20/-
Huntshieldford	26/8	Widow Rutter 6/8 Ralph Natrass 3/4 George Harrison 13/4 Christopher Shorte 3/4

Table 4.2

Examples of complex land and rent subdivisions 1595

Wearhead	<p>17 11d.</p> <p>14 4d.</p> <p>10 9d.</p>
Ling Riggs	<p>10 0d.</p> <p>8 0d.</p> <p>13 4d.</p>
Westgate (including New Close and Spring House)	<p>26 8d.</p> <p>14 2d.</p> <p>21 3d.</p> <p>28 4d.</p> <p>14 2d.</p> <p>21 3d.</p> <p>28 4d.</p> <p>28 4d.</p> <p>28 4d.</p> <p>26 8d.</p> <p>26 8d.</p> <p>10 0d.</p> <p>10 0d.</p>

Table 4.3

Examples of Sixteenth Century Farm Clustering 1511 and 1595

Customary farms in the Park	Tenants in 1511	Tenants in 1595
Horsley Hall	2	2
Billing Shield	1	3
Ludwell	1	2
Gate Castle	1	3
Westernhope Burn	1	2
Brotherlee	1?	4
Field Head	Non-existent	1
Stone Carrs	"	1
Field Stile	"	1
Swinhopeburn	3	2
Westgate	6?	13
Customary Farms in the Forest		
Wolfeleugh	Non-existent	2
Lintzgarth	No information	2
Smailsburn	"	1
North Hanging Walls	1	2
South Hanging Wells	1	1
Shallowford	1	1
Windyside	4	4
Daddry Shield	No information	2
Pinfold House	1	2
Saugh Shield	4	3
Huntshieldford	3	4
Burnfoot	1	2
Harthopeburn	Non-existent	1
Earnwell	2	3
Gate	2	1
Low Burn	Non-existent	1
Ulls Field	2	1
	257.	

Table 4. 3 (cont...)

Customary Farms in the Forest	Tenants in 1511	Tenants in 1595
Loning	Non-existent	1
Greenwell	2	1
Ling Riggs	Non-existent	2
Blackcleugh	3	3
East Black Dene	3	6
Middle Black Dene	1	1
West Black Dene	No information	3
Wearhead	3	3
Cowshill	Non-existent	1
Bent House	"	1
Bridge End	1	1
Hill	Non-existent	1
Low Allers	2	1
Heathery Cleugh	2	2

Table 5.1

Upper Weardale Lead Mines 1800

Old Faw	Ludwell Burn Head	Dry Sike
Green Lawes	Breckonsike	Great Slitt
Brod Mea Slitt	Aller Cleugh	Westernhope
Middlehope Shield	Barbary	Ireshopeburn
Levey Cleugh	Lodgefield	Rigg
Hazly Gill	Swinhope	Rispy
Rogers Well	Midge Pitts	Wolfeleugh
Greenwell	Sedling	Broaddale Pasture
Burtree Pasture	Pikestone	Killhopehead
Grove Heads	Billing	Level Grove
Level Gate	Pasture Grove	Burn Grove
Long Sike	Sraith Head	Cowhaust
Longtyhead	Deep Cleugh	Puddingthorn

Table 5.2

Baptisms and Burials in the Forest and Part 1770 - 1801

Period	Accumulated Baptisms	Accumulated Burials	Excess of Baptisms over Burials
1770-1785	1333	782	551
1786-1801	1905	888	1,017

Table 6.1

Dwellings, Landowners and Tenants in Upper Weardale 1624 - 1799

		1624	1673	1698	1732	1772	1799
Households		?	?	174	?	311	590
Farms		111	120	155	144	262	365
O L A N D E R S	All	103	105	119	111	136	165
	Absentee	c. 10	c. 10	19	?	55	63
	Resident	93	95	100	?	81	102
All Tenants		?	?	74	?	230	488
Farm Tenants		c. 18	c. 25	55	?	181	263
Owner-Tenant Ratio		?	?	1:0.62	?	1:1.69	1:2.96
Owner-Farm Tenant Ratio		1:0.17	1:0.24	1:0.46	?	1:1.33	1:1.59

Table 6.2 Total Valuation of all Property and Land* (£)

	1767	1799	Percentage Increase
Forest	2,309	4,074	76
Park	1,644	2,555	55

Table 6.3 Mean Valuation of Dwellings and Land per Household (£)

	1767			1799		
	Households	Dwellings and land valuation	Mean valuation/household	Households	Dwellings and land valuation	Mean valuation/household
Forest	c. 195	2,309	11.8	c. 389	4,074	10.5
Park	c. 88	1,644	18.7	c. 201	2,555	12.7

Table 6.4 Mean Valuation per Farm (£)

	1767			1799		
	Farms	Farm valuation	Mean valuation/farm	Farms	Farm valuation	Mean valuation/farm
Forest	c. 159	2,255	14.2	c. 256	3,741	14.6
Park	c. 73	1,621	22.2	c. 109	2,325	21.3

Table 6.5 Mean Acreage of Farms and Valuation per acre (£)

		1767				1799			
	Farm Valuation Enclosed Land	Farms	Mean Area/ Farm	Mean valu- ation/ acre	Farm Valuation Enclosed Land	Farms	Mean Area/ Farm	Mean valu- ation/ acre	Percenta increase valuation acre
Forest	2,255 c.2,631 acres	c.159	16.55 ac.	0.86	3,741 c.2,819 acres	c.256	11.01 ac.	1.33	55
Park	1621 c.2,964 acres	c. 73	40.60 ac.	0.55	2,325 c.2,979 acres	c.109	27.30 ac.	0.78	42

* Excluded from the total valuation are the sums for the lott ore, tithe ore, and the Lintgarth smelt mill.

Chapter 6.6

Changing Land Ownership at East Black Dene in the Eighteenth Century

	1698		1732		1799	
EAST BLACK DENE LAND	William Harrison	11-8d.	Mr. Richardson	13-4d.	Joshua Watson	2-9d.
	Cuthbert Hall	6-8d.			George Robinson	1-8d.
	William Harrison	1-8d.			Thomas Walton	2-2d.
	Widow Emerson	10-0d.			Thomas Bowes	1-4d.
	John Bainbridge	6-4d.			Widow Philipson	5-4 ¹ / ₂ d.
	George Bainbridge	3-4d.	William Hall	8-4d.	John Hall	8-4d.
	Cuthbert Hall	1-8d.	Cuthbert Emerson	5-0d.	Widow Hetherington	5-0d.
	Richard Hall	10-0d.	John Golightly	10-0d.	Joseph Barnfather	4-3d.
					Widow Harrison	3-7d.
					Thomas Bowes	1-0d.
					Thomas Hall	1-0d.
					John Walton	1d.
					John Lee	1d.
			Margaret Crook	8-4d.	Joseph Watson	3-4d.
					Joseph Barnfather Senior	3-0d.
					Joseph Barnfather	2-4d.

Table 6.7

The Allocation of Stints in Upper Weardale 1799

Stint ed Area	Stints	Stinted Area	Stints
Billing Pasture	225 ³ / ₄	Ireshope Moor	307
Easter Lee Pasture	82 ² / ₁₀	Burnhope Pasture	80
Wester Lee Pasture	65	Burnhope Moor	339 ¹ / ₂
Westernhope Moor	813 ² / ₃	Moss Moor	40
Swinhope Moor	159 ⁵ / ₆	Puddingthorn Moor	120
Windyside Pasture	67 ¹ / ₅	Burtry Moor	186 ¹ / ₂
Windyside Moor	217	Sedling Pasture	84
Chapel Pasture	84	Sedling Moor	176
Chapel Moor	168	New House Pasture	42
Harthope Moor	195	New House Moor	155
		Carr Brow Pasture	64
		Carr Brow Moor	140 ¹ / ₂
		Westgate Side Pasture	22 ¹ / ₂
		Westgate Height Pasture	62 ² / ₃
		Middlehope Pasture	737

Table 6.8

Occupations in Upper Weardale 1798 - 1805

(derived from St. John's Chapel baptismal records)

Occupations	1798-1805	Percentage
Miner	796	87.0
Carrier	23	2.5
Joiner	15	1.6
Blacksmith	13	1.4
Tailor	9	7.5
Farmer	8	
Weaver	7	
Clogger	6	
Innkeeper	6	
Miller	5	
Schoolmaster	5	
Mason	4	
Surgeon	4	
Merchant	3	
Butcher	3	
Gentleman	3	
Shoemaker	2	
Shopkeeper	2	
Tallow Chandler	2	
Glazier	1	
Curate	1	
Labourer	1	
Excise Officer	1	

Table 6.9

Farmers and Non-farmers in Upper Weardale 1700-1713

	Total households	Households with land	Households without land
1700	174	155 (88%)	19 (12%)
1701	166	154 (93%)	12 (7%)
1702	168	151 (90%)	17 (10%)
1703	178	156 (88%)	22 (12%)
1704	186	160 (86%)	26 (14%)
1705	No data	-	-
1706	213	177 (83%)	36 (17%)
1707	212	173 (82%)	39 (18%)
1708	213	174 (82%)	39 (18%)
1709	228	182 (80%)	46 (20%)
1710	230	179 (78%)	51 (22%)
1711	218	176 (81%)	42 (19%)
1712	223	182 (82%)	41 (18%)
1713	216	180 (83%)	36 (17%)

LIST OF PLATES

- Plate A. Killhopeburn Shield.
- Plate B. Killhopeburn Shield meadow.
- Plate C. Low Allers and the valley of the upper Killhopeburn.
- Plate D. Burtreeford and Cowshill.
- Plate E. Blackcleugh and head-dyke sites.
- Plate F. Lanehill - Ling Riggs head-dyke dispersion.
- Plate G. West Black Dene and Ireshopeburn.
- Plate H. West Black Dene and Ling Riggs.
- Plate I. Ireshopeburn and New House.
- Plate J. Harthopeburn.
-

PLATE A. KILLHOPEBURN SHIELD 1370 feet (419 metres) O. D.

A former extension shieling. The most westerly limit of thirteenth century colonisation in upper Weardale. Now uninhabited.



PLATE A. KILLHOPEBURN SHIELD

PLATE B. KILLHOPEBURN SHIELD MEADOW

View eastwards down the valley of the Killhope Burn from Killhopeburn Shield. Note the restricted amount of valley-floor hay land.

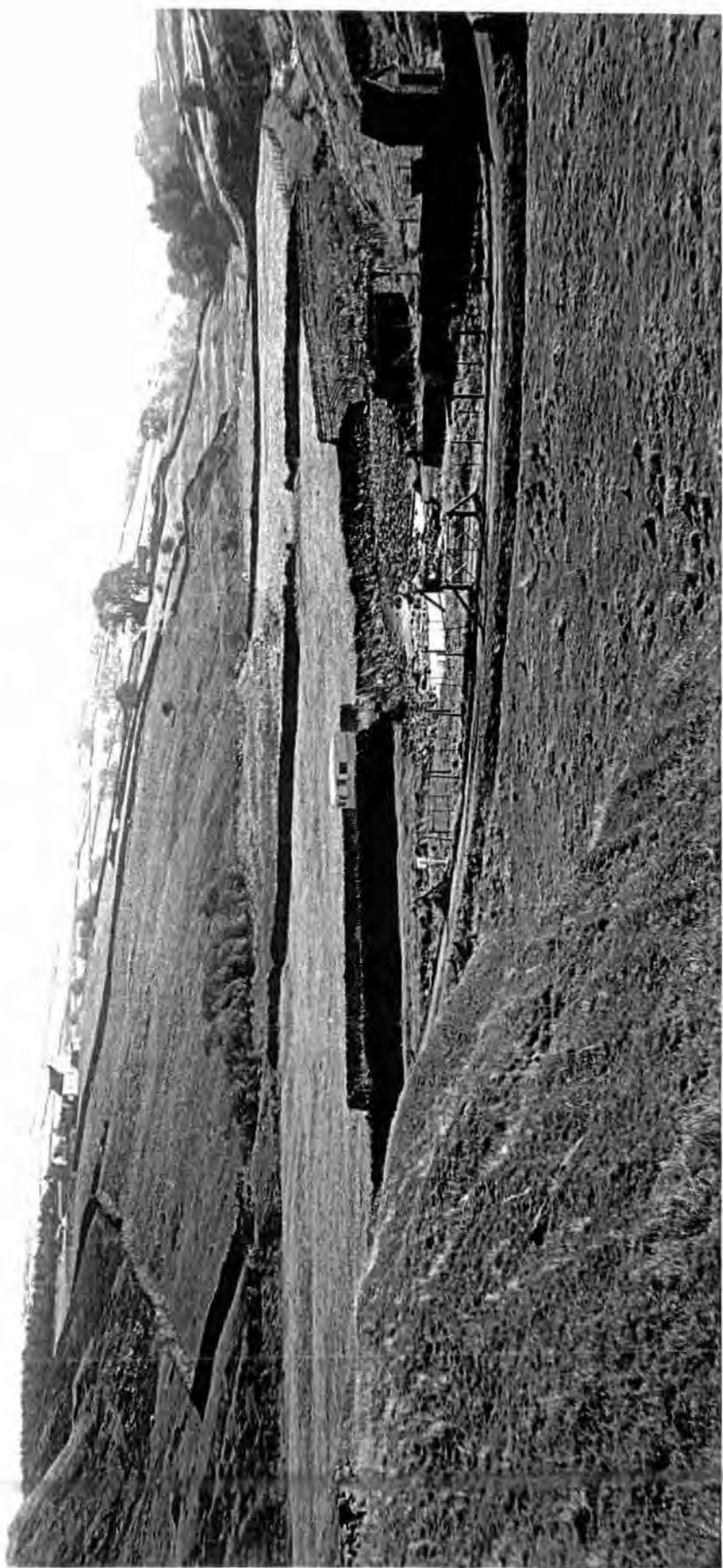


PLATE B. KILLHOPEBURN SHIELD MEADOW

PLATE C. LOW ALLERS AND THE VALLEY OF THE
UPPER KILLHOPEBURN

Note the existence of valley-floor and valley-side clustering in a generally inhospitable environment. Low Allers, formerly a thirteenth century shieling, lies beside a sheltered and watered pocket of alluvial land.



PLATE C. LOW ALLERS AND THE VALLEY OF THE UPPER KILLHOPEBURN

PLATE D. BURTREEFORD AND COWSHILL

View westwards up the Killhopeburn valley and across the two small clusters of Burtreeford and Cowshill originating as single homesteads in the thirteenth and sixteenth centuries respectively. Note the 'congested' landscape beyond.



PLATE D. BURTREFFORD AND COWSHILL

PLATE E. BLACKCLEUGH AND HEAD-DYKE SITES

Note Blackcleugh cluster (A), succession of head dykes (broken lines) and dominance of head-dyke settlement.



PLATE E. BLACKCLEUGH AND HEAD-DYKE SITES

PLATE F. LANEHILL - LING RIGGS HEAD-DYKE DISPERSION

Note routeway along this thirteenth century head-dyke, variety of settlement size and close spacing.



PLATE F. LANEHILL - LING RIGGS HEAD-DYKE DISPERSION

PLATE G. WEST BLACK DENE AND IRESHOPEBURN

Note Wear valley-floor cluster of West Black Dene (centre) and Ireshopeburn village (foreground), the proximity of fluorspar - lead mine and processing plant and other scattered settlement.



PLATE G. WEST BLACK DENE AND IRESHOPEBURN

PLATE H. WEST BLACK DENE AND LING RIGGS

Note the development of long and short rows in West Black Dene and its regulated form. In the distance is the head dyke line of dwellings at Ling Riggs and infill settlement situated between Ling Riggs and West Black Dene.



PLATE H. WEST BLACK DENE AND LING RIGGS

PLATE I. IRESHOPEBURN AND NEW HOUSE

Much of the mid-nineteenth century linearity of Ireshopeburn arose from additions to existing farm dwellings at a time of high demand for accommodation even without agricultural land. Right of centre is New House, initially, like Shorthorns to its left, a head-dyke development occurring in the late seventeenth century. Eventually, New House became the home of the Blakett-Beaumont management in Weardale and as such was the administrative centre of the lead industry. The higher ground behind New House and Shorthorns shows allotments and access roads resulting from the Weardale Enclosure Act, 1799.



PLATE I. IRESHOPEBURN AND NEW HOUSE

PLATE J. HARTHOPEBURN, ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL

A fine example of row development and vernacular architecture. As population increased, end-on growth occurred within settlement clusters: old byres and barns were converted into dwellings and new ones added.



PLATE J. HARTHOPEBURN