Kilham , Northumberland

Kilham is a hamlet and civil parish in the English county of Northumberland , located 8 @.@ 0 miles (12 @.@ 9 km) west of Wooler , 12 @.@ 0 miles (19 @.@ 3 km) east of Kelso , 17 @.@ 0 miles (27 @.@ 4 km) south west of Berwick upon Tweed and 38 @.@ 9 miles (62 @.@ 6 km) north west of Morpeth . It lies on the northern edge of the Northumberland National Park in Glendale . The hamlet , which consists of a small group of agricultural dwellings , is overlooked by Kilham Hill and the northern limits of the Cheviot Hills . The parish had a population of 131 in 2001 , and includes the hamlets of Howtel and Pawston , along with the former upland township of Coldsmouth and Thompson 's Walls. falling to less than 100 at the 2011 Census . Details are now included in the parish of Branxton

Situated on the border with Scotland , Kilham had a turbulent history . It suffered from repeated Scottish incursions , and was often destroyed and laid waste . The situation was considered serious enough for a report to be made to the Privy Council of England , about a raid in 1597 which had resulted in the death of several villagers . In later , more peaceful times , the area developed into an agricultural backwater , which was gradually opened up by the construction of roads and railways .

Etymology

Kilham first appears in documents in 1177 as Killum , which is usually thought to derive from the Old English Cylnum , indicating the presence of kilns . The name was still spelt Killum as late as the 18th century .

History

Several well preserved Bronze Age settlements exist in the area around Kilham , and a cairn on Kilham Hill , excavated in 1905 , was found to conceal a cist containing burnt bones , thought to date from the period . A bronze rapier blade dating from 1500 ? 1000 BC , found near the Bowmont Water in the 19th century , and now in the National Museum of Scotland in Edinburgh , provides further evidence of Bronze Age activity in the parish .

Iron Age hillforts are found throughout the Cheviot Hills , and the parish contains examples at Bowmont Hill , Kilham Hill , Pawston Camp , and Wester Hill . Such hillforts were not necessarily defensible , and the small interior area of most suggests they were not permanent settlements . Although some may have served as defended farmsteads , others are likely to have been animal enclosures , market places or places of worship . An enclosure at Barley Hill , in the north of the parish , is considered to have been a small farmstead , consisting of roundhouses and adjacent stockyards .

Towards the end of the first millennium BC , all of the remaining upland forest in the area had been cleared , and increasing numbers of settlements or homesteads were established on the high moorland . Some of these appear to have been built within the ramparts of earlier hillforts , which had been abandoned for some time . A well @-@ preserved settlement at Longknowe is thought to be Romano @-@ British , although this part of Northumberland lay beyond the Roman frontier for much of the period of occupation . Small enclosed homesteads such as this are likely to have continued in use for several centuries , and were probably only abandoned as the population moved to lower lying hamlets during the Early Medieval period .

In 651 King Oswine granted 12 named vills , or townships , including Shotton , and perhaps Thornington , along with a large tract of land beside the Bowmont Water , to Saint Cuthbert . The villagers would have been required to hand over the major proportion of any surplus produce and labour from these communities to the church .

By the 13th century , Kilham formed one of the constituent manors of the barony of Wark on Tweed . The barony had been established by King Henry I , and granted to Walter L 'espec , one of his principal agents of government in Northern England . The lord of the manor was Michael of Kilham , although he did not possess the whole township , part being held by Kirkham Priory in North

Yorkshire , which had been founded by the barons of Wark . In 1269 it was recorded that the priory had 1 @,@ 000 sheep feeding on the " great moor " of Kilham . Land at Shotton and Coldsmouth was held by Kelso Abbey in the Scottish Borders . The manorial lordship passed through various hands to the Greys of Chillingham Castle , who eventually consolidated ownership of the whole township , in the 17th century acquiring the former Kirkham Priory holdings , which had earlier been sold by the crown after the dissolution of the Monasteries .

A bastle , or fortified farmhouse , was built at the north end of the village in the late 16th or early 17th centuries . Right up to the end of the 16th century , Kilham had suffered repeated Scottish incursions . Every valuation of the village 's lands in the 15th century revealed a state of waste and destruction . In 1541 the lack of any defensive structure was criticised by Sir Robert Bowes and Sir Ralph Ellerker , the Border Commissioners , who strongly urged that a tower be built in the village . They also reported on the tower at Howtel , which had been " rased and casten downe " during an invasion in 1497 . Howtel Tower is mentioned again by Sir Henry Hadston , who in 1584 reported to Queen Elizabeth I that it was one of a number of towers needing repair . Sir Robert Carey , Lord Warden of the Marches , in 1597 reported to the Privy Council of England :

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

A map dated 1712 shows two rows of dwellings and toft enclosures in the village . A total of 19 buildings are shown , plus a watermill to the north beside the Bowmont Water , and three buildings to the south west at Longknowe . The village appears to extend slightly further along the lane to Longknowe than the current hamlet . Although not shown on the map , the ruins of an earlier chapel are believed to have existed in Chapel Field , on the hillside to the south east of the village .

By the latter part of the 19th century Kilham consisted of a large farm with farmhouse and two rows of cottages for the farm 's workforce . There was , in addition , a smithy and a post office . To the south , Thompson 's Walls was by 1800 an estate with a farm complex laid out around a square courtyard . Hemp and flax were grown , and a small mill is shown on maps from the 1860s onwards . The adoption of new agricultural techniques and improvements to the area 's transport infrastructure resulted in greater prosperity for Kilham 's farming community in the late 18th and 19th centuries . Enclosure of common land was intended to increase efficiency , bring more land under the plough , and reduce the high prices of agricultural production , and Howtel Common was enclosed in 1779 . Female bondagers , or outworkers , were employed to work in the fields up to the end of the 19th century . The system was recorded in the Scottish Borders as early as 1656 , and subsequently spread into Glendale . Agricultural labourers , known as hinds , were required to provide a female , often a relative or a girl living with the hind 's family , who would be on call as a day labourer whenever required . The bondager 's work was regarded as paying the rent of the hind 's cottage .

Thomas Henry Scott , a police constable from Pawston , was murdered in 1880 , while attempting to arrest two poachers at Hethpool . He had been blugeoned and beaten .

The Alnwick and Cornhill Railway , owned by the North Eastern Railway , opened in 1887 , providing a rail link to Wooler and Cornhill on Tweed . There was no station at Kilham , the nearest being at Mindrum and Kirknewton , but sidings were built to handle goods traffic . Passenger services were withdrawn in 1930 , with a goods and parcels service continuing until 1965 . Kilham sidings closed in 1953 .

Farming at Kilham during most of the 20th century concentrated on rearing pedigree Aberdeen Angus cattle . However , mechanisation and the decline in farming incomes resulted in the farm ceasing to function as an independent unit . In 1988 the Kilham estate was divided into three separate farms : Kilham , Longknowe and Thompson 's Walls . Longknowe Farm now specialises in

breeding and rearing sheep and suckler cows , while Kilham Farm is leased to a neighbouring farmer at Thornington , and some of the buildings have been converted into workshops .

= = Geography = =

Kilham stands on the south bank of the Bowmont Water in Glendale , at the mouth of Kilham Burn . Settlement is limited to dispersed farmsteads and small hamlets , of which Kilham is the largest . Glendale has a clearly defined valley floor and pronounced raised terraces . The area is relatively well wooded , with both coniferous plantations and broadleaved woodland on the surrounding hills , and areas of alder woodland and pollarded willow along the valley floor . The river forms part of the River Tweed Site of Special Scientific Interest , designated in 2001 due to its biological interest , and the River Tweed Special Area of Conservation , designated under the European Habitats Directive for the biological interest within the river system .

To the south , the area is dominated by Kilham Hill , 1 @,@ 109 feet (338 m) high , and above Longknowe , in the valley of Kilham Burn , is the former township of Coldsmouth and Thompson 's Walls , lying in the northern limits of the Cheviot Hills . The geology of the upland area is composed of Devonian igneous rocks , and the landscape is characterised by smooth rolling hills and extensive plateaux of semi @-@ natural acidic grass moor , known locally as white grass . There are areas of heather moorland and , in wetter parts , blanket bog dominated by dwarf shrubs , sedges , sphagnum moss and cotton grass . Coniferous woodland plantations are common on the upper valley slopes , with the remnants of broadleaved woodland , gorse scrub and meadow grassland in the steep sided valleys . The area reaches a height of 1 @,@ 358 feet (414 m) at Coldsmouth Hill .

On the opposite side of the dale , to the north , are the hamlets of Howtel and Thornington . Much of this area consists of glacial gravel , and both sand and gravel were extracted at Thornington . Upstream on the Bowmont Water , the former township of Pawston lies to the south west .

Northumberland is the coldest county in England , with mean summer temperatures in the northern lowlands 0 @.@ 5 ° C below those found 60 miles (97 km) to the south . Kilham is sheltered from the prevailing winds , which are from the south west , but there are cold winds from the east in winter . The growing season is between April and November . The low mean temperature and high rainfall result in water @-@ logging of fine textured soils , and leaching of nutrients from soils with a coarser texture . The nearest weather station for which comprehensive records are published is at Boulmer , located 29 @.@ 8 miles (48 @.@ 0 km) south east of Kilham , on the North Sea coast .

= = Governance = =

Kilham , Coldsmouth and Thompson 's Walls , Howtel and Pawston were four of 15 townships in the ancient parish of Kirknewton , one of the largest parishes in England . Following the Poor Law Amendment Act 1834 , parishes were grouped into unions : Glendale Poor Law Union was created in 1837 . Under the Public Health Act 1848 the area of the poor law union became Glendale Rural Sanitary District , which from 1889 formed a second tier of local government under Northumberland County Council . The four townships became civil parishes in their own right , separate from Kirknewton but within the sanitary district , in 1866 , and under the Local Government Act 1894 became part of Glendale Rural District . Coldsmouth and Thompson 's Walls , Howtel and Pawston were amalgamated into Kilham in 1955 . Glendale Rural District was abolished in 1974 , and became part of the newly created Borough of Berwick upon Tweed , which was in turn abolished as a result of the Northumberland (Structural Change) Order 2008 , under which Northumberland became a unitary authority in 2009 .

Kilham now forms part of Wooler electoral division of Northumberland County Council , represented by Anthony Murray of the Conservative Party , who was elected to the new council on its creation in 2008 . The parish does not have a parish council .

Since 1885 , Kilham has been part of Berwick upon Tweed parliamentary constituency . It has been represented by Sir Alan Beith , the deputy leader of the Liberal Democrats , since he won a by @-@

election in 1973 .

Public services

Water and sanitation are provided by Northumbrian Water , owned since 2011 by Hong Kong based Cheung Kong Infrastructure Holdings . Water supplies come from an aquifer , and are abstracted by boreholes . The electricity distribution company serving Kilham is Northern Powergrid , formerly known as CE Electric , which is owned by Berkshire Hathaway , a multinational conglomerate based in Nebraska .

The North East Ambulance Service , formed in 2006 , provides ambulance and paramedic services , operating out of the ambulance station at Wooler . The general provision of health services is the responsibility of Northumbria Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust . The nearest hospital is Berwick Infirmary in Berwick upon Tweed , which has a 24 @-@ hour minor injuries service .

Law enforcement is the responsibility of Northumbria Police , the sixth largest police force in England and Wales , which was formed in 1974 by the merger of Northumberland Constabulary and part of Durham Constabulary . The local neighbourhood team is based at the police station in Berwick upon Tweed .

Northumberland Fire and Rescue Service , a division of Northumberland County Council , provides public protection services , operating out of the fire station at Wooler . A search and rescue service is provided by the Northumberland National Park Mountain Rescue Team and North of Tyne Search and Rescue Team .

Demography

Kilham had a population of 131 in 2001 , of which 13 @.@ 7 per cent were below the age of 16 , and 11 @.@ 5 per cent were over 64 years of age . Owner occupiers inhabited 13 @.@ 7 per cent of the dwellings , and 61 @.@ 6 per cent were rented . Holiday homes accounted for a further 12 @.@ 3 per cent of dwellings , and 12 @.@ 3 per cent were vacant . The proportion of households without use of a vehicle was 5 @.@ 2 per cent , but 34 @.@ 5 per cent had two or more . The population was predominantly white : 94 @.@ 8 per cent identified themselves as such .

Economy

Agriculture has been an important part of Kilham 's life for centuries . As early as the 13th century sheep farming had been developed on the moorland , and in 1269 it was recorded that Kirkham Priory had 1 @,@ 000 sheep on the " great moor " of Kilham . Shepherds often lived in shiellings , temporary summer settlements high in the hills . Hemp and flax were grown , and Aberdeen Angus cattle reared . The high hills and moors of Northumberland are ideal for grazing cattle and sheep , and some of England 's tastiest beef and lamb is produced .

In the 19th century , the upland areas were increasingly used for shooting wild gamebirds . The great landowners would hold large organised shooting parties for their friends , employing local farm workers as beaters . Gamekeepers were responsible for looking after the birds before they were shot , and for breeding pheasants in special shelters . Arable farming was more important in the north of the parish , and was aided by increased mechanisation and improved transport links . Andesite was quarried for use as a building material , and sand and gravel extracted .

At the 2001 census , 72 @.@ 0 per cent of Kilham 's population were in employment ; the unemployment rate was 5 @.@ 6 per cent . Of those employed , 54 @.@ 5 per cent worked in service industries , while 46 @.@ 8 per cent were in extractive and manufacturing industries . The average distance travelled to work was 14 @.@ 9 miles (24 @.@ 0 km) .

Landmarks

= = = Coldsmouth and Thompson 's Walls = = =

Now almost unpopulated , Coldsmouth and Thompson 's Walls lies 1 @.@ 7 miles (2 @.@ 7 km) south west of Kilham in the northern reaches of the Cheviot Hills . Coldsmouth Hill , 1 @,@ 358 feet (414 m) high , is the highest point in the parish . Two Bronze Age burial cairns crown the summit . A flint knife , bronze dagger and cremated bone were discovered during excavations in 1929 . South of the hill St Cuthbert 's Way , a 62 miles (100 km) long @-@ distance trail , passes on its route from Melrose to Holy Island . Remains of a Romano @-@ British village , on the north west slopes of the hill , include five enclosures containing the circular foundations of buildings . Nearby , Ring Chesters is an Iron Age hillfort . The enclosure contains the circular stone foundations of at least eight huts , two of which contain traces of what may be hearths . In the saddle between the two hills , the remains of the medieval settlement of Heddon , first recorded in 1296 , contain the sites of at least six longhouses , which are each divided into two rooms . The village overlies an earlier Romano @-@ British enclosed settlement .

Thompson 's Walls consists of two 19th @-@ century farm cottages and a group of farm buildings , notable for being built entirely of hard , igneous rock . Andesite was quarried , and was used in the construction of Yetholm church .

= = = Howtel = = =

Howtel is situated 1 @.@ 5 miles (2 @.@ 4 km) north east of Kilham , to the north of the Bowmont Water . The name is thought to mean Low Ground with a Wood , and the area has a number of ancient camps and settlements shown on early Ordnance Survey maps . The remains of a peel tower , which was partly destroyed in 1496 , stand in the centre of the hamlet . The walls are over 6 @.@ 6 feet (2 @.@ 0 m) thick .

Bowmont House , a former Scottish Presbyterian chapel and manse , is on the Kilham road , to the south of the hamlet . The building dates from 1850 , and is rendered , with ashlar dressings and a Welsh slate roof .

= = = Kilham = = =

Many of the buildings in Kilham date back to the 19th century , and the stone construction is typical of Northumbrian farms in the 1850s . Locally quarried dark igneous andesite and granite were mainly used , although sandstone was brought in from the east for higher status buildings . Kilham House was transformed from a traditional farmhouse into a small country house by a substantial extension built in 1926 . The appearance was enhanced by the use of identical 12 @-@ pane windows throughout .

The old mill pond above the hamlet has been restored by the Northumberland National Park Authority . Blackbirds , wrens and thrushes are often seen in the hedge banks along the lane to Longknowe , and the roadside verges contain a colourful variety of flowering plants , including dog roses , St John 's wort , stitchwort and bloody cranesbill . Nearby is a sheepwash , where Kilham 's shepherds increased the value of the fleeces by washing their sheep 's wool before it was clipped .

On the slopes of Kilham Hill are the remains of a shielling , which provided shelter for shepherds watching over the sheep as they grazed . In summer the hillside is a profusion of purple and blue as wild thyme , cross @-@ leaved heath and harebells come into bloom ; foxgloves have colonised the stony ground . A stone cairn crowns the summit , and was found to conceal a Bronze Age cist containing burnt bones . From the summit , there are views over the Milfield Plain , Glendale and the Till Valley , and to Eildon Hill , Yeavering Bell and the Cheviot Hills . Buzzards , kestrels , lapwings and curlews are common , while bilberry , tormentil and heath bedstraw carpet the soil .

North of the hamlet , the trackbed of the former Alston and Cornhill Railway forms part of a walk along the Bowmont Water , where kingfishers , grey herons , oystercatchers and mallards can be seen . Sedge warblers are regular visitors in summer , and short @-@ eared owls hunt in the nearby tree plantation . On the northern bank of the river , Reedsford Farm has a 17th @-@ century

dovecote .

= = = Pawston = = =

Pawston lies 2 @.@ 3 miles (3 @.@ 7 km) west of Kilham on the south bank of the Bowmont Water . It was the site of the deserted medieval village of Thornington , first recorded in 1296 . To the north east of Pawston House are single storey shelter sheds and a two @-@ storey granary , dating from the 18th century . An old beam forms a continuous bressumer over the door and two windows , and the building has a steeply pitched Scottish slate roof . South of the house is a 17th @-@ century sundial base decorated with foliage , grotesque heads and festoons . John Selby , a " gentleman dwelling at Pawston " , was killed in 1596 while defending his home against Scottish marauders . Pawston Hill has the remains of an Iron Age settlement . The locally rare wood carpet moth was found at Pawston Lake in 1929 , and a number of nationally or locally scarce plants are also present , including the autumnal water starwort , blunt leaved pondweed , gypsywort , maiden pink and shoreweed .
Shotton Farm , immediately north of the Scottish border , marks the site of large medieval hamlet , first recorded in 1296 . A document from 1541 records that it had been laying waste for more than 30 years . Shotton House was built in 1828 , and has an ashlar facade and Scottish slate roof . Above the panelled door is a Tuscan entablature showing the year of construction and the original owner 's name . The nearby gatepiers have Greek decoration , and were added in 1829 .
The Rising of the North in 1569 was an attempt to depose Queen Elizabeth I and replace her with Mary , Queen of Scots . Thomas Percy , the Earl of Northumberland , one of its leaders , was betrayed while seeking shelter at Harelaw . The current Harelaw House was built in 1593 . It stands below Hare Law , 912 feet (278 m) high , on which are the remains of a hillfort .

= = Transport = =

Kilham lies on the B6351 road between Akeld and Mindrum . The B6352 runs north east through Howtel to Ford , where it connects with the A697 . A bus service is provided only on Wednesdays . Service 266 has two morning journeys operated by Glen Valley Tours , and runs a circular Wooler ? Akeld ? Kirknewton ? Kilham ? Flodden ? Milfield ? Akeld ? Wooler route .
The road from Wooler through Kirknewton and Kilham to the Scottish border was converted into a turnpike by the early 19th century . In 1812 the Ford and Lowick Turnpike Trust took over responsibility for the road from Milfield through Flodden , Howtel , Kilham , Langham and Shotton to the border , and in 1834 the deviation through Thornington was included . With reduced income from tolls due to competition from the new railways , the turnpike trusts were gradually wound up in the late 19th century , and responsibility for highways taken over by Northumberland County Council after its creation in 1889 .
From the 1860s onwards , various schemes were promoted to build a railway line , either through Glendale or over the Milfield Plain . In 1881 the Central Northumberland Railway was proposed , linking Newcastle upon Tyne with Ponteland , Rothbury , Wooler and Kelso . The threat posed by the proposal spurred the North Eastern Railway to put forward a branch line of its own between Alnwick , Wooler and Cornhill on Tweed . The company was strongly supported by the tradespeople of Alnwick , who were concerned at the loss of business if the farmers of Glendale had a direct raillink to the rival market and shops in Rothbury . Both schemes were presented to Parliament in 1881 , and it was the North Eastern Railway 's route which gained approval , with the Alnwick and Cornhill Act passed in 1882 . The single @-@ track line opened on 5 September 1887 , having cost £ 272 @,@ 267 to build . From Wooler , it ran through Kirknewton and Kilham to Mindrum , before turning north to Cornhill on Tweed , where it joined the line from Tweedmouth to Kelso . There was no station at Kilham , but sidings were built to handle goods traffic .
The North Eastern Railway was amalgamated into the London and North Eastern Railway in 1923 and , just 43 years after the line opened , passenger trains were withdrawn in 1930 , the new owners claiming that passenger numbers had declined due to competition from buses . A goods and

parcels service continued , but on 12 August 1948 torrential rain caused severe flooding , damaging the bridge over the Bowmont Water between Mindrum and Kilham . For a while the line operated as two separate lines with termini at Mindrum and Kirknewton , but further flooding in October 1949 destroyed the bridge at Ilderton . Rather than rebuild the bridge British Railways , which had taken over the line the previous year , repaired the bridge at Mindrum , restoring services from the north through to Wooler . Goods services were withdrawn from Kilham sidings in 1953 , and the remaining northern part of the line to Wooler finally closed on 29 March 1965 .

Apart from a short heritage line , the Heatherslaw Light Railway , operating between Heatherslaw and Etal , the nearest railway station is at Berwick upon Tweed , 17 @.@ 0 miles (27 @.@ 4 km) to the north east on the East Coast Main Line between London and Edinburgh . Services are provided by the East Coast Main Line Company and Cross Country Trains . Chathill , 25 @.@ 2 miles (40 @.@ 6 km) east of Kilham , has a limited commuter service to Newcastle upon Tyne , operated by Northern Rail .

= = Education = =

A national school for 60 children opened at Howtel in 1875 . Primary education to the age of nine is now provided by Wooler First School , which had 101 pupils in 2007 , and is located in Wooler , 8 @.@ 0 miles (12 @.@ 9 km) to the east . It was last inspected by Ofsted in 2007 .
Children aged from nine to 13 attend Glendale Middle School , also located in Wooler , which had 150 pupils when it was last inspected in 2010 . The school has specialist status as a Technology College , holds the Sportsmark and Healthy Schools awards , and has a " partner school " in China .

At the age of 13 , pupils transfer to Berwick Academy , formerly Berwick Community High School , in Berwick upon Tweed , 17 miles (27 km) north east of Kilham . As a high school , it was inspected in 2007 when it had 922 pupils , including 174 in the sixth form . The academy has specialist status as both a Business and Enterprise College and as an applied learning college . In 2009 it was awarded High Performing Specialist School status , and holds a Healthy Schools award .

= = Culture = =

Robert Story , known as " the Craven Poet " , was born at Wark on Tweed in 1795 . His father was an agricultural labourer , and the family moved frequently around the Northumberland villages . When just 10 years old , Story ran away to accompany a lame fiddler on an excursion through the Scottish Borders for a month , and about a year later the family moved to Howtel , where Story attended the local school . He later claimed that this was where " I learned nearly all that I ever learned from a Master ? namely to read badly , to write worse , and to cipher a little farther , perhaps than to the Rule of Three . " There he was introduced to Divine Songs for Children , and discovered a love of poetry while reading on the hills , where he was employed as a shepherd . By 1820 he had moved to Gargrave in North Yorkshire where he opened a school , and in 1825 published a volume of poetry , Craven Blossoms . Algernon Percy , the Duke of Northumberland , became a patron in 1857 and financed an edition of his works . In 1859 Story was invited to Ayr for the centenary celebrations of Robert Burns , where he recited his poem on Burns . The Bradfordian considered that " he stands high among the minor poets of Great Britain , and many of his sweet lyrics will most assuredly descend to and be highly admired by posterity , and by none more than Yorkshiremen . "
A ten @-@ minute DVD postcard , The Cheviot Hills from Dawn till Dusk , shows the scene across five Cheviot valleys , including Kilham , set to the music On Cheviot Hills by Alistair Anderson . The film shows the changing moods as the day progresses , and was produced by Shadowcat Films , with support from the Northumberland National Park Authority .
Linda Scott @-@ Robinson is a painter living in Howtel . She paints local landscapes and states that her inspiration comes from the ever shifting light that constantly changes the surrounding landscape . She is a member of Network Artists , an independent association of professional artists living and working in Northumberland .

Inglenook Sidings is an award winning model railway train shunting puzzle created by Alan Wright for the Manchester Model Railway Society 's 1978 show , based on the former Kilham Sidings on the Alnwick and Cornhill Railway . The aim of the puzzle is to create a train consisting of five of the eight wagons sitting in the sidings , in the order in which the wagons are randomly selected .

A local saying in Northumberland was " to take Hector 's cloak " , meaning to deceive a friend who relies on your loyalty . The saying referred to the betrayal of Sir Thomas Percy , the Earl of Northumberland , by Hector Armstrong of Harelaw . The earl , a loyal Roman Catholic , had been one of the leaders of the Rising of the North in 1569 , an attempt to depose Queen Elizabeth I and replace her with Mary , Queen of Scots . The rebels captured Barnard Castle and advanced on York but , with little popular support and facing overwhelming government forces , fled north , towards Scotland . The earl sought shelter in Armstrong 's house at Harelaw , but was betrayed to James Douglas , the Earl of Morton , the regent of Scotland . The Scots subsequently sold him to the English government for £ 2 @,@ 000 , and he was beheaded at York , refusing an offer to save his life by renouncing Catholicism .

= = Religion = =

Although an early chapel is believed to have existed in Kilham , the local parish church , dedicated to Saint Gregory the Great , is at Kirknewton . The site has been used for Christian worship since the 11th century , and the present church dates from the 12th century . It was restored in 1860 . A Scottish Presbyterian chapel , with seating for 350 worshippers , was built at Howtel in 1850 , although this is no longer in use .

= = Sport = =

Fellwalking is a popular pastime in the Cheviot Hills , and Coldsmouth Hill is a favoured destination , with excellent views in all directions , and two large burial cairns on its summit . It is most easily climbed from Halterburn in Yetholm . St Cuthbert 's Way , a 62 miles (100 km) long @-@ distance trail , passes to the south of the hill on its route from Melrose to Holy Island . Kilham Hill can be ascended from the Kilham Valley or the Kirknewton road east of Kilham .

The Northumbria Hang Gliding and Paragliding Club , based in Newcastle upon Tyne , organises both hang gliding and paragliding at Coldsmouth Hill , which works in an easterly or west north westerly wind , and Longknowe , which works best in a west north westerly wind .