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NORTHUMBERLAND BASTLES: ORIGIN AND DISTRIBUTION

with a new survey of Horneystead Bastle

By ROLIN CHRISTOPHERSON

Introduction

Bastles are defensible farmhouses built in the border region between England and Scotland during the mid to late 16th and early 17th centuries (Ryder 2004, 265). The typical bastle has thick walls built of irregular courses of stonework, cornered with large quoins. Bastles are usually rectangular in shape containing two floors, the first floor used to house animals and the second floor the living quarters. Usually one of the gable walls contains a first floor entrance composed of large stone jambs that support a stone lintel, and a 'harr-hung' door; narrow ventilation slits are located in the first floor walls (Ramm *et al*. 1970, 61–62). Approximately 10% of known bastles have barrel-vaulted first floors (Ryder 1992, 372).

There are many factors behind the need to construct defensible farmhouses, but the overall cause was a condition of lawlessness in the border region (Ramm *et al*. 1970, 70; Ryder 1990a, 1). This paper will discuss the distribution of bastles within Northumberland and consider how the degradation in climate from the Medieval Warm Period to the Little Ice Age may have contributed indirectly to their development. Finally, a recent survey of a ruined bastle at Horneystead will be presented in the context of its landscape.

Bastle distribution in Northumberland

According to Dodds, approximately 400–500 bastles were built in Northumberland, of which just over 200 known examples survive in some form (1999, 17). Through a thorough search of published and unpublished sources this investigation has been able to verify the existence of 210 bastles in Northumberland (see Appendix 1 for list of Northumberland bastles by Civil Parish and Appendix 2 for a list of sources). This far exceeds the approximately 74 bastles that Ramm *et al*. (1970, 79–94) identified. Frodsham states that most bastles 'occur in loose groups, scattered several hundred yards apart…' and 'occasionally they occur in close clusters of two or three…' (2004, 104). Based on my research, I have concluded that this is true in only 59.5% of cases in Northumberland. As seen in Fig. 1, bastles are frequently over 1 km from each other and often have no apparent spatial clustering. In this study 85 bastles in Northumberland have been identified as solitary (though a large number of bastles remain unidentified in Northumberland, which could alter this picture; Dodds 1999, 17).

The 1555 *Acte for the Reedyfieng of Castelles and Fortes, and for thenclosing of Grownde from the Borders towards and against Scotlande* required the building and repair of fortified buildings within 20 miles of the Border (Great Britain 1819). Ramm *et al*. infer that there must be a connection between this Act and the fact that 'with one or two exceptions… all the surviving examples (of bastles) are within 20 miles of the Border and the southernmost limit of distribution runs closely parallel with it' (1970, 63). They claim that this 20 mile strip delineates the 'area most in need of defensible buildings' (*ibid*. 63). The greater need for defensible buildings within 20 miles of the Border may have been real, and distribution is to some extent parallel. However, examining the spatial distribution reveals that there are in fact 90 bastles, 43% of the total in Northumberland, that lie outside the 20 mile strip (Fig. 2). Some bastles exist as far as *c*. 33 miles away from the border. One must conclude that the need for defensible farm houses went far beyond the 20 mile strip and the atmosphere of lawlessness existed not just close to the border but throughout Northumberland.

Climate in the era of the bastle

While there are many factors that brought about the need to build bastles, the atmosphere of violence and lawlessness in the Border region in the 16th century ranks highly among them (Ryder 1990a, 1). I would argue that the violence and lawlessness of the period did not originate solely in the political tensions between England and Scotland. A sustained period of poor climatic conditions (Frodsham 2004, 99) made agriculture less productive and contributed to the adoption of reiving as a way of life.

The Medieval Warm Period and the Little Ice Age

The Medieval Warm Period was a time of unusually mild and stable weather in northern Europe spanning the years between approximately A.D. 800 and 1200 (Fagan 2000, 7). The Medieval Warm Period was marked by high agricultural yields, and slightly warmer temperatures than in northern Europe today; one example of the effects of this warming were vineyards thriving as far north as central England. A major result of this warm period, and an important element in the story of how climate relates to bastle origin, is that optimal climatic conditions allowed cultivation of high altitude land in the Pennines, Cheviots, Lammermuir Hills and other similar places that would not otherwise have been able to support the cultivation of cereal crops. According to Fagan, 'thousands of farmers had settled on high ground and on marginal lands throughout England and Scotland, which placed them at risk of crop failure' (Fagan 2000, 17).

The first sign of climatic cooling in northern Europe was seen between 1260 and 1360 which marked a period of relatively cold winters in England (Ogilvie and Farmer 1997, 130). Ogilvie and Farmer report a long time-scale cooling *c*. 1240 to *c*. 1340, warming *c*.

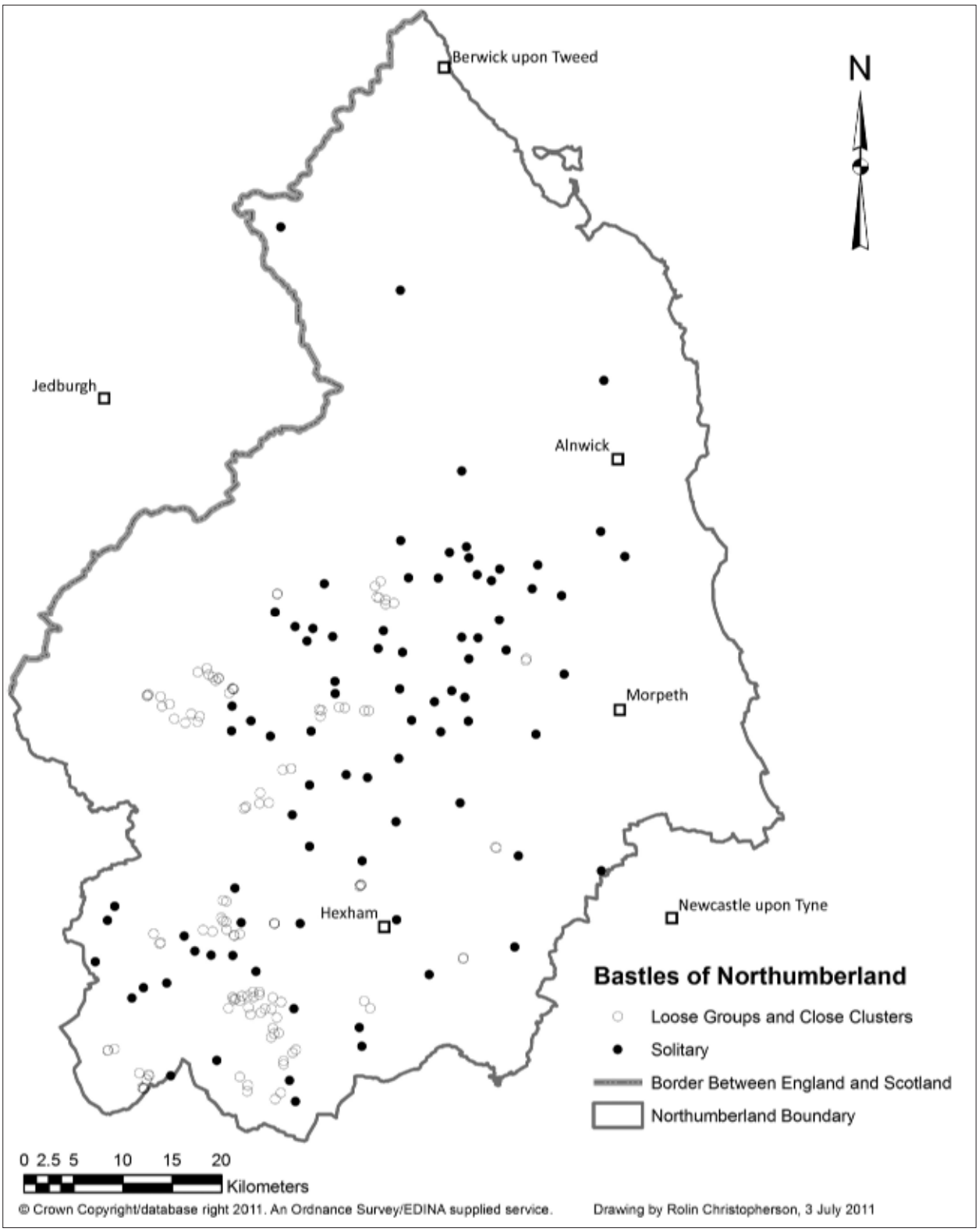

Figure 1 Solitary, grouped and clustered bastles in Northumberland.

1510, and thereafter cooling as the trend leading up to the Little Ice Age, a period of colder climatic conditions that lasted from the 16th into the 18th century (*ibid*. 130). Other scholars include the entire time from the first cooling at the end of the Medieval Warm Period and give the date range for the Little Ice Age from 1300 to about 1850 (Fagan 2000, 48). Population growth may also have contributed to hardship during the Little Ice Age (rising from below 2 million in the late 11th century to as many as *c*. 5 million by 1300). In general the Little Ice Age was a time of heavier rains, greater storminess and more frequent shifts from extreme cold to much warmer conditions. It is interesting to note that in the second half of the 16th century, when bastles were being built,

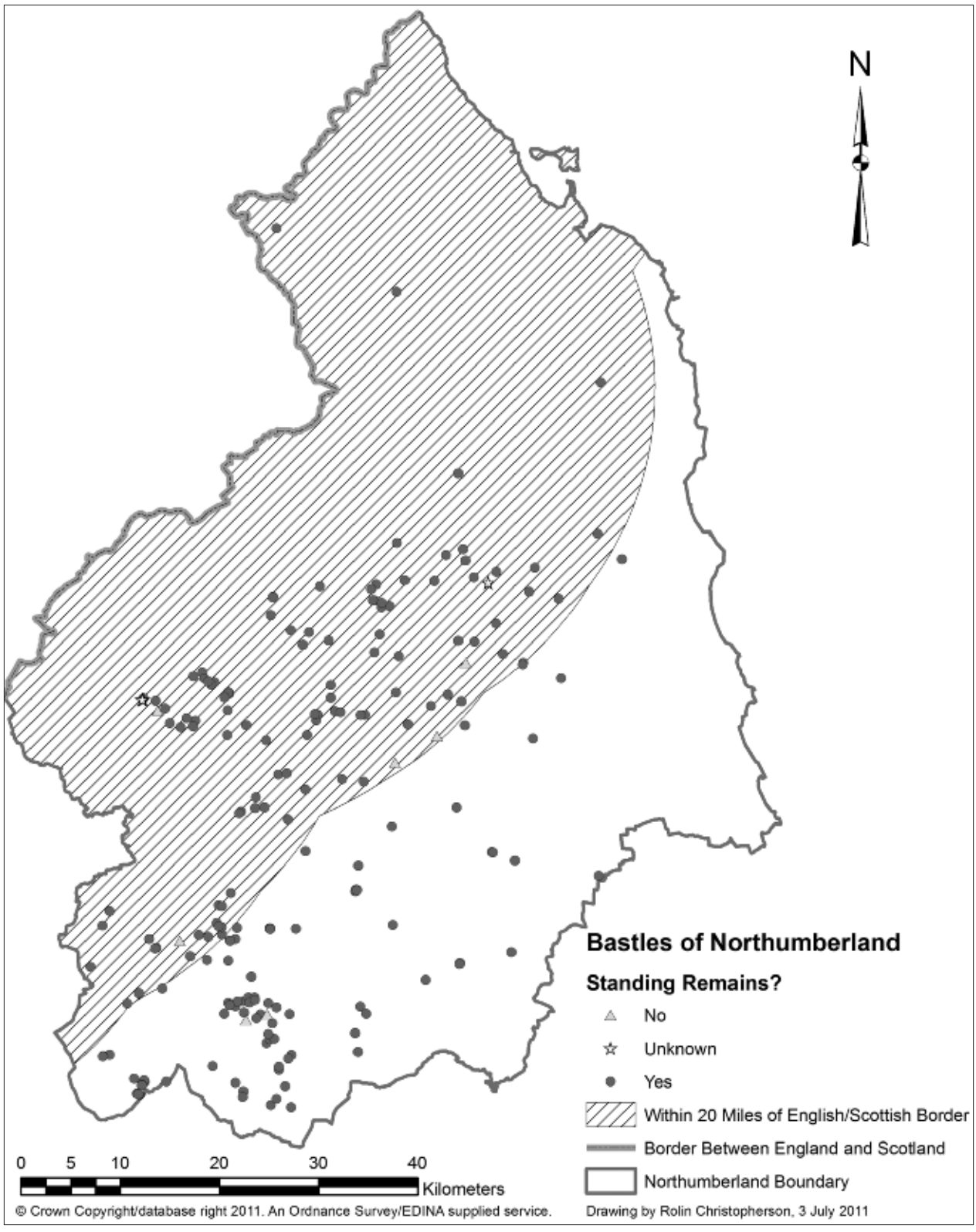

Figure 2 Bastles within and beyond 20 miles from the Anglo-Scottish border.

people in the Borders were living through some of the coldest decades of the Little Ice Age (Fagan 2000, 52).

Cultivation in the Lammermuir Hills and neighbouring areas

Parry's well-known research on 'Secular climatic change and marginal agriculture' (1975) provides a good starting point for this discussion. Parry examined the effects of climate change on patterns of agriculture and settlement in the Lammermuir Hills of southeast Scotland. He explains how 4,890 hectares of cultivated land in the Lammermuir Hills was abandoned before 1860, and more than 60 per cent of it before 1800 (1975, 5). Parry further argued that 27 settlements in

the the Lammermuir Hills were abandoned between the 15th and 18th centuries (*ibid*. 6). He suggested that the change in climate from the Middle Ages to the 19th century was the most likely reason for the abandonment of previously cultivated lands (Parry 1975, 6). Parry identified four phases of change between the 12th and 20th centuries: 'a "secondary climatic optimum" (1150 to 1250), the medieval climatic deterioration (1250–1550), a cold epoch (1550–1700) and a recent amelioration'. The deterioration of climate from the Middle Ages to the 19th century resulted in the reduction of the average growing season by 15% at 300 metres above Ordnance Datum. Furthermore, 'in the last half of the 16th century the intensity of average summer warmth at 300 metres fell by 6 per cent and the average growing season was shortened by about six days'. The 'high-lying lands' in the Lammermuir Hills 'became sub-marginal to commercial cereal cropping after about 1250' (*ibid*. 8). Parry describes the 'climatic limit to cultivation' lowering from 450 metres around 1250 to 400 metres by 1300 with a further drop to 260–275 metres O.D. in 1600 (*ibid*. 9). As the amount of sub-marginal land increased between 1600 and 1800, 15 farmsteads in this sub-marginal zone were abandoned (*ibid*. 11).

A critical analysis of Parry's (1975) findings from the Lammermuir Hills is provided in reports of palaeoenvironmental research by Richard Tipping (Tipping 1998; Tipping 2004). Tipping believes that Parry's hypothesis is weak because it relies on imprecise dating of farm and land abandonment (1998, 1). Tipping argues that pollen records for high-altitude sites like Swindon Hill and Mow Law in Northumberland's Cheviot Hills show that cereal cultivation continued through the most intense period of the 'Little Ice Age' (*ibid*. 9). According to Tipping there is no evidence for climatically-induced abandonment of land or cereal production in the northern Cheviots. Tipping believes the error in Parry's hypothesis lies in underestimating the resilience of cereals growing in sub-marginal conditions. In a second article, Tipping (2004, 11–20) presented further palynological evidence from the Bowmont Valley in the Cheviots and from the Lammermuir Hills in support of his argument. In the case of the Bowmont Valley, there may have been brief interruptions in cereal production during the Little Ice Age but still no retreat from the uplands (*ibid*. 16). Tipping argued that woodlands were being cleared for agricultural purposes from the late 14th century until the 1660s throughout the region (*ibid*. 17).

Tipping recognised a conflict between the pollen evidence and the interpretation of upland abandonment from *c* 1300–1600 (*ibid*. 19). It is difficult to refute the palynological evidence, but to totally dismiss Parry's conclusions also seems unreasonable. While Parry may have been wrong in his conclusion that cereals could not have been cultivated during the sub-marginal conditions brought on by the Little Ice Age, the fact that sub-marginal conditions did develop is a key point. Tipping himself admits that in the Bowmont Valley there were brief interruptions in cereal production (*ibid*. 16). It is these brief interruptions that point to the difficulty of agricultural production. The net result, whether settlements were abandoned or not, is that there would have been less productive land available to support the local population and in turn fewer resources. With hungry mouths to feed, developing alternative ways to procure resources, such as stealing livestock, may have become more appealing. Poor climate was not the direct cause for bastle building; however, poor climate during the Little Ice Age did contribute to the problems people faced in the Border region. It was this combination of problems brought on by climate change and the historic events of the 16th century which made reiving a viable alternative lifestyle. In turn, the culture of reiving led to the construction of bastles.

A new survey of Horneystead Bastle

Horneystead Bastle is a scheduled monument (28 November 1994) located approximately 4.4 km west of Wark, Northumberland (NGR NY 8147 7730). The bastle is on the English Heritage 'At Risk' register, with a condition designation of 'very bad' and a priority designation B, meaning 'immediate risk of further rapid deterioration or loss of fabric…' (English Heritage 2010, 31). The field recording of the bastle presented here was conducted by Rolin and Erin Christopherson in June 2011 with support from a Northumberland National Park Authority Postgraduate Research Bursary.

The objectives of recording Horneystead Bastle were: (a) to create a photographic record and phased plan of the ruin; (b) to understand the bastle's original form, uses, and phases of development; (c) to understand the context of the bastle in its historic landscape; and (d) to assess the degree to which the building is typical or atypical of bastles in Northumberland. These objectives were achieved by completing a stone-by-stone survey, analyzing the photographic record, historical maps, LiDAR imagery, aerial photos, and researching written sources on the building.

Past and present uses

Horneystead Bastle, like all bastles, was a defensible farmhouse built to protect its inhabitants from raiding (Ryder 1990a, 1). The ground floor byre may have been used to temporarily house some stock during a raid, and the second storey would have been the living area of the house (*ibid*. 1). To build a structure of this size out of stone would have been expensive, so it is likely that the family living at Horneystead Bastle would have been of a relatively high social status (Ramm *et al*. 1970, 65). According to Dodds, Horneystead Bastle was built in the middle of the sixteenth century (1999, 357). While this is possible, there is no firm diagnostic evidence available that points to this specific date.

Horneystead Bastle was owned by William Ridley of Willimanswike in the beginning of the 17th century, who leased the property to a tenant (Ramm *et al*. 1970, 65). It should be noted that the Ridleys were a well-known reiving family who had a role to play in the lawless Border region (Fraser 1971, 77, 195, 205, 206, and 236). According to Ryder (1990a, 44) the bastle was inhabited until the mid-19th century; presumably from that time until now the structure has undergone continued deterioration to the state it is in today. Currently, the bastle has no function other than as a place to hide unwanted farming implements. There is a stone fire ring in the centre of the east portion of the ruin where relatively recent burning has taken place.

The building in its setting – past and present

At one time Horneystead bastle would have been a dominant feature on the landscape, though today it lies hidden amongst 19th century farm buildings to the south and west, with trees to the north east and a shallow hill to the north. The bastle sits on the crest of a shallow east-west ridge, north of and uphill from the Warks Burn. There is a short but relatively steep slope falling away on the north side of the bastle which separates it from slightly higher ground to the north. The bastle is surrounded on all sides by fields of ridge and furrow earthworks.

The ridge and furrow surrounding Horneystead bastle probably began to develop in the medieval period but the features seen today are most likely of post-medieval date (Hall 1982, 5; Williamson 2002, 32). The fact that there is ridge and furrow around Horneystead Bastle is evidence that arable farming was taking place during the 16th and early 17th centuries when the bastle would have been functioning as a defensive farmhouse (Williamson 2003, 153; Ryder 2004, 265). The ridge and furrow exists today thanks to a transition from arable farming to grazing that took place sometime in the post-medieval period, and the ridge and furrow itself is the result of the last episodes of ploughing. On a LiDAR survey of the site (Fig. 3), the ridge and furrow in areas B and C appears clearly while in areas A and D it shows up only slightly. The cultivation features in areas B, C, and D could be of medieval origin. It averages about 5 m in width from furrow to furrow as opposed to the 'diminutive form of ridge and furrow (with furrows spaced at about 4 metres or less) principally associated with ploughing of late 18th- or early 19th-century date', which is perhaps represented around Horneystead in area A (Williamson 2003, 133, 153). In the LiDAR image (Fig. 3) areas B and C also have the classic elongated reversed-S normally associated with medieval ridge and furrow (Hall 1982, 5–6). The ridging in area A averages about 3 m in width, suggesting an 18th- or early 19th-century date (Williamson 2002, 133), though it does not contain the very straight and parallel furrows that are associated with the use of Victorian steam-ploughs (Hall 1982, 11). Two clearly later features run through area A from side to side but no date for these has been established. An 1896 map of the area around Horneystead shows the areas with ridge and furrow as rough pasture (1:2,500 Ordnance Survey County Series, 1st revision), which indicates that conversion from arable farming to grazing took place before that date.

It is possible that the shift from arable cultivation to grazing that is evident in the preserved ridge and furrow around Horneystead is the result of deteriorating climate during the Little Ice Age. The ridge and furrow located in area A may represent an attempt to switch back to arable farming at the end of the Little Ice Age.

Like *c*. 40% of the Northumberland sites, Horneystead has no apparent spatial relationship to another bastle. The building sits within a 19th century farmstead (Dodds 1999, 357). The bastle is next to five other buildings, one of

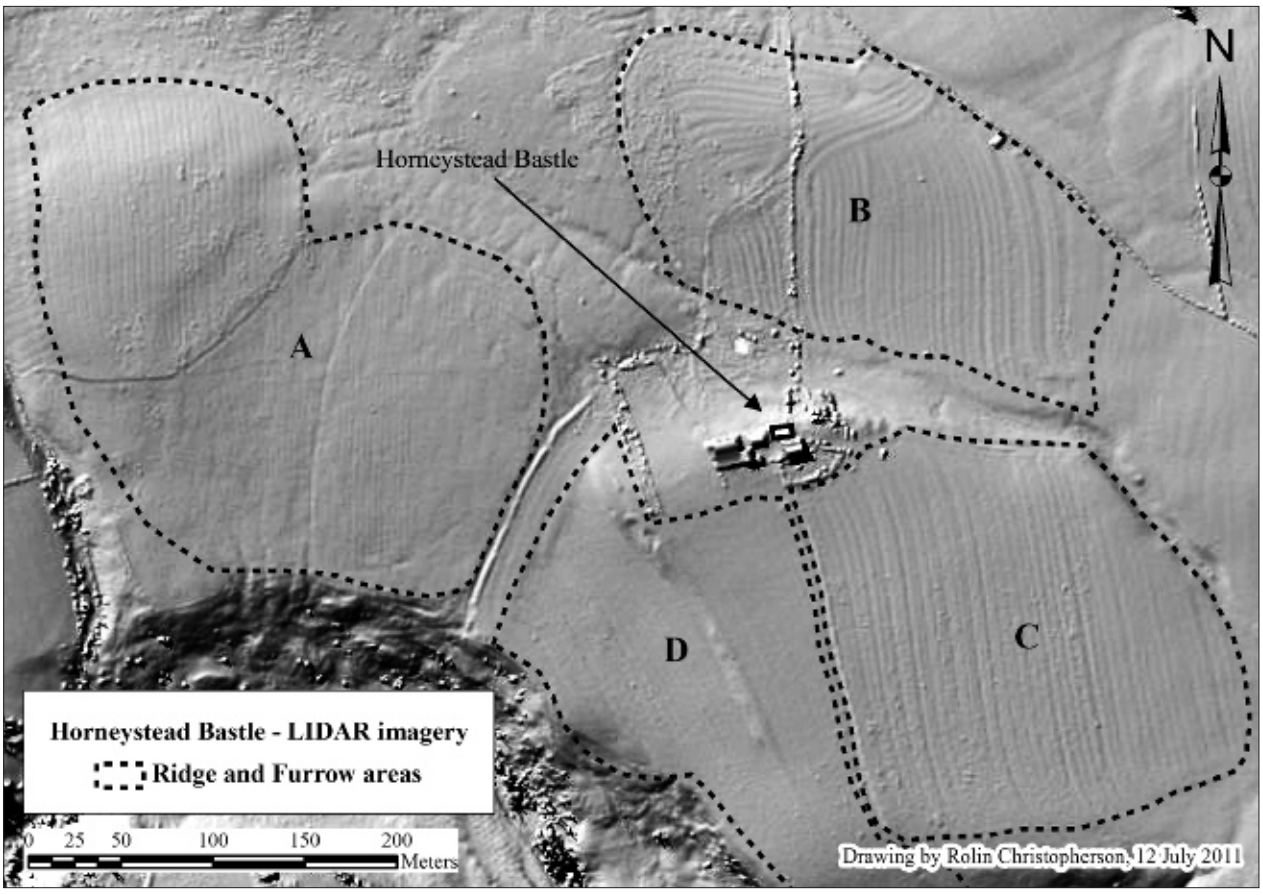

Figure 3 LIDAR image of Horneystead farm and surrounding fields. Includes LiDAR data from Geomatics Group, © Environment Agency 2011 (1m LiDAR).

which is the current residence of the landowner, standing approximately 1.7 m to the south. The remaining four are farm outbuildings. The 1896 historic map of the area shows the bastle with three other buildings, presumably the farmhouse and two outbuildings. Ryder (1990a, 44) reports the remains of another building immediately east of the bastle, but during this survey no traces of that structure were observed. A quarry that appears to be the source of at least some of the stone for the building is located approximately 260 m south-west of the bastle.

The bastle ruin: form and phases of development

Horneystead Bastle is an oblong building with the two shorter sides forming the gable ends. The bastle has a general east-west alignment. The building, which is in a highly ruinous state, is composed of roughly hewn blocks of stone, varying in size and laid in multiple courses. The bastle is built of a mix of greyish limestone and brownish sandstone.[1] Today all that remains of the bastle are portions of the ground floor walls. The north and west walls are the most complete with the east wall very much less so. The south wall has a large gap near the middle of it. The corners of the bastle are composed of large quoins. A dead tree stump sits on top of the north wall, near the bastle's north-east corner. According to English Heritage (2010, 31) the tree was removed during 2009. This is not entirely correct: the tree may have been cut down, but the dead stump and roots that penetrate the fabric of the north wall remain.

The byre entrance, more or less intact, is located in the centre of the west wall and is the best preserved feature of the bastle (Fig. 7). The entrance is composed of a large squared stone lintel with a relieving arch above it; the lintel is set upon a jamb composed of two stacks of large stones. A hole in the lintel for the door to be 'harr-hung' (Ramm *et al*. 1970, 62) is located where the lintel intersects with the jamb on the south side. The entrance itself flays out inward and the jamb on either side contains a lip where the door would sit. There is also a drawbar tunnel on either side immediately inside the entrance, which would have contained a square timber used to bar the door (*ibid*. 62). The relieving arch, lintel and jambs are visible from the interior of the bastle.

Ryder describes evidence of a ground floor barrel vaulted ceiling, commenting that '…fragments of the springing remain, and the curve of the vault can be roughly traced on the inside of the west wall' (1990a, 44). Ramm *et al*. also mention evidence of the vault (1970, 93). A 1940 illustration entitled 'Hornestead' in *A History of Northumberland Volume XV* shows the west portion of the vault still standing (Dodds 1940, 293). It is highly likely, therefore, that Horneystead Bastle once contained a barrel-vaulted ground floor. At the time of this survey no evidence of a barrel vault was found, although the lack of evidence today does not indicate that such a vault never existed. Most likely the evidence is now hidden beneath the rubble, dirt and plant growth that fill the interior of the bastle. The remaining exposed interior walls are in a very poor, crumbling condition and appear to be falling inward towards the interior of the bastle.

[1] Identified in part with the aid of Curran and Warkes' *Identifying Stone* (2010) and the presence of both limestone and sandstone in the geology data in the vicinity of Horneystead (Geology Digimap 2011).

Interpretation based on field recording

The north wall is composed of entirely original masonry (Fig. 4). The east wall is composed of two phases (Fig. 5). The majority of the stonework in this wall is of original masonry, but the centre area, once a gap in the wall, was filled in by the land owner towards the end of the 20th century to prevent livestock from entering the bastle. The south wall is now separated into two sections by a large gap (Fig. 6). The east portion of the south wall is entirely original masonry, while the west portion of the south wall is nearly all original masonry except for a small section of an unknown phase that appears to be a blocked byre ventilation slit (Ryder 1990a, 44). The west wall is composed of original masonry (Fig. 7). The byre entrance, described above, measures 1.6 m high and 0.8 m wide.

The boundary traverse resulted in the plan seen in Fig. 8. Horneystead measures approximately 7.0 m wide on the east and west sides by 11.9 m on the north and south sides. The interior dimensions based on physical measurements and estimated measurements (for areas too unstable to physically measure) would have originally been approximately 4.4 m on the east and west sides by 9.3 m on the north and south sides. The original wall thickness ranged from 1.3 m to 1.4 m, although due to the deterioration of wall fabric, the north wall and the south-west corner are now as thin as 1 m in places. Slope measurements indicate that the ground immediately adjacent and to the north side of the bastle has an approximately -27% slope to the north, the east side has a 0% slope to the east, the south side has a -5% slope to the south, and the west side has a -2% slope to the west.

There is further research potential locked into the site of Horneystead. Though the bastle is surrounded to the west and south by farm buildings, there is the potential for geophysical survey on the open ground to the north and east. A future excavation of the interior could shed light on several issues, for example when the structure was occupied, whether the ground floor was a storeroom or a byre, and whether there was a barrel vault (Ramm *et al*. 1970, 65–66). Such fieldwork would also provide the opportunity to perform consolidation work on portions of the walls that are currently unreachable.

Deterioration over time

Presumably Horneystead Bastle would have looked something like Hole Bastle or Woodhouses Bastle (both barrel-vaulted) when the walls of the bastle were complete. As stated previously, the entire second storey of the bastle is missing today and portions of it now make up the rubble that fills the interior of the ground floor. The remaining portions of the south wall have developed a significant outward lean. The remaining wall tops are continuing to deteriorate as can be seen by comparing a photo of the east wall from 1968 (SINE 2004a) to its condition in 2011: two courses of stonework that protrude above the area of the fence in the 1968 photo are now missing. A 1968 photo of the north wall provides another example (SINE 2004b): at least 1 course of stonework on the top of the wall are absent today. A photo from 1970 also shows a significant portion of the north-west corner has been lost (Ramm *et al*. 1970, Plate 31). Nearly all the lime mortar that would have been set between the stone joints (Ramm *et al*. 1970, 61) is now deteriorated and gone. Furthermore,

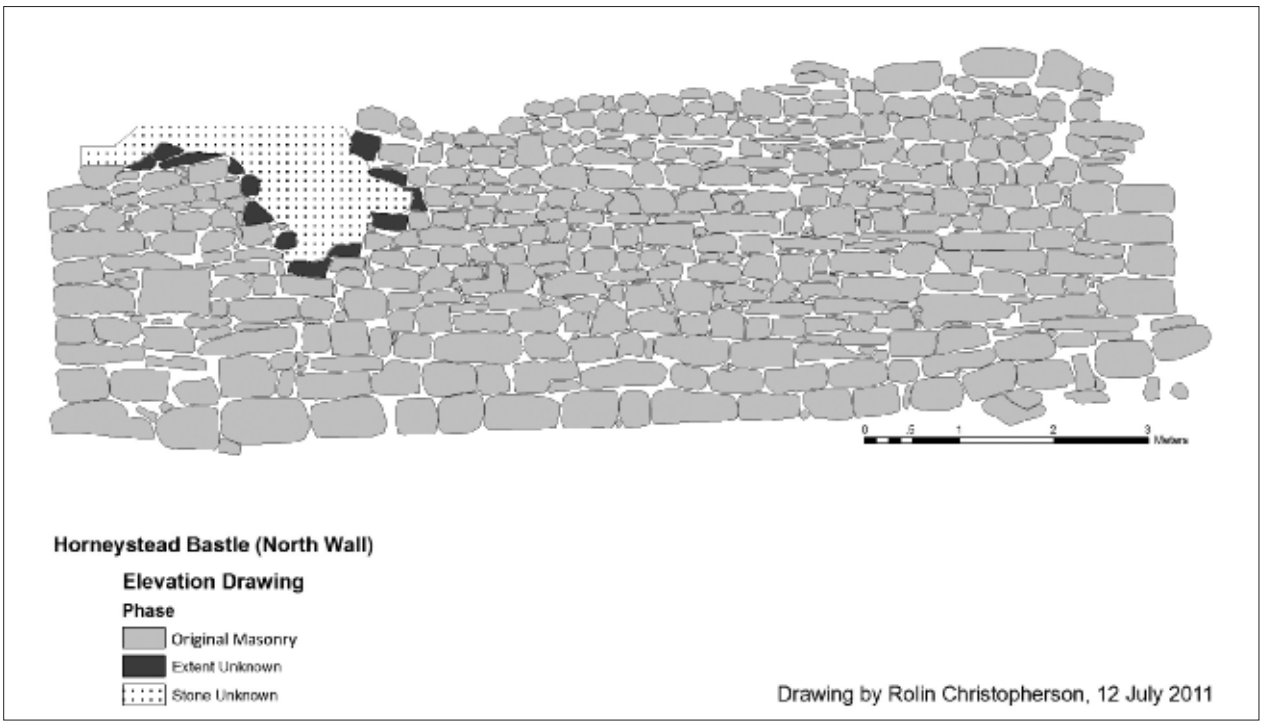

Figure 4 Phased drawing of the north wall of Horneystead Bastle based on rectified image. (Stones or parts of stones hidden behind the tree roots and stump were not recorded and appear as a stippled area on the drawing).

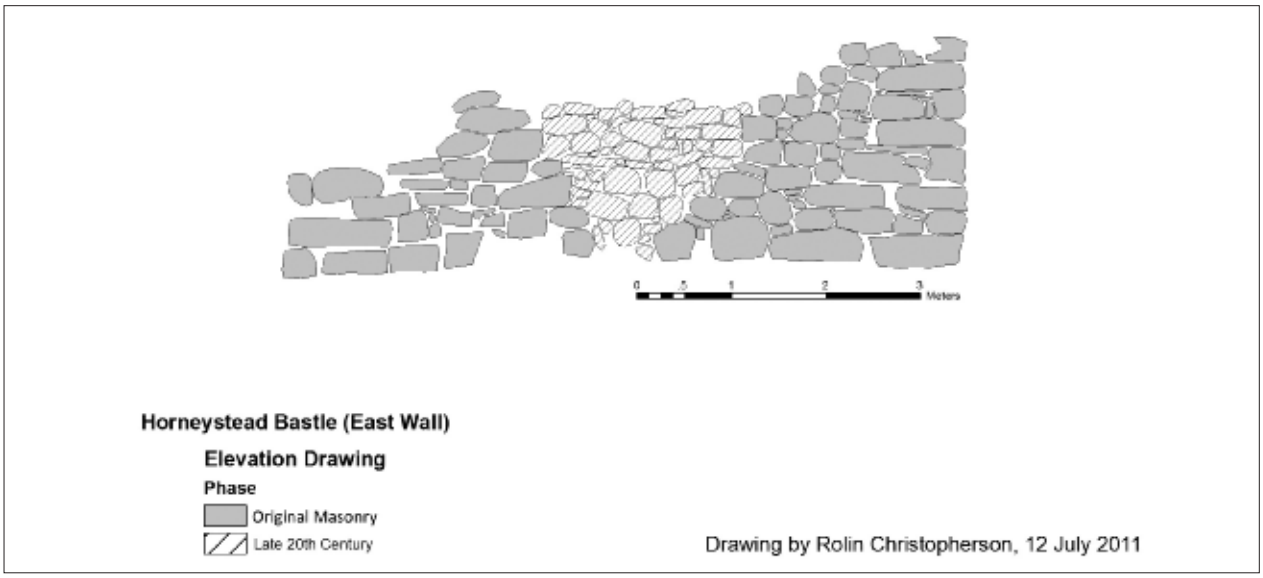

Figure 5 Phased drawing of the east wall of Horneystead Bastle based on rectified image.

the wall facing stones are weathering at different rates; the brownish sandstone has developed stratified fissures while the greyish limestone is relatively unweathered.

Conclusion

210 bastles have been identified in Northumberland out of perhaps twice that number originally built (Dodds 1999, 17). There are many things that we do not know about these buildings. This paper has tested commonly held ideas about bastle distribution in Northumberland and found them to be inaccurate. Looking at the spatial distribution of known bastles reveals that bastles do exist further than twenty miles from the Border, and that many are located alone with no visible connection or grouping with another known site.

The survey of Horneystead Bastle presented here resulted in a better understanding of the building's relationship to its immediate landscape. The identification of the ridge and furrow earthworks suggests that the bastle was at the centre of an arable farming estate. The form of the building is fairly typical,

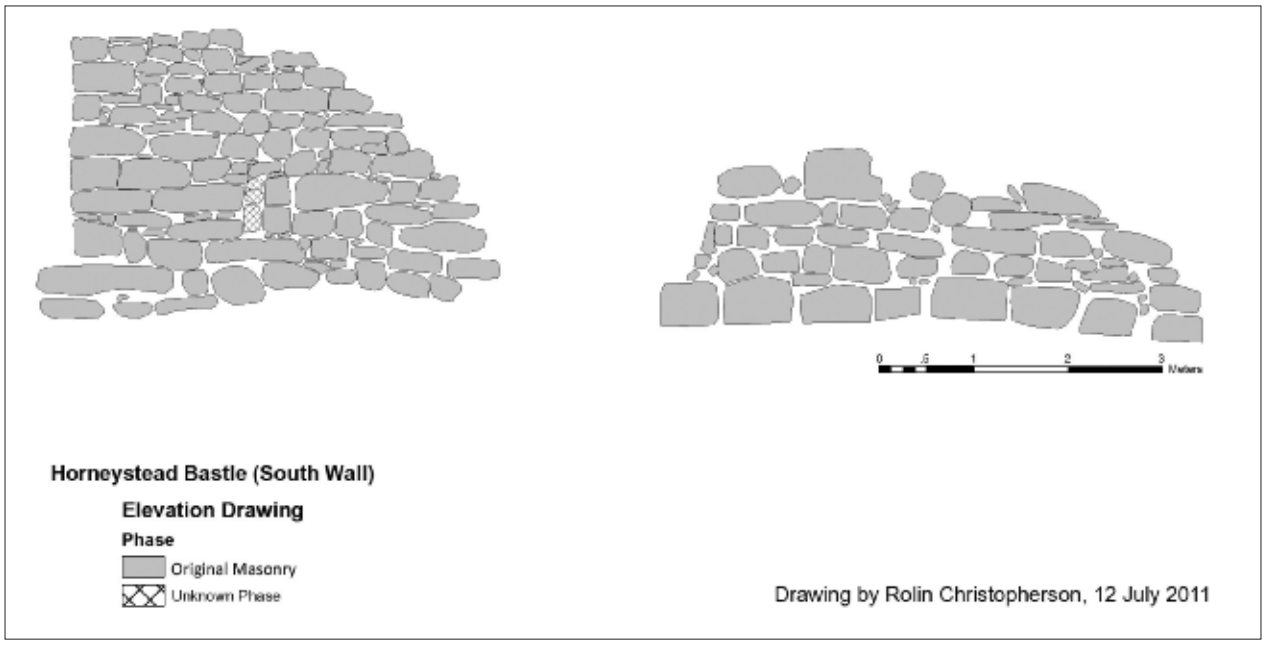

Figure 6 Phased drawing of the south wall of Horneystead Bastle based on rectified imagine.

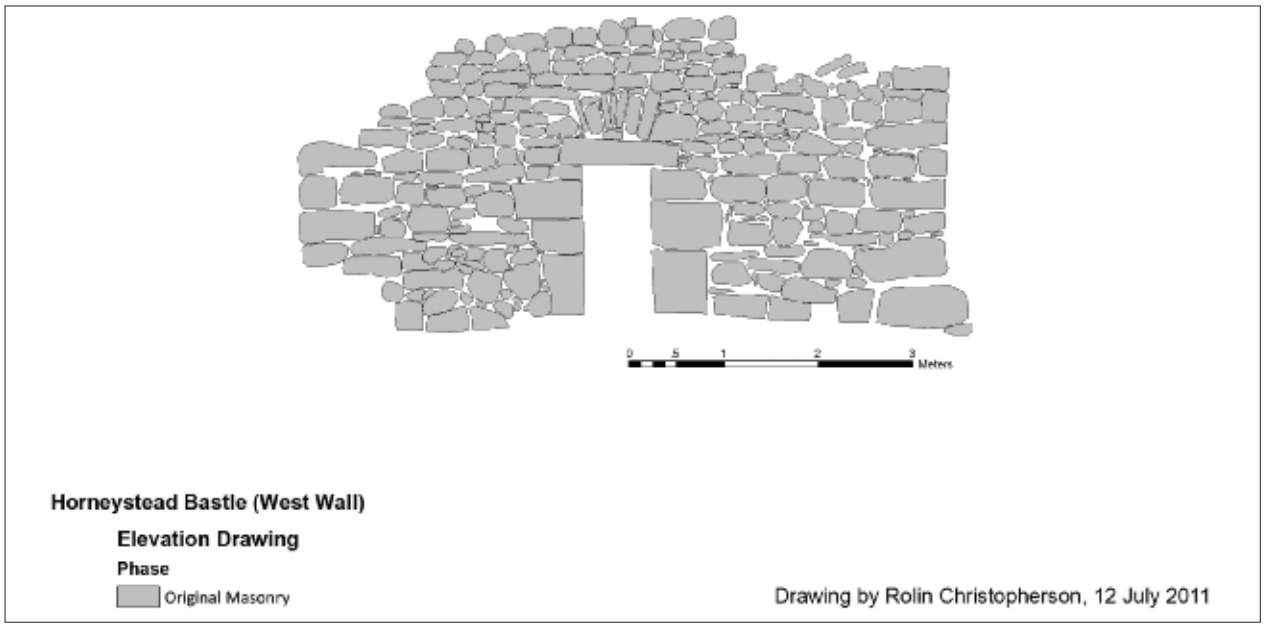

Figure 7 West wall of Horneystead Bastle based on rectified image.

though it is probably amongst the *c*. 10% of bastles that originally had a barrel vault (Ryder 1992, 372). Although Honeystead may be an early form of bastle (Dodds 1999, 357), no firm evidence was found to support a mid-16th century origin.

Comparing the building today with past photographs shows continuing deterioration, and the survey suggests that without consolidation this will continue. The deterioration has been caused in part by neglect but largely by the weathering forces of Northumberland's climate (How 2007, 11–13). It was argued above that climate may also have contributed to the origins of bastles: changing climate resulted in mounting social pressures when people found themselves living on sub-marginal land (Parry 1975, 5–11). The existence of preserved ridge and furrow around Horneystead indicates that there was a shift away from arable here, perhaps partly induced by the cooling climate of the 16th century.

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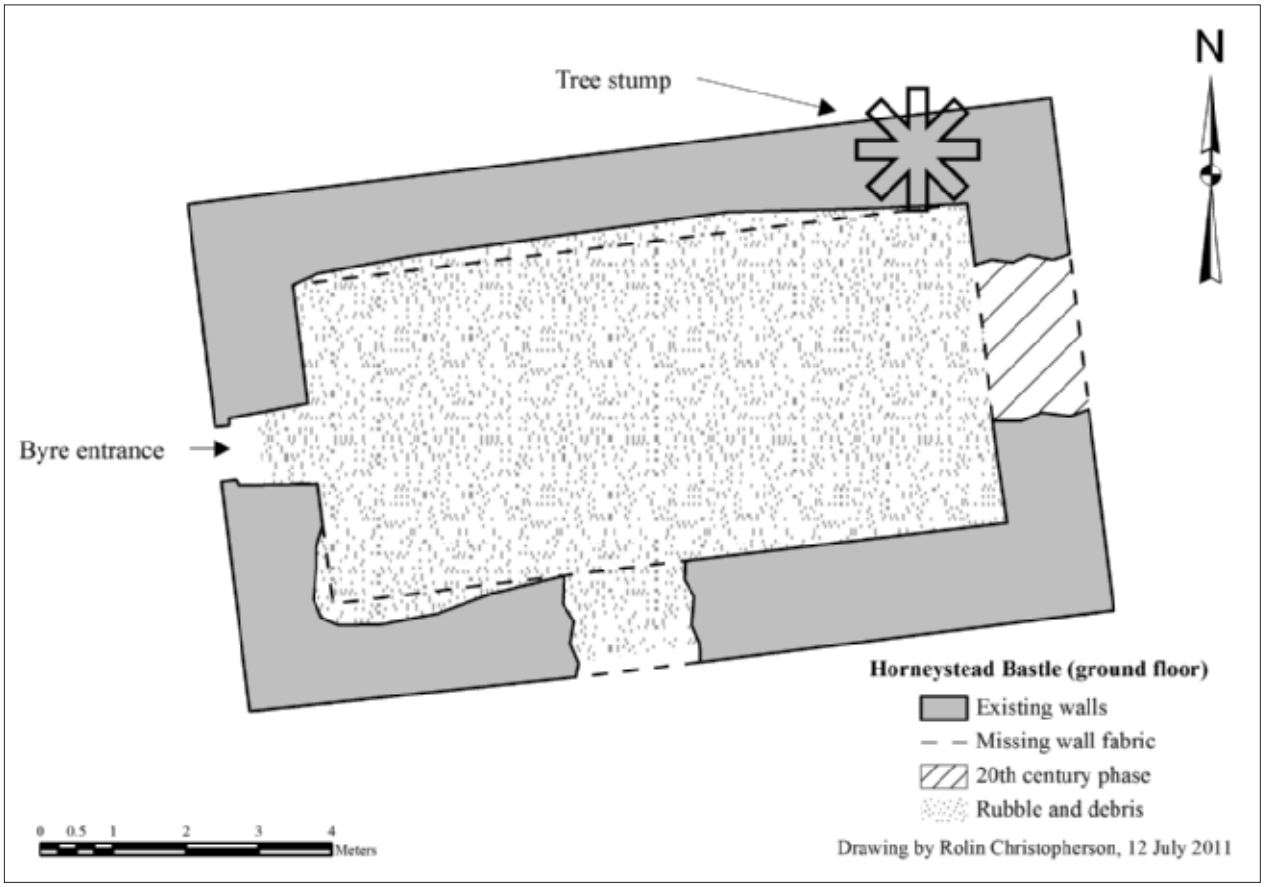

Figure 8 Ground floor plan of Horneystead Bastle.

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Appendix 1: Bastles of Northumberland (by civil parish)

Civil Parish	Site Name	Condition	Easting	Northing
Akeld	Akeld Bastle	Farm building	395767	629408
Allendale	Asheybank	House	378772	557664
Allendale	Black Cleugh	Ruin	374950	562360
Allendale	Burnlaw	House	379095	557494
Allendale	Cross House	Unknown	382020	556490
Allendale	Curtain House, Catton	House	382801	557630
Allendale	Haggburn Gate	Farm building	382630	553590
Allendale	Hayrake	Ruin	385155	552374
Allendale	High Oustley	House	381590	556100
Allendale	Hindleyhill	Ruin	380300	557800
Allendale	Hollybush	Unknown	380366	556655
Allendale	Hopehead	House	383067	547349
Allendale	Housty	Ruin	383650	557170
Allendale	Housty East	Ruin	383650	557170
Allendale	Hunter Oak	Ruin	379500	557300
Allendale	Knockburn	House	383900	550880
Allendale	Lane Head	House	379710	557780
Allendale	Low Bishopside	Ruin	380800	558200
Allendale	Low Broadwood	Unknown	383220	555591
Allendale	Low Hayrake	House	383630	547980
Allendale	Low Swinhope Shield	House	384530	549250
Allendale	Monk	Farm building	378356	556541
Allendale	Moor Houses	House	384973	556510
Allendale	Nine Dargue	Ruin	382938	553976
Allendale	Oakpool	House	380900	557700
Allendale	Old Town	Ruin	381427	558210
Allendale	Peasmeadows Cottage	House	385117	547128
Allendale	Riding Hill	Demolished	382700	556500
Allendale	Rowantree Stob	Ruin	383900	551200
Allendale	Sinderhope Shield	House	384836	552049
Allendale	South Hayleazes	Demolished	380570	555900
Allendale	The Steel	Unknown	383400	554050
Allendale	West Side	Farm building	378900	557400
Allendale	Wester Old Town	House	381440	557926
Allendale	Wooley	Farm building	382810	554510
Alnham	Little Ryle	House	401984	611098
Bardon Mill	Beltingham	House	378927	563941
Bardon Mill	Birkshaw Bastle House	Outbuilding	377615	565729
Bardon Mill	Farnalees Bastle	Ruin	378790	561920
Bardon Mill	Grandy's Knowe	Ruin	378131	567391
Bardon Mill	Housesteads	Ruin	379023	568748
Bardon Mill	Millhouse Grange	Garage	378154	564532
Bardon Mill	Penpeugh Bastle	Farm building	376625	561963
Bardon Mill	Ridley Bastle	House	379502	564086
Bardon Mill	The Hott	House	378100	565300
Bardon Mill	Westend Town	Ruin	377800	565400
Bardon Mill	White Heather Cottage	House	378954	563912
Bardon Mill	Whitshields	Unknown	379660	565250
Bellingham	Boweshill	Ruin	380600	585700
Bellingham	East Ealingham Bastle	Ruin	384669	580827
Bellingham	Hole Bastle	Farm building	386705	584664
Bellingham	Lower Stobbylee	Ruin	83830	580710
Bellingham	The Riding	House	382578	584136
Bellingham	West Ealingham	Ruin	384669	580827
Birtley	Carrycoats	House	392422	579960
Birtley	High Carry House	Ruin	386560	579190
Brinkburn	Brinkheugh	House	412104	598450
Brinkburn	Butterknowes	House	409133	599168
Brinkburn	Hope Farmhouse	House	409700	601580
Broomhaugh & Riding	Broomhaugh	House	402142	561647

Civil Parish	Site Name	Condition	Easting	Northing
Broomhaugh & Riding	Stable End & Yew Tree	House	402122	561559
Capheaton	Kirkheaton Manor	House	401832	577370
Carham	The Bastle	Farm building	383634	635830
Chollerton	Colwell Demesne	House	395300	575480
Chollerton	Tone Hall	House	390262	580245
Coanwood	Burnt Walls Bastle	Ruin	372100	559110
Coanwood	Lingyclose Bastles	Ruin	368590	557590
Coanwood	Yont the Cleugh	Unknown	369758	558630
Corsenside	Brig	Farm building	389120	589709
Corsenside	Cherry Trees, West Woodburn	House	389548	587072
Corsenside	Coldtown	Farm building	389137	588464
Corsenside	Harewalls	House	392560	586703
Corsenside	Low Cleughs Bastle	Ruin	387770	586730
Corsenside	Low Leam I	Farm building	387634	586152
Corsenside	Low Leam II	Ruin	387771	586740
Corsenside	Low Leam III	Ruin	387500	586800
Corsenside	The Head	House	392110	586710
Corsenside	West Woodburn	Unknown	390100	587000
Eglingham	The Old Schoolhouse	Unknown	416387	620276
Elsdon	High Bowershield	Ruin	394050	594840
Elsdon	Ottercops	Farm building	395689	588950
Elsdon	Townfoot	House	393500	593020
Elsdon	Whitlees	Farm building	395992	592639
Falstone	Falstone Farm	House	372398	587385
Falstone	Gordon's Walls, Kielder Water	Ruin	370220	588380
Falstone	Hawkhope	House	371452	588137
Falstone	Ridge End	House	372863	585890
Falstone	Starsley Burn	Ruin	370160	588240
Falstone	Stone House, Kielder Water	Ruin	370070	588230
Falstone	Yarrow Pele	Demolished	371620	587160
Felton	Acton Hall	Unknown	418508	602426
Greenhead	Glenwhelt Bastle	House	366091	565477
Greenhead	Low Old Shield	House	366820	566894
Greystead	Smalesworth	Ruin	373980	585480
Greystead	Snabdaugh	House	378686	584679
Greystead	Stokoe Crags	Ruin	375230	585560
Haltwhistle	Archway Cottage	House	370784	564094
Haltwhistle	Haltwistle Towers	Unknown	370770	564110
Harbottle	Sharperton	Ruin	395800	604060
Harbottle	Woodhouses	Ruin	396576	600283
Hartburn	Low Angerton Bastle	Ruin	409500	584340
Hartleyburn	Ash Cleugh Farmhouse	Ruin	364866	561288
Haydon	Alton Side	House	385611	565154
Haydon	Chesterwood I & II	Ruin	382950	565170
Haydon	Chesterwood III	House	382970	565170
Haydon	Chesterwood IV	House	382990	565170
Haydon	Chesterwood V	Outbuilding	382964	565141
Haydon	Chesterwood VI	House	383000	565130
Haydon	Staward Manor	House	381108	560292
Henshaw	Bradley Hall	Farm building	377782	567486
Henshaw	Stone Hall	House	375800	564500
Henshaw	Tow House	House	376735	564324
Hepple	Bickerton Farmhouse	House	399590	600240
Hepple	Craig Farm	Ruin	393716	599874
Hepple	Grasslees	House	395081	597692
Hepple	Headshope	Unknown	393200	599400
Hepple	High Shaw Bastle	Ruin	393582	598251
Hepple	Iron House Bastle	Ruin	393360	598300
Hepple	Penchford	Ruin	394250	597560
Hepple	Raw Bastle	Farm building	394261	598014
Hexhamshire	Hesleywell Bastle	Farm building	391850	552693
Hexhamshire	High Holms Bastle	Farm building	392080	557273

Civil Parish	Site Name	Condition	Easting	Northing
Hexhamshire	Low Rawgreen	Unknown	392687	556537
Hexhamshire	White Hall	Unknown	391586	554613
Hollinghill	Greenleighton	Unknown	402710	591980
Hollinghill	Newbiggin	House	403620	594120
Humshaugh	Dale House & Cottage	House	391898	571500
Kirkwhelpington	Bolt House	Unknown	399840	584580
Kirkwhelpington	Catcherside Cottage	House	399217	587619
Kirkwhelpington	Ray Cottages	Ruin	396900	585760
Kirkwhelpington	Sweethope Bastle	Demolished	395600	581900
Knaresdale with Kirkhaugh	Greenhaugh	Unknown	366816	552408
Knaresdale with Kirkhaugh	Hanging Shaw I	Farm building	366130	552290
Knaresdale with Kirkhaugh	Hanging Shaw II	Farm building	366110	552260
Knaresdale with Kirkhaugh	High Row	House	370330	549690
Knaresdale with Kirkhaugh	Holymire	Farm building	369580	548510
Knaresdale with Kirkhaugh	Middle Row	Unknown	370260	549830
Knaresdale with Kirkhaugh	Temple House	Unknown	369300	549990
Knaresdale with Kirkhaugh	Underbank	Farm building	370049	549353
Knaresdale with Kirkhaugh	Underhaugh	House	370050	549350
Knaresdale with Kirkhaugh	White Lea	Unknown	372521	549722
Knaresdale with Kirkhaugh	Whitlow I	Farm building	369780	548380
Knaresdale with Kirkhaugh	Whitlow II	Ruin	369749	548426
Knaresdale with Kirkhaugh	Whitlow III	Ruin	369712	548442
Matfen	North Fenwick	House	405386	572864
Matfen	West Fenwick	Farm building	405490	572820
Melkridge	Melkridge Bastle	Demolished	373880	563900
Netherwitton	Witton Shields Tower	House	412358	590419
Newton On The Moor & Swarland	Newton Greens	Unknown	416070	604984
Nunnykirk	Combhill Farmhouse	House	406504	592859
Nunnykirk	Healey Bastle	Ruin	408520	591970
Nunnykirk	South Healey	House	408470	591780
Otterburn	Branshaw Bastle	Ruin	388030	599680
Otterburn	Dargues	Ruin	386290	593790
Otterburn	Girsonfield	Ruin	388910	594240
Otterburn	Shittleheugh	Ruin	386896	595058
Plenmeller with Whitfield	Plenmeller	Ruin	371500	563200
Plenmeller with Whitfield	West Plenmeller	House	371382	563132
Ponteland	High Callerton	House	416151	570494
Prudhoe	Eltringham House	House	407360	562761
Rochester	Evistone I	Ruin	383050	596770
Rochester	Evistone II	Ruin	383050	596770
Rochester	Evistone III	Ruin	383050	596770
Rochester	High Rochester – North	House	383282	598650
Rochester	High Rochester – Southwest	House	383249	598574
Rochester	Rattenraw	Ruin	385090	595260
Rothbury	Bog Hall Bastle	Demolished	405000	600000
Rothley	Hartingon Hall	House	402295	588073
Rothley	Low Fairnley	House	400956	588759
Rothley with Hollinghill	Fallowlees	Ruin	401990	594190
Rothley with Hollinghill	Morrelhirst Bastle	Ruin	405800	595940
Sandhoe	Anick Farmhouse	House	395388	565542
Simonburn	Tecket Bastle	House	386562	572970
Slaley	Todburn Steel	House	398687	559986
Snitter	The Old Schoolhouse	House	402466	603428
Snitter	Warton Bastles	House	400740	602850
Stamfordham	Widdrington House	House	407720	572010
Tarset	Black Middens I	Ruin	377312	589992
Tarset	Black Middens II	Ruin	377380	590010
Tarset	Boghead	Ruin	376153	590991
Tarset	Boughthill	Ruin	378730	587190
Tarset	Camp Cottage	Ruin	375430	586130
Tarset	Donkleywood	Ruin	374590	586380
Tarset	Gatehouse Farm South	Ruin	378870	588880

Civil Parish	Site Name	Condition	Easting	Northing
Tarset	Gatehouse Farmhouse	House	378850	588900
Tarset	Gatehouse North	Ruin	378786	588982
Tarset	Gatehouse, South Bastle	Ruin	378789	588942
Tarset	Highfield	House	375260	590610
Tarset	Hill House	Ruin	377040	589760
Tarset	Redheugh	House	378406	588497
Tarset	Shilla Hill	Ruin	376360	590380
Tarset	Waterhead	Ruin	376760	590100
Thropton	Thropton Bastle	House	402710	602310
Tosson	Newtown Bastle	Ruin	403550	600590
Tosson	Whitton	House	405829	601153
Wall	Greenhead House	House	391679	569074
Wall	Hadrian Cottages	House	391603	568910
Wall	Peartree Cottage	Unknown	391780	569060
Wall	Stable Cottage	Unknown	391728	569011
Wallington Demesne	Cambo Pele	Post Office	402656	585668
Wark	Horneystead	Ruin	381480	577300
Wark	Low Moralee	House	384800	576160
Wark	Low Roses Bower	Ruin	380090	576950
Wark	Low Stead	House	381547	578390
Wark	Mortley	Ruin	382420	577380
Wark	Roses Bower Pele	Farm building	379900	576800
West Allen	Furnace House	Unknown	377190	551266
West Allen	Linn View	Ruin	379500	549600
West Allen	Low Hartleycleugh	Farm building	380310	548730
West Allen	Whiteley Shield	Ruin	380240	548150

Appendix 2: Bastle Database Bibliography: additional items

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