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CASTLE HEATON, CORNHILL-ON-TWEED, NORTHUMBERLAND AN INVESTIGATION AND SURVEY OF THE VAULTED BUILDING AND ADJACENT EARTHWORKS

Clare Howard and Rebecca Pullen



ASSESSMENT



ENGLISH HERITAGE

**CASTLE HEATON,
CORNHILL-ON-TWEED,
NORTHUMBERLAND**

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BUILDING AND ADJACENT EARTHWORKS**

Clare Howard and Rebecca Pullen

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SUMMARY

Between April and July 2014 English Heritage undertook survey and investigation of the vaulted building at Castle Heaton and land to its immediate north and east. The two-storeyed and stone-vaulted building at Castle Heaton is situated roughly 30m to the north-west of the present farmhouse on a plateau above the valley of the River Till. It incorporates what are thought to be the only standing remains of the former early 14th-century quadrangular Heaton Castle, traditionally attributed to Sir Thomas Grey (1328–69), which once stood on this site; Heaton was certainly the seat of the noble Grey family for much of the 14th century. The surviving medieval fabric appears to be restricted to elements of the former south-west curtain wall of the castle and includes a small turret, rampart and buttress; the rest of the building, landscape and documentary evidence suggest that the remainder of the castle stood to the east, north and south. Heaton Castle was reduced to ruin by James IV's invading Scottish army in 1496 and was evidently never repaired nor brought back into full use as a castle. Its former appearance is mainly known from a drawing dating from *circa* 1570 which shows Heaton Castle in its ruined state but clearly indicates that it was once an impressive place.

The present building, however, is more like a bastle or stronghold than a castle. It has a long ground-floor tunnel-vault which appears to butt against the earlier south-west wall of the former castle wall with what seems to be a former dwelling above. Whether the vault originated in the latter days of the castle's operational life – set alongside the exterior curtain wall to provide either a cool, dry store, or secure stable – or was built following the ruination of the castle, is unclear. However, the latter explanation is more likely and it may have been created to provide the tenant farmer of Heaton with a secure byre for his livestock and a defensible dwelling, or refuge above when border reiving was at its height; such is a bastle, a common building type of the 16th-century Scottish Borders. At nearly 27m long this example is unusually large but similarly unusual versions are known elsewhere in Northumberland – at Akeld and at Pressen. In the late 18th and 19th centuries a certain amount of remodelling and reconstruction appears to have taken place, particularly of the first floor which was converted into a granary while the ground floor continued to be used as a stable or byre. In the late 19th century a further single-storeyed cow shed or stable, still extant, was added to the north-west end. More recent changes to the building have included minor repairs, the re-flooring of the upper level and re-roofing.

As a farmstead and hamlet, Castle Heaton appears to have reached its zenith in the second half of the 19th century when it was a large-scale mixed agricultural operation producing cattle, sheep, grains and roots. A new, and large, farmhouse was built at this time and the hamlet was equipped with numerous hennels, root stores, feeding yards with covered troughs, a large cart shed, barns, workers' housing and even a horse-engine house; the older vaulted building continuing to contribute throughout. Although it has dwindled somewhat and there has been some demolition and major remodelling of the farm buildings, including conversion to domestic dwellings, agriculture remains a vital contributor to the economy of the estate.

The vaulted building at Castle Heaton is listed at Grade II* in recognition of its structural and historical significance.

CONTRIBUTORS

The investigation and survey of the building was undertaken by Clare Howard and Simon Taylor and the analytical earthwork survey of the landscape to the north-east was carried out by Rebecca Pullen. The rectified elevation photographs and section drawings of the building were prepared by David Andrews and Nick Hannon. The archive photographs were taken by Alun Bull who was assisted by Clare Howard and Nick Hannon. Other photographs were taken by Clare Howard, Rebecca Pullen and David Andrews and a selection of these and the archive photographs have been used to illustrate this report. Archival research was undertaken by Clare Howard. The text was prepared by Clare Howard, Rebecca Pullen and Simon Taylor and the accompanying drawings were prepared by Clare Howard, Simon Taylor and Philip Sinton. Grace Penrose prepared the report for publication.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to thank the owner, Clare Dakin, for allowing access and providing useful information on the history of Castle Heaton and David Farrington, Heritage at Risk Surveyor at English Heritage, for commissioning the Assessment Team for this piece of work. We would also like to thank Michael Stansfield at Durham University Special Collections, Linda Bankier, Northumberland Archives (Berwick Record Office) and Carol Scott, also Northumberland Archives (Woodhorn), for their assistance.

ARCHIVE LOCATION

The report, survey drawings and archive photography will be deposited at the English Heritage Archive, The Engine House, Fire Fly Avenue, Swindon, SN2 2EH.

DATE OF SURVEY

The investigation and survey principally took place between the 23rd and 25th April 2014. The laser scan survey and rectified photography were undertaken on 1st July.

Cover image: The vaulted building at Castle Heaton from the south (DPI56882 © English Heritage, photograph: Alun Bull)

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INTRODUCTION

Castle Heaton is situated on the south-west side of the River Till, on a plateau close to the lip of the river valley, within the parish of Cornhill-on-Tweed, a little over 6km to the north-east of Coldstream (Fig 1). The Grade II* listed building at Castle Heaton, described as a 'vaulted defensible building' in the list description,¹ is a two-storeyed farm building, with a tunnel-vaulted ground floor, which incorporates the remains of the 14th-century Heaton Castle. It is on the Heritage at Risk Register due to its deteriorating condition but the present owners are seeking to restore the building. This report is intended to provide a preliminary assessment of the fabric, setting and significance of the vaulted building and its immediate environs in order to inform its restoration.



Figure 1: Location map, showing Heaton Castle and other places mentioned in the text.



Figure 2: Castle Heaton from the south, photographed from the air in April 1996, showing the farm complex (bottom left), improved pasture to the north-west, earthworks along the Till valley side to the north-east and the Crow Wood valley (then, for a brief period, largely treeless) to the east and south-east (detail from NMR 20704 - OS/96022 197, English Heritage Archive. © Crown copyright. Ordnance Survey).

Research has been undertaken by the authors in order to understand the historical development of the site. This has involved collating information from sources held by Durham University Special Collections, Northumberland Archives (Berwick Record Office and Woodhorn) and Berwick Library as well as primary documentation held by the owners. Much of the earlier history of the site has been compiled from the published work of earlier antiquarians including James Raine² and Cadwallader Bates.³ The building was inspected by field investigators of the Ordnance Survey (OS) in 1955 and 1967 and their reports have been considered.⁴ Castle Heaton was also included in a rapid survey of towers and bastles in Northumberland undertaken by Peter Ryder in 1994/5 wherein further detailed investigation of the building was recommended.⁵ It should be noted that

the research has focused on readily available material and that there are sources that have not yet been taken into account. In particular, the Tankerville family papers, formerly kept at Chillingham Castle, are now held by Northumberland Archives at Woodhorn but they had not been catalogued at the time of writing (2014) and were, therefore, inaccessible.

A level 3 historic building survey⁶ was compiled in order to aid the understanding of this complex building. This involved the production of ground and first floor plans, and record photography. In addition the Geospatial Imaging Team undertook a laser scan survey of the interior and exterior of the vaulted building using a FARO Focus 3D laser scanner. The laser scan point cloud was used to extract cross-sections of the vault and also to provide control for rectified photography of the exterior elevations. A level 3 analytical earthwork survey⁷ was undertaken for part of the surrounding landscape, using Trimble R10-series differential Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) equipment, along with record photography. The earthwork survey component covers features on the edge of the plateau adjacent to the vaulted building, as well as those surviving on the open valley slope between the plateau top and the river terrace below and the dovecote foundations just inside the north corner of Crow Wood (Fig 2). All level 3 survey drawings of the building and earthworks and the associated record photography will be deposited with the English Heritage Archive. The project has been logged by English Heritage as RaSMIS number 7022.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The name 'Castle Heaton' has been applied to the present farm and domestic buildings since the late 19th century,⁸ however, early documents dating from the 13th to 16th centuries refer to the site as Heton, Hetton or Hetoun. During the early 19th century it became known as Old Heaton, and it is labelled as such on early 19th-century maps,⁹ presumably to distinguish it from New Heaton which is located further to the south-west. It is worth noting that from the medieval period through to the early 18th century the farmstead or estate comprised a much larger settlement and in 1715 incorporated as many as 40 households.¹⁰

Castle Heaton, for the most part, has been under the tenancy and later, ownership, of the Grey family who originated from Scotland and grew, through military ambition, marriage and wealth, to become one of the largest families in Northumberland. Early documents dating from the medieval period to the 16th century refer to the family name as 'Gray', or 'Grai', but from the 17th century onwards it was usually spelt 'Grey' and for the purposes of this assessment, the latter, and more common, form has been used.

Early history

The Bishops of Durham (originally Lindisfarne) held the land in this part of Northumberland from as early as the 7th century and from at least the 10th century (until the mid-16th century) Heaton was part of their Northumbria Estate held as part of the Northern Province on behalf of the Crown, becoming an exclave of the County Palatine of Durham following the Norman Conquest.¹¹ During the reign of Edward I the manor of Heaton was leased to William de Heton.¹² It was later held by John de Grey,¹³ perhaps, although by no means certainly, through marriage to a member of the Heton family.¹⁴ John Grey served in Scotland as the Mayor of Berwick in 1253 and 1270 and, when the English invaded Scotland in 1310 (also the year of John's death), he fought against them alongside his brother Robert – something which would later have grave consequences for the family.¹⁵ When Robert Grey also died, in about 1310/11, Heaton was seized by Bishop Bek as an escheat. The manor was subsequently leased to Robert de Wodeham by Edward II following Bek's death in 1311 (the king seizing the opportunity while the role of the bishop was vacant) thus requiring Sir Thomas Grey (died *circa* 1343/4), nephew of Sir Robert (and son of John Grey), to appeal to Bek's successor, for redress.¹⁶ On 28th October 1312 an agreement was drawn up through which Richard Kellaw, Bishop of Durham (appointed in 1311) returned all rights of the manor to Sir Thomas, his wife Agnes and their heirs.¹⁷ The king was probably unwilling to return English lands to a family who had fought against him but the bishop, who had greater authority on the distribution of secular lands in the north, recognised that the Greys were an important noble family whose support they would need in times of war, and his view prevailed. Thomas Grey did indeed have a very full military career and fought on the English side against the Scottish at numerous battles within his lifetime, including Bannockburn in 1314. He became Constable of the Castle of Cupar in Fife and later Constable of nearby Norham Castle in 1320 and 1322 respectively.¹⁸

Sir Thomas Grey's son, also Sir Thomas Grey (1328–69), inherited the lease of Heaton Castle in 1344.¹⁹ Like his father, the younger Thomas had a successful military career serving in the Scottish Marches and also became Constable of nearby Norham Castle in 1345.²⁰ The construction of the former quadrangular castle at Heaton is often attributed to this Thomas Grey, particularly since it appears to have been similar in form and construction to the castles at Ford and Chillingham (the latter was later held by the Greys in the 15th century) which were licensed in 1338 and 1344 respectively.²¹ Many noble families were inspired to build new castles and fortified houses in the border lands following Edward III's victory at the nearby battle of Haildon Hill (2 miles north-west of Berwick) in 1333. If there had been a defensible house or castle of sorts at Heaton prior to the construction of the quadrangular castle, it may have been incorporated into the new building, although it is perhaps more likely that it was completely replaced.

According to Dodds, a third Thomas Grey (1359–1400), son of the above Thomas, exchanged Heaton Castle for that at Wark in 1398 but the recipient, Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmorland, did not settle at Heaton Castle and left it shortly after the exchange, allowing Grey to later repossess it while retaining Wark.²² A further Sir Thomas Grey (1384–1415) is listed as the owner and occupant of 'Heton' Castle in the *Nomina Castrorum et Fortaliciozum infra Comitatum Northumbriae*, a document prepared to inform Henry V of those who would be responsible for the defences in the Scottish Borders prior to his invasion of France in the same year. This Sir Thomas Grey became infamous for his part in the Southampton Plot, along with Richard of Conisborough, third Earl of Cambridge, and Henry, third Baron Scrope of Masham. The conspirators plotted the assassination of Henry V and his replacement by Edmund Mortimer, fifth Earl of March, but Mortimer confessed the plot to Henry and the conspiracy failed. Thomas was executed at Southampton on 8th August 1415 and the subsequent inquisition logged details of Grey's confiscated property: Heaton was described as 'the castle and manor of Heton with appurtenances, held by military service, rendering to the Lord bishop 20s yearly, by quarterly payments, for castle ward'.²³ Thomas' brother John (died *circa* 1420/21) took custody of his estates in 1415 and subsequently passed them to his nephew, Sir Ralph Grey (1406–42/3), when he came of age. At some point between 1415 and 1440 Ralph Grey's son, also Ralph (*circa* 1427–64), acquired Chillingham Castle which then became the main family seat.²⁴ Heaton Castle was subsequently retained as part of the Chillingham estate. Upon the death of Sir Ralph, the estate passed to his son, Thomas Grey (1457–98), who was a minor at the time and received licence to enter his father's lands in 1473.²⁵

Anglo-Scottish peace was broken once again in September 1496 when King James IV of Scotland invaded England in support of, and accompanied by, Perkin Warbeck, the pretender who sought to claim the English throne. The Scottish troops, led by their king, crossed the border at Coldstream on the 21st of September and immediately began to attack English strongholds. Contemporary accounts describe how James paid miners and masons to demolish Heaton Castle (recorded as 'Hetoune') on the 24th and 25th of September, an operation which was curtailed when James failed to gain expected support in Northumberland and the approach of the English, in superior numbers, forced his retreat.²⁶ Subsequent accounts of the condition of Heaton Castle, particularly one of 1561, indicate that it was for the most part left a ruin.²⁷

The 16th century

Thomas Grey was succeeded by his son, another Ralph Grey (1479–1507), who was licensed to enter his father's lands in 1499.²⁸ He and Heaton are mentioned in the 'Survey of Tevedale and the Mense', completed in 1509, which was a list of all the fortifications in and around 'the Mense' (an area along the north bank of the Tweed) intended to determine its defensibility in the event of an invasion. Heaton (recorded as 'Heton'), is listed under the ownership of the Bishops of Durham and leased to one 'Raffe Gray', although Ralph Grey had in fact died in 1507.²⁹ Grey was, in any case, probably an absentee landlord while the principal inhabitant, or officer and tenant, of Heaton in 1509 was Raffe Candlelyng. The survey also recorded the presence of 20 men capable of fighting.³⁰ The presence of an officer and a garrison, albeit small, suggests that part of the castle at least might still have been extant and habitable at the time, despite the Scottish attack and attempted demolition in 1496.

The Treaty of Perpetual Peace, signed in 1502, and confirmed again in 1509, temporarily brought relative peace to the Marches but tension arose again in 1511 when a Scottish merchant and privateer, Andrew Barton, was mortally wounded during an encounter with an English fleet. In 1512 James IV of Scotland renewed the 'auld alliance' between France and Scotland, promising to invade England if Henry VIII moved against Louis XII. Consequently, when Henry invaded France in May the following year, James in turn entered England, crossing the Tweed near Coldstream on the 22nd August. The Scottish troops besieged nearby Norham Castle and continued south-east to capture and reduce the castles at Ford and Etal³¹ (see Fig 1). Thomas Howard, the Earl of Surrey and Henry's Lieutenant-General in the North, had the responsibility of defending the country in Henry's absence. He mustered troops at Pontefract in late August and marched north to meet James, gathering more troops as he went. On the 7th of September James encamped on Flodden Hill, a strong defensible position as the English, now within range, realised. Rather than attack the Scots in that position, Surrey and his son, also Thomas, the Lord Admiral, divided their troops and led them northwards to attack the Scots from the rear. The Earl of Surrey crossed the River Till at Twizel Bridge, below Twizel Castle, to the north-west of Heaton. The second division, led by the Lord Admiral, forded the river further to the south, perhaps, as some historians have suggested, at Heaton.³² James' response to the English manoeuvre was to move to Branxton Hill, approximately 3 miles south-west of Castle Heaton (see Fig 1), where battle took place on the 9th September 1513 (the battle was originally known as the Battle of Branxton Hill but was later renamed the Battle of Flodden).³³

Some historians have suggested that Heaton Castle was subject to an attack by the Scots as part of their campaign to destroy the castles at Wark, Norham, Ford and Etal during their expedition in September 1513.³⁴ Goodwin (2013), for example, states that the castle had not been repaired following the Scottish campaign of 1496 and was, therefore, vulnerable, but for the same reason Heaton was probably only thinly inhabited, if at all, and posed little or no threat in 1513.³⁵ The route the Scottish troops took from Norham to Etal and Ford would certainly have led them close to Heaton (see Fig 1), and they might have flushed out the garrison mentioned in 1509, if it was still there, but there

appears to be no real evidence of a full-scale attack on the castle. The Greys had by then made Chillingham their main residence and stronghold, and may have been disinclined to expend large amounts of resources on Heaton Castle, particularly following the Treaty of Perpetual Peace,³⁶ other than to maintain the small garrison mentioned in 1509.

After Ralph Grey's death in 1507 the estate had passed to his son, Thomas (1503–17). Sir Robert Ellerker initially managed the estate during Thomas' minority, but when Thomas died at the age of 14, the estate passed to his great uncle, Edward Grey (*circa* 1465–1531). When Edward died, the estate was inherited by his son Ralph (*circa* 1529–64), another minor, who did not come of age until *circa* 1545.³⁷

In 1541 the castle was subject to an inspection by Sir Robert Bowes and Sir Ralph Ellerker as part of the Survey of the East and Middle Marches. This document describes the site as '... the ruynous walls of an olde castle lykwyse rased and casten downe by the king of Scottes in the warre aforesaid and bothe the said castell and towne br of thinerytaunce of ... Graye of Chyllingham now beinge a chylde wthin age and warde to the kings mats. A great p'te of the vawtes and walls of the said castell be yet standinge without any fouffes or flores. And the repayringe of the same as yt is estemed well amounte unto two hundreth m'ks or nere thereabouts'.³⁸ This account suggests that some of the walls and vaulted parts of the castle still remained, despite the attack of 1496 and subsequent degradation. The child alluded to is almost certainly Ralph Grey, mentioned above, whose minority might help to explain the lack of inclination, or power, to repair the buildings at Heaton around this time.

Dodds states, without reference, that the Greys acquired the freehold of Heaton Castle from the Bishops of Durham in 1559³⁹ which is possible since this is the date when the bishopric lost some of its secular powers under the Elizabethan Religious Settlement. It is unlikely, however, that very much would have changed at Heaton as a result since the prince-bishops had been leasing it to the Greys since the late 13th century who in turn had leased it to tenants from the mid-15th century. Two years later 'Heton' Castle was described in the Survey Book of Northamptonshire and Northumberland as 'the scite of a fayre castle decayed, which was destroyed by the Scots in the tyme of Kinge Henry Seventh and never syne repaired, so that there remayneth no buildinge save ye vaults of ye same and a dwelling house for ye fermor, and a barnekyn'. The destruction of the castle by the Scots is presumably a reference to the 1496 attack by James IV.⁴⁰ Heaton Castle is again described in a manuscript report on a survey of border castles and defences which, although undated, is probably of *circa* 1570.⁴¹ The manuscript includes a drawing of the castle which shows a ruined north range and the east, west and south curtain walls of the square courtyard of a former quadrangular castle (Fig 3). The south wall is shown with a large central entrance, without gatehouse, and a lion rampant, the escutcheon of the Grey family which was in use in the early 14th century, is depicted on the south-west corner tower, possibly indicating that this was the lord's tower or apartments, as at Warkworth Castle. Alternatively, the lion emblem might simply have been placed on this tower to be seen on the approach to the castle from the south and west. Within the courtyard, several buildings are also depicted, some roofed, others apparently ruined.

Beneath the drawing the following description appears:

'The house or castell of Heton haith bene an pleasannt and beawtifull buildinge, in mannor square with goodlie Towers and Turrettes as is yett remaininge the Lyons court on the west side thair of the south coyne or cornor, and on the northe syde or pairte one mention of an vawte that a hondreth horsse may stande in with an nombre of shelles and walles that haith been glorious bewldniges and howsinge nowe rewinous and all in decaie'.⁴²

The mention of a vault capable of holding a hundred horses might refer to the vaulted building which is the subject of this report. However, its orientation is not consistent with a situation 'on the north side' as described in the manuscript, nor, in its present form, is it large enough for such a number of horses. The account does not make it clear whether the structure was part of the 14th-century castle or a later addition or adaptation.

A further mention of Heaton at about this time appears in the 1584 survey by the Border Commission for Elizabeth I in which it was described as 'decaied by warrs and by means aforesaid' but also as 'a verye fit and convenient place to defend the country and annoy the enemye'. The commissioners estimated that it would cost £560 to restore the buildings and a further £300 to equip it to accommodate a garrison of 50 horsemen,⁴³ 'but by whome to be repaired we cannot learne'.⁴⁴ The commissioners stated that the castle belonged to Sir Thomas Grey, although in fact Ralph Grey (*circa* 1550–1623) then held Heaton, and the Commissioners suggested that the Greys had little or no interest in maintaining the castle at this time.⁴⁵

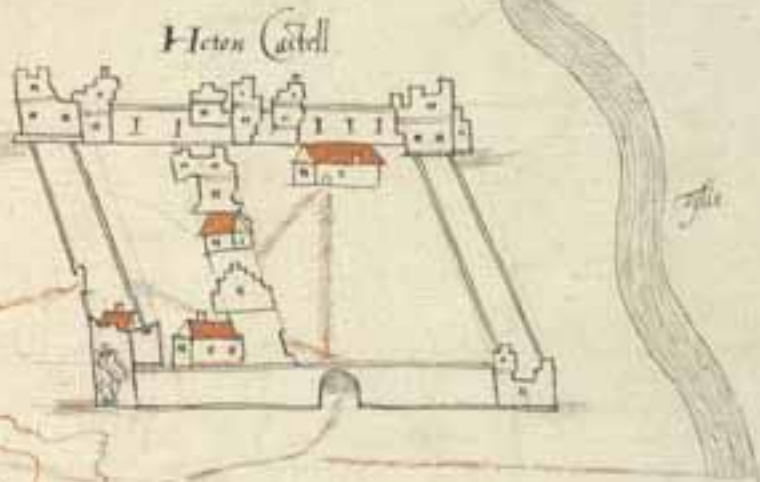
Heaton was vulnerable to raids by reiving clans throughout the remainder of the 16th century, some accounts of which are recorded in the Calendar of Border Papers compiled between 1579 and 1590.⁴⁶ In 1587, for example, John Rotherford, 'of the Toftes', was accused of stealing four 'kye' and an ox from Heaton.⁴⁷ Given these accounts and the position of the settlement so close to the Scottish border, it might be no surprise to discover that a defensible structure, such as a bastle, had been established at Heaton. Dodds states that, following the Union of the Crowns in 1603, the castle buildings were taken down and the stone used to build a farmhouse and associated farm buildings.⁴⁸ No primary documentary evidence for the demolition of the castle and construction of a farmhouse at this time has been identified during this research, but the relative cessation of border strife following the Union might have obviated the need for a defensive structure.

The 17th and 18th centuries

In 1623 the manor of Heaton passed to William Grey (1593–1674), first Lord Grey of nearby Wark Castle, and the manor continued to follow the line of the Greys of Wark who also held Chillingham until the death of Ford Grey, third Lord of Wark and Earl Tankerville, in 1701 brought the male line to a close.⁴⁹ Lady Mary Grey (died 1710), only daughter and heiress to the estate, married Charles Bennett, Lord Ossulton (died 1722), who later took the title of Earl of Tankerville.⁵⁰ The Chillingham Estate then followed the

The Castell or Maner of Heaton

with in the County of Northumberland of the County Palatinate of Durham with the members



This house or Castell of Heaton hath

here an pleasant and beautiful garden in maner square with goodlie Towers and Currets as yet remaininge the Lyons Court on the west side tharof the south corne or corner, and on the other side a quiete and situation of an water that a hundreth horse may stande in with an hundred filled and walled that hath the glorious headenger and headenger were vermond and all in Downe

Also this Maner or Castell of Heaton hath belongeth and Curre Duke of Northumberland by right

Bennett line until 1931. A survey of all Lord Ossulton's land and manors, undertaken in 1711, lists Thomas Younghusbands as the main occupant and tenant at Heaton. It includes a drawing (Fig 4) of the settlement which appears to show nine houses, but the drawing is difficult to interpret and not sufficiently accurate to allow confident comparisons with the buildings which stand today. A large castellated structure of three storeys and an attached single-storeyed building with a pitched roof depicted to the south-east of the hamlet might, perhaps, have been a vestige of the last remaining corner tower of the castle. This structure is similar in some respects to a castellated tower with an attached wing which now stands some 50m to the south-west of the vaulted building. However, this standing building is probably 19th-century in date, was extensively remodelled in 1996, and is probably no more than a conscious echo of that shown on the drawing. It is not possible to accurately identify the vaulted building, the subject of this report, on the 1711 drawing, suggesting perhaps that the drawing is inaccurate in terms of the buildings' positions. Given the orientation of the River Till and the road on the plan, the vaulted structure should be in the north-eastern corner of the farmstead, but the buildings depicted there (one of which might be of the right length and height) are on a different alignment running east to west. Alternatively, it is possible that the vaulted structure was, for some reason, simply not included in the drawing.



Figure 4: Drawing from a survey of all Lord Ossulton's land and manors undertaken in 1711 (NRO 4206/12 © Northumberland Archives. Reproduced with permission of the Tankerville family).

In 1715 John Warburton and John Horsley (author of *Britannia Romana*) undertook a survey of the ruined towers of Northumberland wherein Heaton Castle is included, implying that recognisable remains of the castle (perhaps the castellated building depicted in 1711) still survived at that time. They described Heaton as 'a village of 40 houses' (far more than shown on the 1711 drawing) 'in which is an ancient pile belonging to ye Lord Osleston being the [most] ancient bilding that lord hath'.⁵¹ Fifty-four years later, Armstrong's map of 1769 showed 'Heaton' as a small group of buildings located on a hill or mound; but 'ruins' are not marked at Heaton as they are at other nearby ruined castles such as Norham and Etal, suggesting that those at Heaton had been removed by this date.⁵² The scale of the map is too small to allow any accurate identification of the vaulted building.

The 19th century

Research by the Northumberland History Committee, published in 1922, suggests that John Grey (died 1817) resided and was the main tenant at Heaton during the early 19th century. This branch of the Grey family were distant, lesser relations of those of Wark, hailing from nearby Milfield and Long Horseley which was once held by William Grey (1593-1674).⁵³

The first definite description of the vaulted building at Heaton appears in 1823; the antiquary, William Hutchinson stated in *The History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham* that the building was in use as a stable with stands for cattle and with a granary above, and that the building was located within the estate held by Lord Tankerville of Chillingham.⁵⁴ Twenty years later, the 1843 tithe map (Fig 5) did not show the vaulted building in any detail and in this depiction its outline appears somewhat shorter than at present, with separate buildings to the south-east and north. But the depiction of buildings on the map is rudimentary and the appearance of the vaulted building therein should perhaps be treated with suspicion. John Grey is listed as the occupant of Old Heaton Farm and the apportionment describes a mixture of arable, 'old pasture' and 'good land' amounting to a total of 935 acres (378.4 ha), but these are not sub-divided into a numbered schedule. In 1851 the census recorded George Grey (presumably the son of the above John Grey) as the tenant farmer at Old Heaton Farm, employing twelve men and women and six boys.⁵⁵ George Grey was still the tenant in 1861 but by then he only employed nine men and three boys.⁵⁶

The vaulted building at Heaton (labelled 'Old Heaton') is depicted in more detail on the first edition OS map surveyed in 1860 (Fig 6).⁵⁷ This shows a projection on the south-west side (the turret and stairs) and four projections to the north-east side: the two present buttresses and two further projections no longer extant. This map appears to show a small walled enclosure to the north-eastern side of the south buttress and the central buttress is shown as having a small extension to its south corner, neither of which are discernible today. At the north end of the building's north-east elevation the map shows a third projection, wide but narrow, extending to the north-east with a small enclosure to the north-east of it. A structure is also shown projecting from the north end of the south-west elevation. By the time of the OS revision in 1897 (Fig 7) an addition to the north-west elevation of the vaulted structure, extant at the time of writing (2014), had also been constructed.

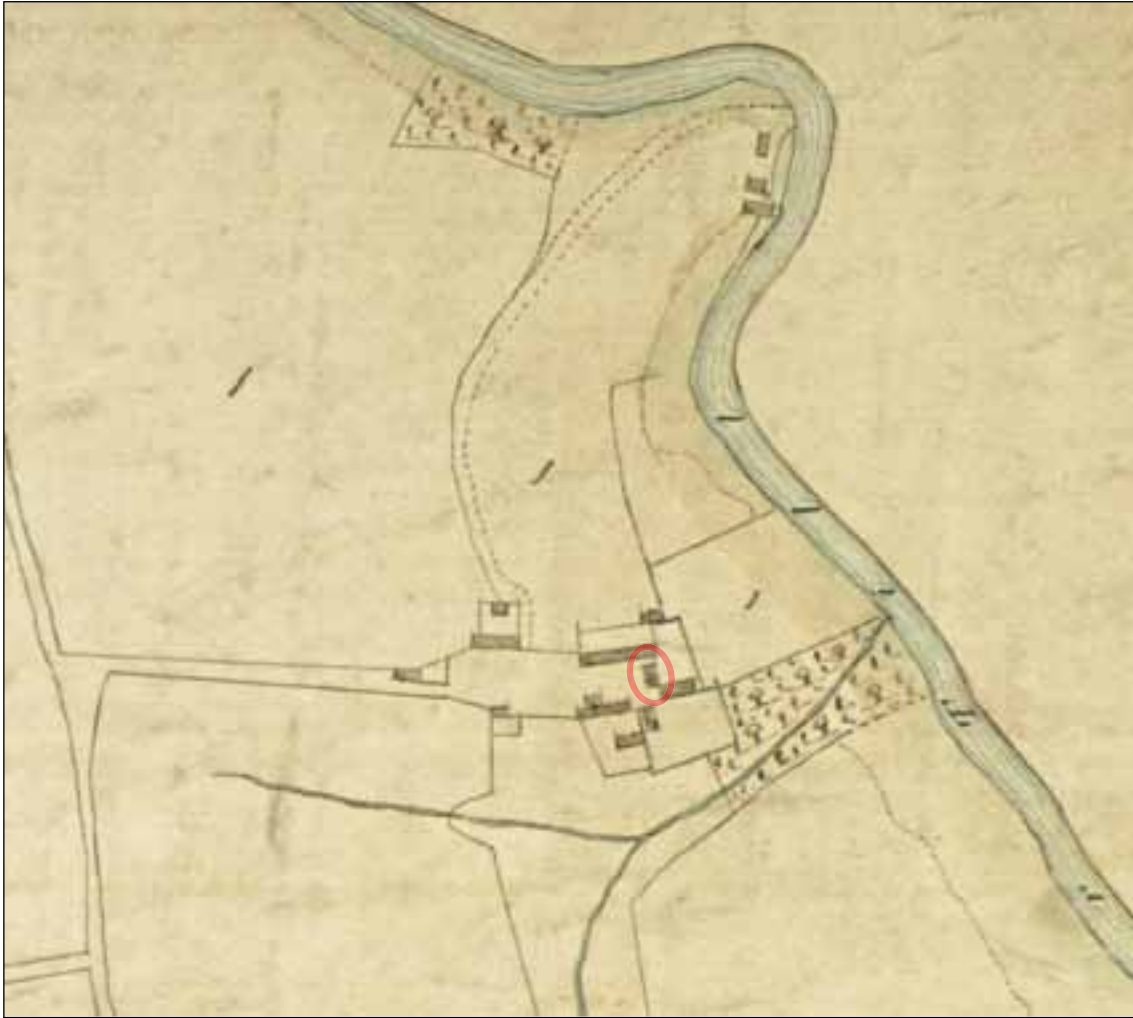


Figure 5: Extract from the 1843 tithe map of Castle Heaton (DT 228 © Northumberland Archives. Reproduced with permission of the Diocese of Newcastle).

The 1871 census for the parish of Cornhill lists Thomas Black as the main farmer and employer at 'Castle Heaton Farm'.⁵⁸ In 1881, however, the farmer was John Lumsden employing fifteen men and two boys⁵⁹ and Robert Wood, a retired butcher, was living at the main farm in Castle Heaton with his two sisters and brother in 1891.⁶⁰ In the same year the antiquarian Cadwallader Bates described a 'hideous boiler, used as a water tank, [which] has been set on the good fourteenth-century base of one of the projecting turrets', in an article for the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.⁶¹ This was presumably the turret projecting from the centre of the south-west elevation which retains stone supports for a cylindrical feature, since removed (see Description: 18th- and 19th-century alterations, below).

Occupancy, use and change in the 20th and 21st centuries

The 1901 and 1911 censuses both list John Robert Wood as the tenant farmer at Castle Heaton Farm and a number of other families as farm labourers, farm and domestic servants and horsemen, all residing at Castle Heaton.⁶² It is likely that John Robert was related to the previous tenant, Robert Wood, but the two do not appear in the

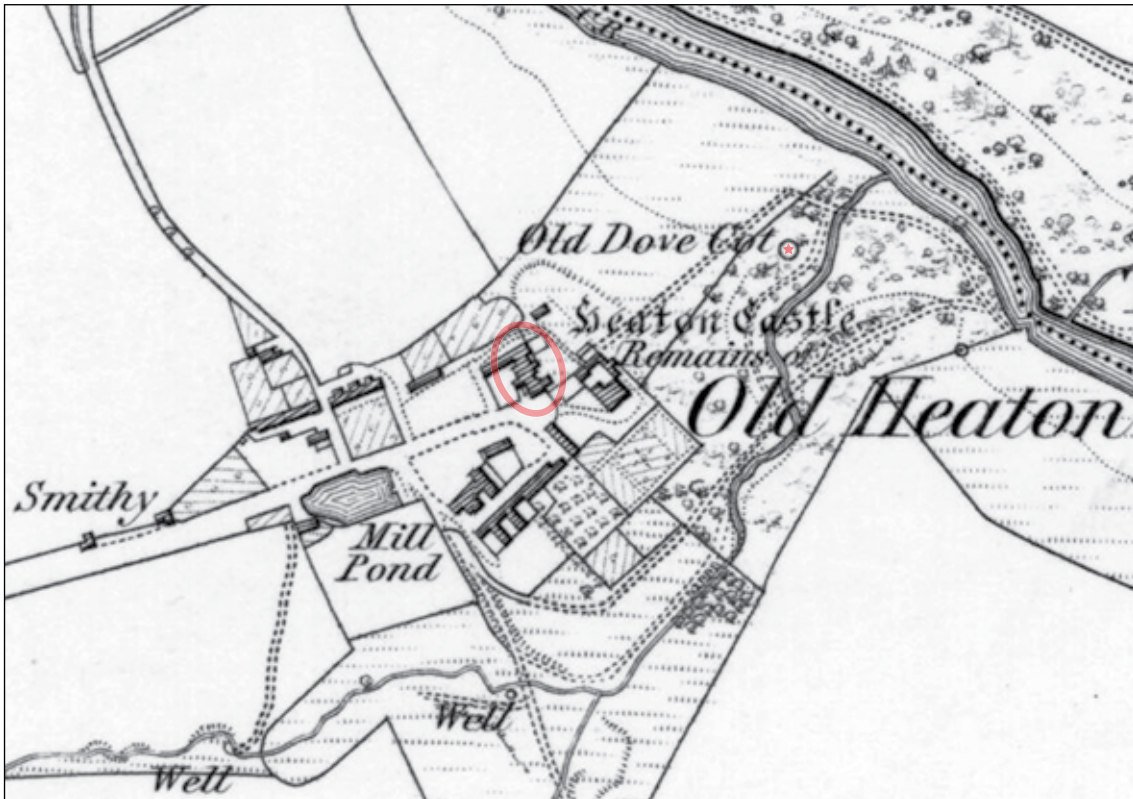


Figure 6: Extract from the 1866 (surveyed 1860) 6-inch OS map sheet X-NW.

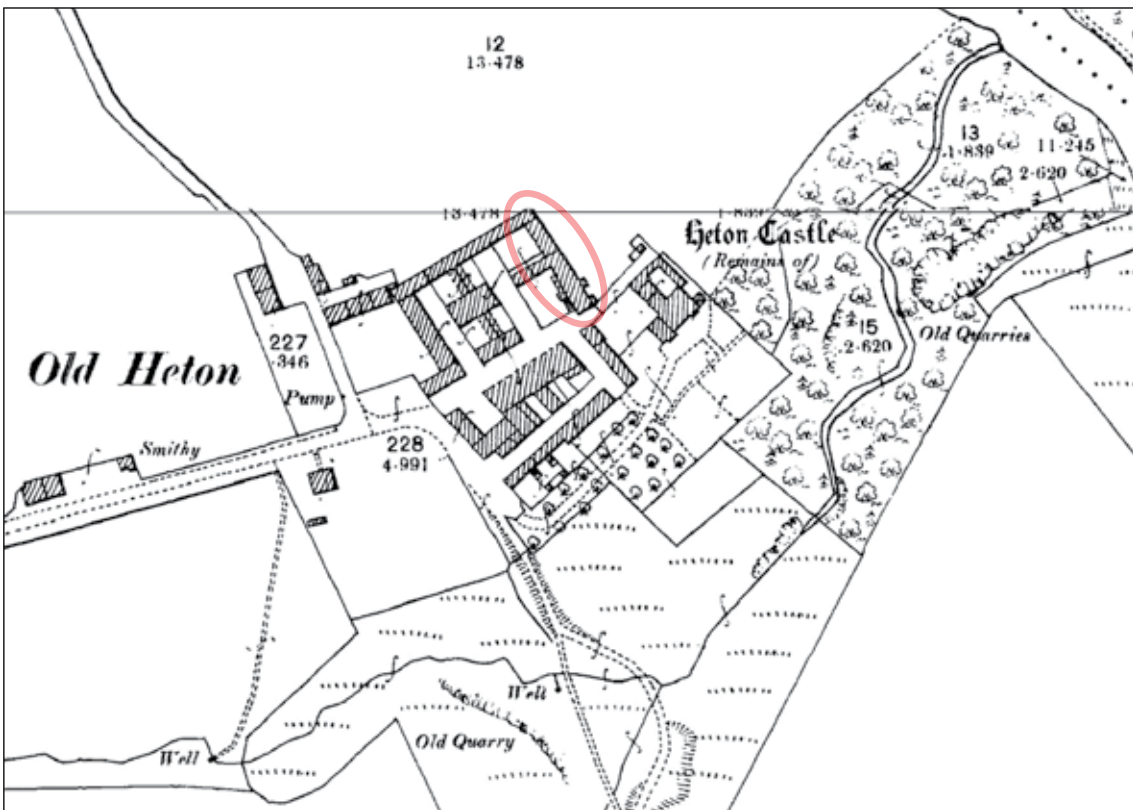


Figure 7: Extract from the 1899 (revised 1897) 25-inch OS map sheet X-NW.

same census and, therefore, their relationship is not recorded. Kelly's Directory of Northumberland for 1914 lists Lord Tankerville as the Lord of the Manor and John Robert Wood as the tenant farmer at Heaton.⁶³ However, in July 1913 Castle Heaton was advertised for sale by auction along with other Chillingham estate land. The sales particulars describe a farmhouse and farm homestead, the latter incorporating three stables, nine feeding pens, one byre, eleven folds, cart shed, implement shed, dwelling house, buildings at the mill and twelve cottages.⁶⁴ It is unclear from the description what function the vaulted building was serving at this time and the accompanying plan shows a wider extension attached to the south-west elevation (since removed). Heaton was sold in December 1913 by the Honourable Arthur Fitzgerald Baron Kinnaird and the Honourable Frederick Fitzgerald to Charles Mitchell of Pallinsburn (a major in the Regiment of Grenadier Guards) and who in turn became the new landlord of the property.⁶⁵ It is, therefore, presumed that the Fitzgeralds bought the property at auction earlier that year. The Berwickshire Naturalist Club, an organisation set up in 1831 to investigate natural history and antiquities in the county, visited Castle Heaton in June 1914 and described the farm buildings as being modern with the exception of the vaulted building which was then in use as a stable with a granary above. They also reported being shown a 'deep draw-well, disused, on the north-east of the farm buildings', by the tenant farmer.⁶⁶

Castle Heaton Farm, along with Stickle Heaton Farm, was sold by Charles Mitchell in August 1921 to John Robert Wood, who was already resident and tenant at the farm,⁶⁷ and the large size of the complex at this time is clear from its depiction on the OS map revision of 1922 (Fig 8).⁶⁸ In 1927 the tithe for Castle Heaton was altered and the new apportionment indicated that Mr J H Wood held the farm at that time; the accompanying plan shows that a number of buildings had also been added to the farm complex.⁶⁹ In May 1941 Castle Heaton Farm was sold to the Lazard Brothers and Company, but an agreement of the same date suggests that Mr Wood was retained as the tenant.⁷⁰ The tenancy agreement, made on the 13th May 1941, valued the land of 845.420 acres (342 ha) at a yearly rental of £1,293. An accompanying plan shows a farmhouse, cottages and associated buildings, but the individual buildings are not described in any detail.⁷¹ The tenancy agreement with Wood was terminated in 1963 following an agreement to sell part of the property to Mr Michael Langhorne Astor.⁷² Mr Astor died before the sale was completed but it was finalised shortly after his death.

Cartographic evidence indicates that between 1957 and 1964⁷³ a complex of 19th-century cattle yards and sheds to the west of the vaulted building was roofed over (Fig 9). The vaulted building was inspected by OS field investigators in 1955 and 1967 and their findings were recorded on three National Archaeological Record antiquity cards (see Appendix 1).⁷⁴ A simple block plan of the building was drawn during the 1955 visit which shows the building with the same footprint as at present and the annotations indicate a rampart, an upper-level doorway to the rampart and a lower-level arrow slit. Two wells were also noted. In 1967 the building was described as a large vaulted stable measuring 70 feet by 17 feet (21.33m x 5.18m) and the lack of associated castle earthworks was also noted. The site of one well, situated approximately 11m to the north-east of the vaulted building (at NT 9012 4192), was also identified in 1967, with guidance from the tenant, Mr Clark. This was presumably the same deep, disused well



Figure 8: Extract from the 1924 (revised 1922) 25-inch OS map sheet X-NW.

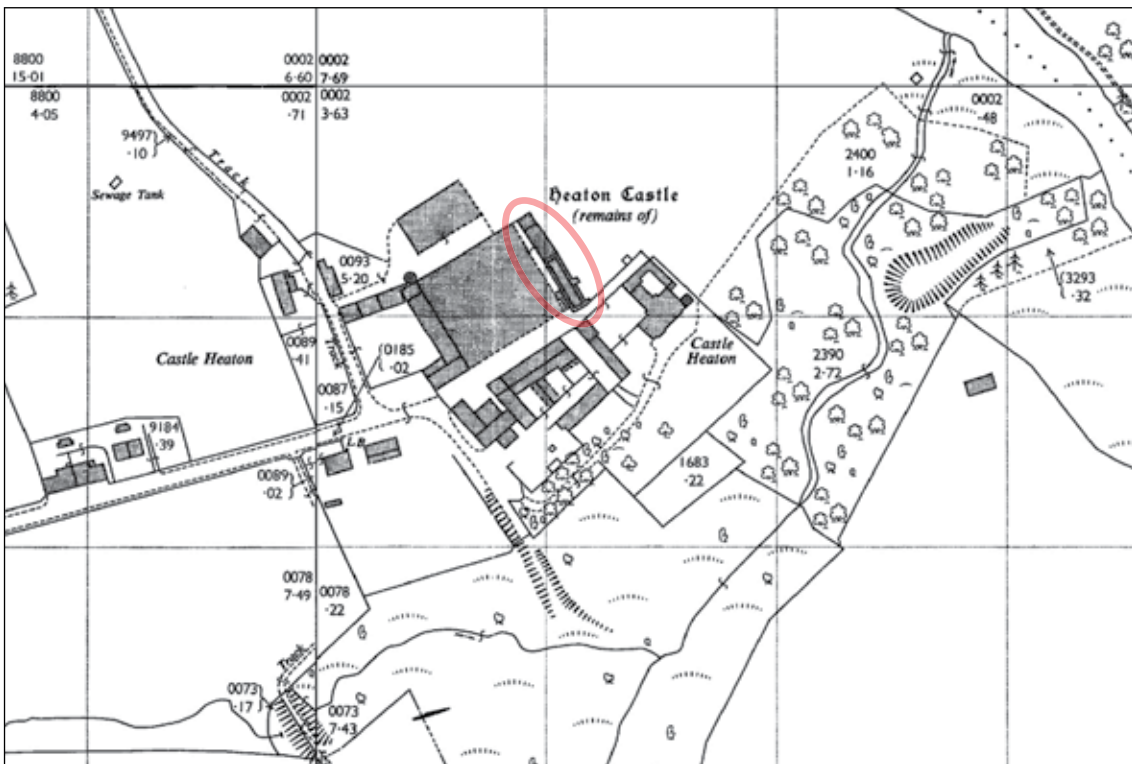


Figure 9: Extract from the 1964 25-inch OS map (© Crown copyright and database right 2014. All rights reserved).

seen 50 years earlier by the Berwickshire Naturalists but any physical evidence for it now has since been lost beneath recent landscape improvement works.

The Lazard Brothers and Company and the executors of Michael Astor sold Heaton Mill to Robert and Suzanne Yates in February 1985.⁷⁵ Subsequently in December 1986, Judith Caroline Trail Astor, widow of Michael Astor, established a trust to manage the beneficial interest within the Castle Heaton estate, the trustees being the Honourable Nathaniel Charles Jacob Rothschild and Joan Shorter.⁷⁶ In April 1990 Castle Heaton was sold by the Lazard Brothers and the trustees to Sedgefield Holdings Limited which is a company registered on the British Virgin Islands. The company undertook some restoration of the buildings and leased the farm house as holiday accommodation.⁷⁷ Castle Heaton Farm was sold to the Honourable James William Eustace Percy in March 2003 who in turn sold it to the current owner, Penmar Farming Limited, in March 2012.⁷⁸

DESCRIPTION OF THE VAULTED BUILDING

The two-storeyed, vaulted building at Castle Heaton is located on the eastern side of the present farmyard and is aligned north-west to south-east (Fig 10). The building is about 26.9m by 7.16m externally and 25m by 5.2m internally with a tunnel-vaulted ground-floor chamber and single open room above. It displays many of the characteristics of a bastle or strong house, namely a robust, stone-built dwelling with limited points of access raised above a byre. Although it is not dissimilar to the examples at Akeld (described in 1541 as a 'bastle or fortlet') and Pressen, it is not a typical bastle, due to its great length. The vaulted building at Castle Heaton, for the most part, probably dates from the 16th century, but it does incorporate earlier fabric thought to be the only upstanding remains of the 14th-century Heaton Castle, and it is possible that the vault itself originally formed part of one of the walls or ranges of the quadrangular castle. Alterations were made to the structure in the late 18th and/or 19th century including the addition of an extension to the north-west elevation, a new external stair and the reconstruction, and re-roofing, of the first floor.

The following section will discuss the evidence for the development of the building within four identified phases: the remains of the castle, the vault, adaptations in the 18th and 19th centuries and more recent changes. The measured survey and rectified photographs which formed part of the analysis of the structure are provided as Figures 16, 20, 24 and 26, and as Appendices 2, 3 and 4.



Figure 10: The vaulted building at Castle Heaton from the south (DPI56882 © English Heritage, photograph: Alun Bull).

The remains of the 14th-century castle

As described above, the castle at Heaton was probably constructed during the first half of the 14th century, at a time of ongoing Anglo-Scottish strife when castle building and enlargement on the English side of the border was prolific. Courtyard or quadrangular castles were popular in the north of England at this time, as they were throughout the country, and they generally followed a regionally distinctive pattern with a roughly rectangular plan, corner towers and curtain walls, sometimes with projecting interval turrets, or ranges around a courtyard. Further south, English castles were, by the early 14th century, increasingly built with comfort in mind and as a symbol of wealth, status and power, rather than for defensive purposes – something which is demonstrated by the nature of their outer walls which tended to be thinner than those of previous centuries. But this was not the case in Northumberland where proximity to the hostile Scottish border meant that defence was still a key concern. All that survives at Heaton, however, is an enigmatic fragment of a much larger complex, the nature of which is known mainly from the drawing of *circa* 1570 – the only known depiction of the castle prior to its reduction. The drawing (see Fig 3) shows a quadrangular castle with a semi-ruinous north range with windows, corner towers and central turrets and south, east and west curtain walls around a courtyard. The south curtain wall is shown with a large round-headed central entrance without a gatehouse and a smaller entrance is shown roughly in the centre of the west curtain wall. The courtyard has large towers at the south-east and south-west corners, the latter bearing a massive representation of the Greys' rampant lion emblem, apparently carved out of the stone (the 'Lion's Tower'). A similar emblem representing the Percy family appears on the Lord's apartments at Warkworth Castle and this is thought to date from the 14th century when the castle was held by that family. Three extant and detached buildings, with pitched roofs, are shown within the courtyard, as are the ruins of two or three more, and a roofed building also appears within or immediately behind the south-west corner tower. The form of Heaton Castle, as depicted in the drawing, is very similar to that of the castles at Ford and Chillingham which were licensed in 1338 and 1344 respectively.

It is difficult to identify a direct correlation between the vaulted range and any of the elements shown in the drawing of *circa* 1570, although the small projecting rectangular turrets and narrow slit openings shown along the north range of the castle are similar to parts of the surviving building. The description which accompanies the drawing refers to a vault in which a hundred horses may stand and, as discussed in the previous section, it is tempting to equate this with the vault (allowing for a certain amount of exaggeration with regard to size and/or the possible truncation of the vault at some later stage). However, the description seems to place the vault within the north range while, because of its position and orientation (north-west to south-east), the present vaulted building seems to fit better on the west side of the courtyard, an hypothesis supported in part by the position of the well seen by the Berwickshire Naturalists in 1914 and recorded by the OS field investigators in 1967. The castle must have incorporated a well within its walls and if the well which was observed in 1914 and recorded in 1967 was medieval in origin (it was not shown on any of the 19th-century OS maps), it may strengthen the case for a courtyard to the north-east of the present building (see Setting: The position and orientation of the castle section below).⁷⁹

A substantial fragment of early fabric can be detected in the south-western elevation of the vaulted building which is thicker, at 1.06m, than the other three sides of the vaulted chamber (which are only about 0.88 to 0.95m thick). In form and plan this earlier material may belong to a portion of the south-west curtain wall of the quadrangular castle, including the stump of a square interval turret projecting south-west, and possibly a fragment of stone rampart and a buttress. At first-floor level the south-west elevation shares the same form of construction, but is narrower at roughly 0.65m although this may be accounted for by the cutting back of the wall face to accommodate 19th-century additions since demolished (see 18th- and 19th-century alterations section below).



Figure 11: The south-west elevation of the vaulted building (© English Heritage, photograph: Clare Howard).

Externally, the early section of the south-west wall is constructed of large, roughly-squared and coursed stone blocks, some of which have been substantially weathered, indicative of their age (Fig 11). The central section (6.7m long) of this south-west elevation projects forward with, at its north end, a splayed return to the main wall face. The turret in turn projects 2.2m from the southern end of the central projection and is 2.8m wide with a 3.1m return to the main wall face to the south. The turret has been reduced in height and has probably been filled with rubble which now also forms a ragged cap. However, the turret once evidently contained a chamber, or perhaps a vice, as there is a small but fairly well-formed slit or loop, with lintel and sill, to the right side of the turret's north-west flank (Fig 12). There is also what might be a ragged joint in the south-west elevation which might indicate partial rebuilding at some point, or the existence of a former projection. Similar turrets survive at Chillingham Castle where the



Figure 12: Turret on the south-west elevation of the vaulted building (DPI56908 © English Heritage, photograph: Alun Bull).

closest comparable example is roughly 3m by 4m in plan. The Chillingham examples once contained stairs but elsewhere, similar towers, such as Bolton Castle in North Yorkshire, have contained garderobes, although this use is unlikely at Castle Heaton if indeed the wall was a rampart or curtain wall. The turret has a hipped plinth, almost a batter, on the north-west, south-west and south-east sides which continues along the central projection and there is clear evidence that it once continued along the remainder of the main wall to the north, although here it has been cut back where the gabled ends of a sequence of two other buildings or ranges (both demolished) butted against the wall at this point.

The shallower but longer projection to the north of the turret also has a splayed opening within its splayed return, now blocked. The upper part of the projection, which terminates at a 45-degree slope meeting the eaves of the vaulted building, and possibly its splayed return, appear to have been rebuilt as the stonework is of a darker colour than lower down and is less weathered (Fig 13). This rebuild might have been to accommodate a flue associated with a fireplace on the first floor of the vaulted building



Figure 13: The projecting wall on the south-west elevation of the vaulted building (DPI56896 © English Heritage, photograph: Alun Bull).

(see The vaulted building section below), as suggested by previous investigators.⁸⁰ The sloping top edge might have been one side of pointed coping along the top of a curtain wall and the north and south sections of the main wall also have a sloping upper edge, which is similar to sections of the curtain walls at Chillingham Castle. If the slope did indeed serve this purpose, it is possible that the 19th-century first-floor windows are in fact formed from the crenels of a formerly battlemented wall. Alternatively, the central projection might simply be a long buttress, reinforcing this part of the former west curtain wall. The masonry of the main wall to the north of the central projection has been badly weathered, eroded and cut back where two successive, later gabled buildings have been butted against it (see 18th- and 19th-century alterations below) and the upper part has probably been rebuilt. It does, however, retain a slit opening at the northern end of the ground floor level, which is more convincing as a loop with a well-formed lintel and sill (see Fig 13). Further south along the south-west elevation another projection from the main wall face appears, in part, to be of medieval masonry, although it has been altered, enlarged and adapted to carry a later flight of external steps up to the first-floor entrance. It is not possible to determine the original nature of this projection, but it might have been a further buttress or perhaps even another turret if it flanked and formed part of a gateway.

Internally there is evidence to suggest that the construction of the vault post-dates the building of the south-west wall. The collapse of the soffit and west jamb of an inserted opening in the centre of the south-west elevation has revealed what appears to be a north-east face of well-dressed stone extending behind the rubble core that fills the void between itself and the spring of the vault (Fig 14). The quality of the wall-face finish



Figure 14: The dressed-stone wall face revealed behind the collapsed soffit and jamb of the opening in the centre of the south-west wall (DPI56931 © English Heritage, photograph: Alun Bull).

suggests that it was originally exposed and visible as there would be no need for such quality if the wall face was never intended to be seen. Also, the opening in the splayed return of the central projection, mentioned above, does extend through the present wall thickness to the interior but is pinched and angled midway, suggesting two-phases of wall construction – the original outer wall and the interior vault built against it.

Much of the first floor of the vaulted building was rebuilt in the late 18th and 19th centuries but, as discussed above, the south-west wall at this level appears to be part of the earlier castle phase. Internally this wall contains a number of straight joints. One of these is located 1m to the right of the present external doorway and aligns with the southern end of the central projecting section of wall, to which it probably relates, and the north-west side of the turret (Fig 15). A further straight joint, 7m to the right of the doorway, has a well-formed right-hand edge of quoins, suggesting a former wall end or window or door jamb against which infill walling of irregularly-coursed smaller stones, between the two straight joints, has been butted. Within this infill is a well-formed but blocked opening, 1.1m across, with a low head and large dressed jamb stones which



Figure 15: The south-west wall at first-floor level showing internal straight joints and blocking (DPI56959 © English Heritage, photograph: Alun Bull).

Peter Ryder identified as a fireplace.⁸¹ If so, it was inserted as part of the 16th-century construction of the vaulted bastle or stronghold which stands today and does not belong to the medieval phase. However, given the absence of surviving evidence for an associated flue, chimney or hood, an alternative explanation is that the opening was for a doorway leading onto the castle wall walk (also known as an allure) or to an intra-mural staircase within the south-west wall. Certainly the width of the south-west wall at this point, 1.8m, could have accommodated a narrow stair but there is no fabric evidence for the former existence of such a feature.

The vaulted building

It is known from contemporary accounts that Heaton Castle had been significantly degraded by the 16th century, following the Scottish attack of 1496, although it is not known for certain when the majority of the castle ruins were dismantled (see The remains of the 14th-century castle section above). Most of these accounts describe a vault or vaults as the principal surviving elements, although it is unlikely that the present vault at Castle Heaton is a remnant of the medieval castle – not least as it appears to have been constructed, as mentioned above, against the well-dressed face of a pre-existing wall. The vaulted building at Castle Heaton resembles nearby Akeld Bastle which has been attributed to the early 16th century and is known to have been in use by 1522.⁸² The internal, ground-floor dimensions of Akeld Bastle are 19m long x 7.3m wide whilst the Castle Heaton example is slightly longer at 25m long and 5.2m wide (Fig 16). Both are constructed of stone rubble with dressed stone quoins and have a ground-floor tunnel vault originally lit by narrow slit openings (now blocked). There are doorways with chamfered surrounds in the south ends of the south-west elevations of both buildings,

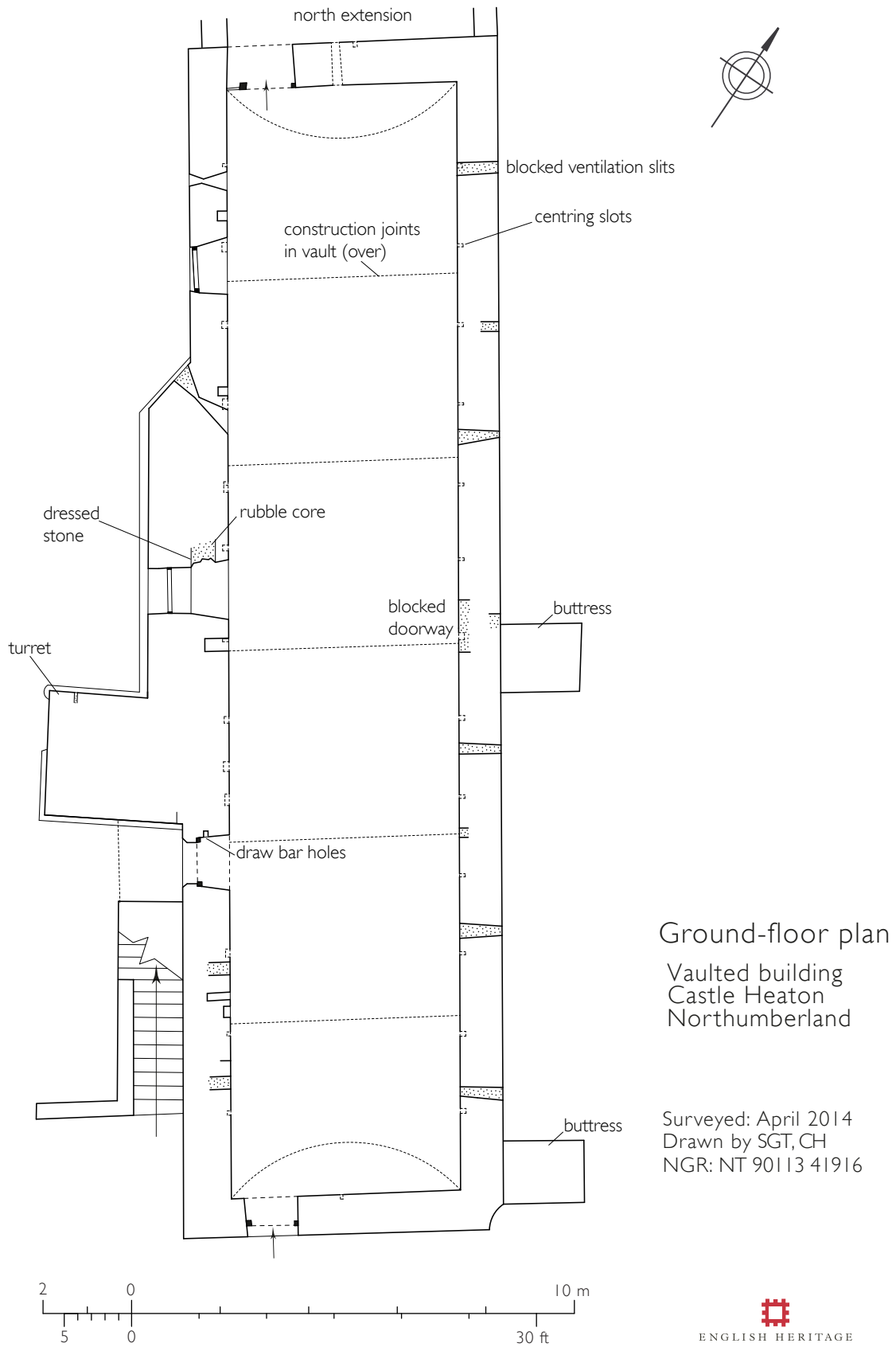


Figure 16: Ground-floor plan of the vaulted building, © English Heritage.

each with multiple draw-bar holes within the jambs to secure the doors in the event of an attack. In addition, the 1541 survey by Bowes and Ellerker states that Akeld bastle or stronghold was, like Heaton, held by the Grey family at that time, raising the possibility that the design of one might have influenced the design of the other.⁸³

Externally, the lower parts of the north-east elevation and most of the north-west elevation of the vaulted building at Castle Heaton appear contemporary with the vault and are of roughly-coursed, squared stone. The south-east elevation contains more rough rubble and stones of irregular sizes, particularly to its upper part, which may suggest a different phase of construction to the other walls, perhaps due to truncation,



Figure 17: The north-east wall of the vaulted building (DPI56884 © English Heritage, photograph: Alun Bull).

or rebuilding for some other reason. At ground-floor level the north-east wall contains (at least) six blocked ventilation slits and at first-floor level the upper part of the wall is stepped back, probably as rebuilt in the 19th century (Fig 17). Internally there is evidence for at least two more ventilation slits at the south end of the south-west wall and there is a further slit high the north-west wall, just below the apex of the vault.

The original entrance to the ground floor was a doorway in the south-west wall which has a surround of large chamfered ashlar blocks and an ashlar lintel (supplemented by a stone relieving arch visible internally), the latter now partially obscured by a later flight of steps. Stylistically, this entrance is typical of the 16th or early 17th century. The left jamb contains a pair of sockets, one above the other, for the ends of draw bars (Fig 18). The corresponding tunnels are lacking in the south jamb, possibly because they have been filled or because this jamb has been severely damaged, eroded and perhaps



Figure 18: The doorway in the south-west wall including draw-bar holes (DPI56936 © English Heritage, photograph: Alun Bull).

Figure 19: The tunnel-vaulted ground floor (DPI56937 © English Heritage, photograph: Alun Bull).



CROSS SECTION C-C'

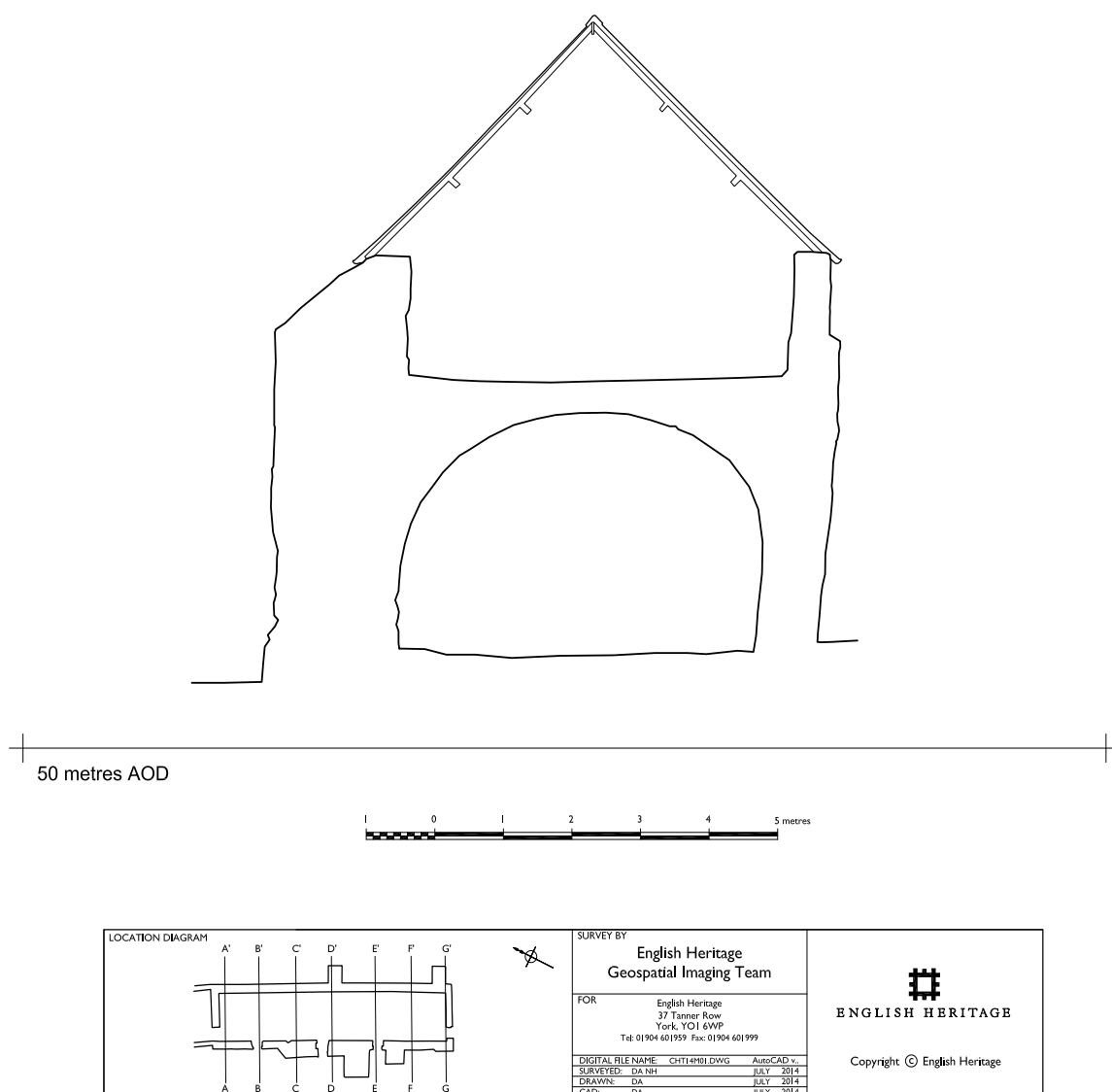


Figure 20: Section through the vaulted building, © English Heritage

reconstructed. There is also evidence, in the form of joints, of a blocked doorway in the centre of the north-east elevation but without a surviving surround this is difficult to date. The interior of the ground floor is a single long undivided chamber with a tunnel vault of stone; the asymmetrical nature of which (canted slightly to the north-east) might be the result of subsidence (Fig 19 and Fig 20). A sequence of evenly-spaced joints indicate that the vault was advanced in six construction phases and there are rows of corresponding rectangular putlog holes in the north-east and south-west walls for the timber centring used during its construction. There are also sockets in the north-east wall which do not have correspondents in the south-west wall and were probably for stall partitions. Three socketed pad stones are visible in the floor and probably served the same purpose. Much of the stone-cobbled floor is, however, covered with an overburden of soil, straw and other material of uncertain date which may conceal



Figure 21: The Y-shaped, possible mason's mark above a recess in the interior south-west wall (DPI56889 © English Heritage, photograph: Alun Bull).

further pad stones and other features. In the south-west wall there are a number of small recesses, perhaps for lamps, candles or other tools, some of which have shaped stone headers. The recess to the south end of the south-west wall contains a Y-shaped mark, possibly a mason's mark (Fig 21), and there is a shaped stone to the right hand side (north) of the collapsed opening in the centre of the south-west wall which may have been re-used from elsewhere.

Access to the first floor may, if in the bastle tradition, have originally been provided by a removable ladder. It is now via stone steps which ascend to the present top of the medieval turret onto which a doorway opens. This entrance is probably an 18th-century or early 19th-century adaption, since the brickwork arch which carries the flight above the ground-floor entrance appears to be of that date and the wall to the left of the doorway has been rebuilt while the wall to its right is not a well-formed jamb. However, just below the first-floor set back of the north-east wall, and towards its southern end, is a pair of truncated straight joints which might be the lower part of a blocked opening, possibly a further doorway (Fig 22). This raises the possibility that first-floor access might have originally been from the north-east side, away from the ground-floor cattle entrance, although this is not a common arrangement for bastles.



Figure 22: The possible blocked doorway in the north-east wall (DPI56873 © English Heritage, photograph: Alun Bull).

As mentioned above, there are two straight joints in the south-west internal wall at first-floor level; 1m and 7m to the north of the doorway respectively (see Fig 15). The further of these contains quoins to its right hand side suggesting it may have formed the corner or straight joint of a wall or the jamb of a former window or door. Smaller stones to the left of the joint indicate a certain amount of rebuilding. It is possible that the section of wall between the joints is 16th-century infill between sections of medieval wall. The blocked opening with quoined sides in the centre of this infill, mentioned above, is stylistically typical of the 16th century and might, as posited by Peter Ryder,⁸⁴ have been a wide fireplace for an upper-floor dwelling.

At an unknown date, perhaps quite soon after the vault was constructed, the two external buttresses supporting the north-east wall, which lacked the solid thickness and strength of the south-west wall, appear to have been built in an attempt to stabilise the structure as it began to show signs of movement, as indicated internally by the structural cracks in the north-west wall and the asymmetry of the vault itself. The buttresses are not bonded with the wall face and have been slightly truncated and modified at the top.

18th- and 19th-century alterations

A number of alterations were made to the building in the late 18th and 19th centuries as the farmstead, of which it was part, expanded and evolved. By the early 19th century the two-storeyed vaulted building at Castle Heaton is known to have been in use as a stable with stands also for cattle and a granary above⁸⁵ and it was still serving this function a century later.⁸⁶

At ground-floor level there is a tall doorway on the left side of the south-east elevation which was most likely inserted during this period. It is possible that the upper part of this gable end was also rebuilt at the same time since the higher masonry is different in character, the blocks being smaller and less weathered than those below. Some of the upper blocks bear deep tool marks as does the heavy rectangular door lintel and upper jamb stones – something the lower masonry is lacking – and the quoins to the upper section of the south corner are neater than below. The door's high threshold, which might be a secondary modification, seems to suggest that horses were not led into the stables by this route, although the height of the lintel might indicate the contrary. The doorway is directly opposite that in the north-west end of the building which was probably inserted in the 19th century, forming a through passage to the side of the stalls. A mucking-out or pitching hole with thin timber lintel, a steeply-raked stone sill and timber door with a three-pane light above was also inserted in the centre of the south-west elevation during this period. A further window towards the west end of this wall has good stone quoins to the jambs (perhaps indicating greater age for this aperture) and a slender (and broken) stone lintel. Ragged joints below the jambs suggest that it was converted to a door at some point, probably when a building butted against this part of the wall (see below), but reinstated as a window perhaps following that building's demolition.

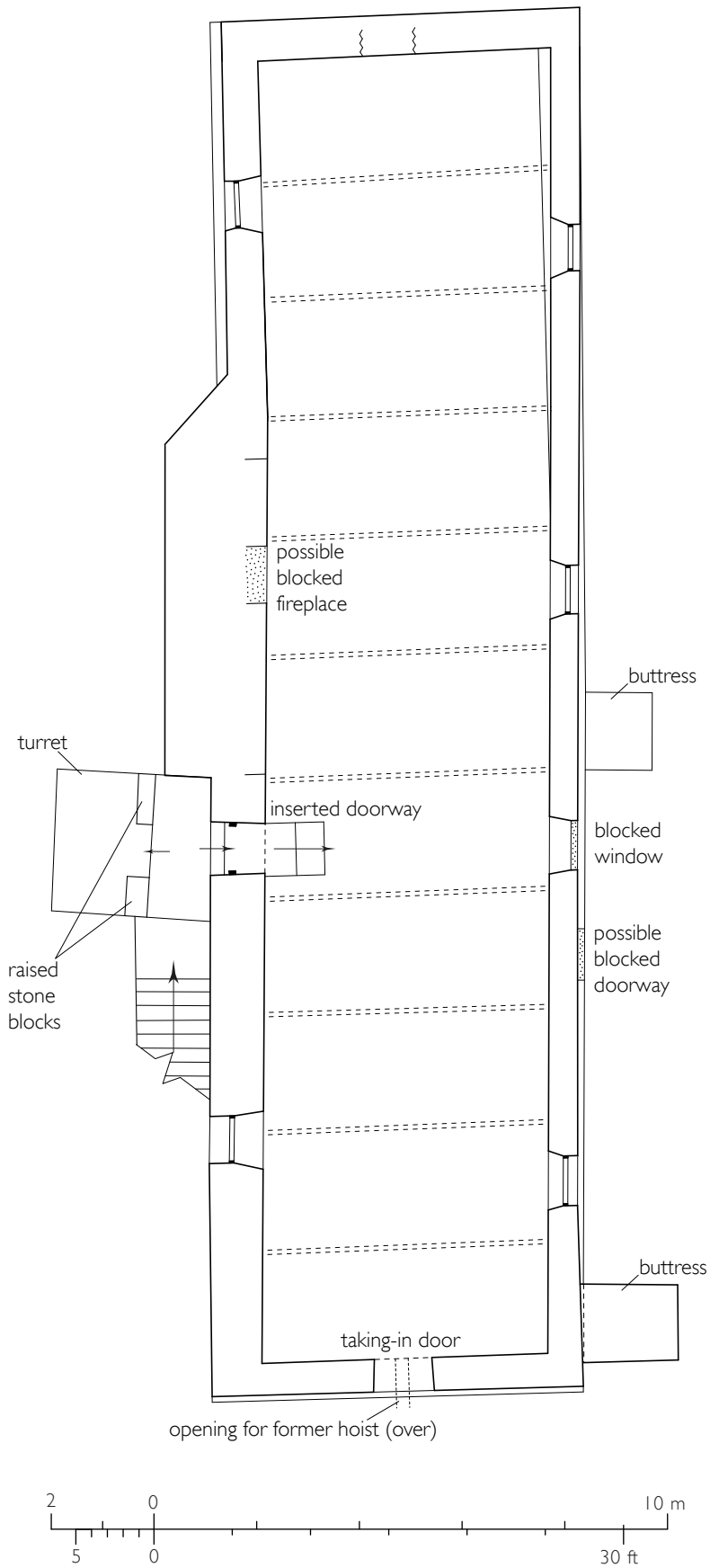
The present flight of 21 external steps which rise against the south-west elevation was probably added in the late 18th or early 19th century and, as mentioned above, it is likely

that the present first-floor entrance they lead to might also have been altered at this time (Fig 23). The steps rise over a probable medieval buttress (described above) and extend to the south, carried across the gap between the buttress and the turret by a shallow-pointed segmental arch of hand-made red bricks, which appear to be of late 18th- or early 19th-century date. The present top of the turret serves as a landing.

The remainder of the upper storey seems to have undergone a certain amount of reconstruction at this time (Fig 24). The upper part of the north-east wall is a thinner rebuild and is more truly straight than the earlier foundation which projects beyond it for most of its external length and for roughly a third of its length internally. It is possible that the buttresses supporting the north-east elevation were modified at this time, particularly the upper courses, in order to accommodate the rebuilt upper level. The central projection on the south-west elevation has also been subject to some reconstruction or re-facing, particularly in the centre of the elevation, and this may have taken place at around the same time as other parts of reconstruction. The first floor is lit by two six-pane (three over three) windows in the south-west wall and by three similar windows in the north-east wall; the upper three panes of each window are set within bottom-hung top-opening sashes (Fig 25). The windows are likely to date from the late 19th or early 20th centuries.



Figure 23: The steps against the south-west wall (DPI56890 © English Heritage, photograph: Alun Bull).



First-floor plan
 Vaulted building
 Castle Heaton
 Northumberland

Surveyed: April 2014
 Drawn by CH, SGT
 NGR: NT 90113 41916

Figure 24: First-floor plan of the vaulted building, © English Heritage.

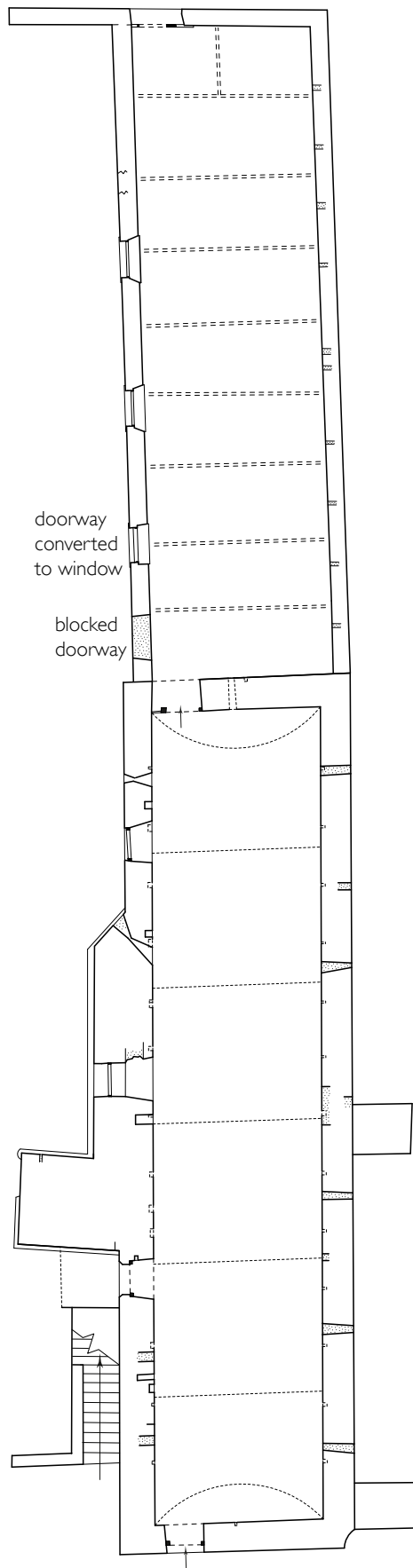


Figure 25: The first floor of the vaulted building (DPI56951 © English Heritage, photograph: Alun Bull).

Externally, there are two roof scars towards the north end of the south-west elevation relating to a sequence of gabled buildings which formerly butted against the vaulted building at this point (see Fig 13). The higher scar appears to relate to a narrow structure which is shown on the OS map surveyed in 1860 (see Fig 6). The other scar relates to a much wider L-shaped structure shown on the OS map revised in 1922 (see Fig 8). The wider L-shaped building is still present on the OS map published in 1957 but not on the 1964 edition (see Fig 9). The construction and demolition of these buildings appears to have caused a considerable amount of disturbance to the wall of the vaulted building, indicated by repairs with irregular coursing, mixed use of small stones and some fragments of brick and tile packing.

Between 1860 and 1897,⁸⁷ a long single-storeyed shed, extant at the time of writing, was added to the north-west end of the vaulted building, nearly doubling the length of the overall range (Fig 26). The OS map revision of 1897 shows this building adjoining the north-east end of a second, long narrow range which projected to the south-west. This latter range has been largely demolished, but its north-east end appears to survive as the end of the present shed and a stub of its north-west wall has been retained. A pair of ragged joints in the south-west wall of the present shed presumably indicates the former position of the south-east wall of the lost range. Another block had been added to the south-west side of the shed but this has also been demolished by the time of the 1922 OS map revision (see Fig 8).

The present shed is of squared stone which is roughly coursed and it is lit by three windows with splayed openings, stone lintels and projecting stone sills, in the south-west



Ground-floor plan
 Vaulted building and
 north extension
 Castle Heaton
 Northumberland

Surveyed: April 2014
 Drawn by SGT, CH
 NGR: NT 90113 41916



Figure 26: Ground-floor plan of the vaulted building and the north extension, © English Heritage.

elevation (Fig 27). The window frames are timber with four panes above and boarding below and may be replacements. The two northernmost windows may be contemporary with the extension and would have opened onto a small yard as indicated on the 1922 OS map. The southernmost window has a blocking beneath the sill, particularly visible inside, which suggests it was formerly a doorway, and there is a further doorway, also blocked with stone, with a rectangular stone lintel, at the south end of the south-west elevation. The 1922 map suggests that the former door (now a window) may have led into the building projecting to the south-west of this elevation while the second blocked doorway would have provided access directly to the exterior between two buildings projecting from the south-west elevation (see Fig 8).

External access into the shed at present is via an entrance at the west end of the north-west elevation which aligns with the two doorways in the ends of the vaulted building. There are large alternating quoins to the upper half of the left jamb of the doorway and part of a former quoin or, possibly a fragment of sill, to the right of the doorway. This suggests that this opening might have formerly been a window which has been widened and converted, probably when the long range was demolished and the other doorways blocked. The building has a simple nine-bay principal rafter roof, hipped to the north-west, and a concrete floor with a row of timber pads, probably relating to former posts, set within the floor. There are also small blocked holes within the north-east wall which presumably relate to former stall partitions.

Recent changes

Modifications to the vaulted building in the last century and more recently appear to have been fairly minimal. The present 11-bay roof is probably of late 19th- or 20th-century date and its structure is simple, consisting of double-collared principals with pairs of trenched and cleated purlins and a slender ridge. The late 19th-century extension was also re-roofed, with corrugated asbestos cement, at some point in the 20th century. The external steps leading to the first floor level have been partially retreaded with concrete



Figure 27: The north extension (DPI56901 © English Heritage, photograph: Alun Bull).

(replacing stone) and at first-floor level the window opening in the centre of the north-east elevation has been blocked with concrete slabs. At the same level, in the centre of the south-east wall, is an inserted taking-in door with a smooth concrete surround which is closed by a sliding timber door on metal runners. Above it is a rectangular opening for a former hoist with some brick patching and cement fill around it. A timber lucam formerly covered the hoist and taking-in door. This can be seen in a photograph taken by OS field investigators in 1955⁸⁸ (see Appendix 1) and the scars of a pitched roof and the former brackets which supported the lucam confirm its position.⁸⁹ The hoist would have presumably been used to load grain into the first floor granary, while a timber chute or funnel within a small hole in the soffit of the vault probably served to transfer the grain downwards. It is possible that a limited amount of processing took place within the building, particularly given references to a 'hideous boiler' by Bates in 1891⁹⁰ but this is uncertain. There is also a deep but narrow horizontal groove, roughly half-way up the southern part of the south-west wall, shown in an OS photograph of 1955 containing a pipe leading to a large barrel, probably a water butt, standing on the ground beside the wall at its south end (see Appendix 1).⁹¹ The groove could pre-date the pipe, and perhaps relate to a former pent roof or similar; but it may equally have been cut to carry the pipe, the purpose of which is unclear. There has been minor consolidation and repair of the building in more recent years including some repointing, predominantly to the north-east elevation, and some cement and concrete filling and minor repairs. The surface of the first floor is now smooth concrete.

THE SETTING OF THE CASTLE SITE

The immediate grounds of the Heaton Castle site were the subject of a detailed earthwork survey over three days in April 2014, conducted to shed light on the castle's historical setting as a matter for consideration when contemplating the restoration of the principal surviving vaulted building. The survey focussed on the earthworks that survive predominately on the steeply sloping valley side that runs east and north-east from the plateau to meet the south-west bank of the River Till below (see Fig 2). Here, unlike much of the rest of the land surrounding the site, neither modern landscaping nor improvement-ploughing has been sufficiently intense to have removed evidence of earlier activity. Part of the more heavily modified plateau was also included in the survey. The results of the survey are shown as Fig 28; key features or areas described in the text are labelled A to N on the survey drawing, and any buildings mentioned are coded 1 to 10.

The landscape associated with the castle has seen remarkably little previous investigation and only receives the briefest of mentions in the known primary and published documentation relating to the site.

The only visible surviving element of the castle - the vaulted building - sits in the south-east corner of a fairly level plateau at 50m above Ordnance Datum (OD), overlooking the River Till, some 35m below. This position commands wide-ranging views north and east across the valley, taking in a long stretch of the high ground north-east of the river, as well as a substantial expanse of level high ground to the north and west. Being a relatively flat area it is quite likely that the site required little in the way of deliberate landscaping in preparation for the castle's construction. The vaulted building is orientated along the same NW-SE alignment as the top edge of the Till valley side, which lies just over 40m north-east of the building and some 35m above the river. The castle site is also afforded additional natural defence to the east and south-east by the steep sides of a narrow wooded valley (Crow Wood)⁹² carrying a small tributary of the River Till (see Fig 28).

The local bedrock geology is sandstone, siltstone and Dolomitic limestone of the Ballagan Formation, with superficial deposits of glacial and post-glacial Devensian-Diamicton till.⁹³ Sandstone for the construction of the castle was almost certainly extracted in the immediate area, and may have been removed from one or more quarry sites located in the narrow steep-sided valleys directly east and south-west of the site. These are depicted on the 1897 revision of the 25-inch OS map (see Fig 7).

Unsurprisingly, the defensible location chosen for Heaton Castle, close to the lip of the Till valley, is similar to the positions adopted by other, contemporary castles on the Till, at Twizel⁹⁴ and Etal⁹⁵ (see Fig 1), but it also bears some comparison with a much earlier tradition of defensible sites in northern Northumberland. Late prehistoric multi-ditched enclosures are prolific in the area and many are deliberately positioned hard against the top edge of the Till valley to take full topographic advantage of the deeply incised gorge.⁹⁶ One such site, with two parallel curving ditch circuits (identified only as cropmarks), is situated beside the river cliff directly opposite Castle Heaton.⁹⁷ Archaeological landscape studies across the Till-Tweed river catchments have identified numerous multivallate curvilinear sites of this kind along the edge of both rivers,⁹⁸ a notable number of which

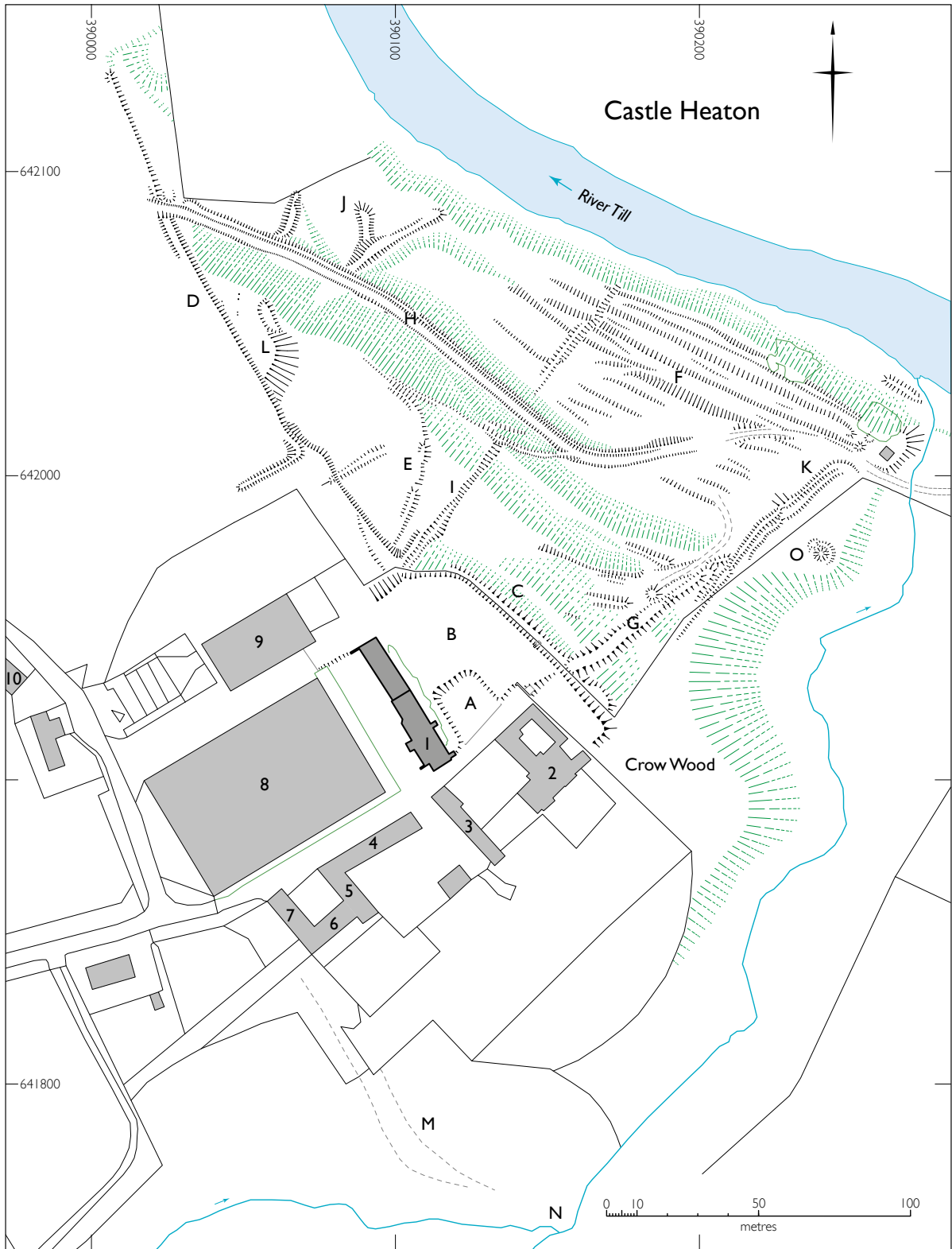


Figure 28: Castle Heaton earthwork survey drawing (© English Heritage, drawn by Philip Sinton).

have been recorded in close proximity to positions latterly adopted by medieval castles, doubtless for similar topographic reasons.

The position and orientation of the castle

The area immediately surrounding the vaulted building has been subject to substantial change since the castle fell into ruin, a fact clearly indicated by the changing composition of the farmstead on historic maps and aerial photographs. With the exception of the medieval fabric in the vaulted building, this process of adaption and development appears to have removed or obscured all physical evidence for the precise position, orientation and layout of the castle's original quadrangular plan.

As discussed in the Description section above, the earliest known depiction of Heaton Castle is a simple illustration in a manuscript thought to date from *circa* 1570.⁹⁹ This depicts the quadrangular form, and it is both drawn and described as being in a semi-ruinous and decayed state by that time (see Fig 3). Although the drawing does not include any topographic representation of the surrounding valley sides, it does locate the castle to the west (or WSW) of the 'Tylle', with its north-eastern wall orientated almost parallel with the line of the river – an arrangement adopted by the present farm buildings at the southern end of the plateau. The drawing presents the south-east wall as the principal elevation, pierced by a substantial arched opening in the centre and emphasised by a large south-facing lion-rampant motif on the south-west corner tower. The main approach to the castle is shown from the west, following a similar route to the present-day driveway between the main road and the farm. A second track, also from the west, is drawn leading to a smaller arched entrance part way along the length of the south-west wall. The revised local tithe apportionment of 1927 attributes the name 'Back field' to the area immediately north-west of the general position of the castle.¹⁰⁰ If of sufficient antiquity, this name might support the notion that the south-east elevation was indeed the castle's main frontage. But it has not been traced before 1927, and may simply relate to the layout of the later farmstead.

Analysis of the vaulted building suggests that the earliest parts of the structure may have formed part of the outer south-west wall of the castle's quadrangular layout (see Description: The remains of the 14th-century castle section above). If this is correct, then the castle's complete courtyard arrangement must have been of a size to fit comfortably into the space between the vaulted building and the top edge of the Till valley. This area has seen fairly recent landscaping work, including the creation, between 1991 and 1996,¹⁰¹ of a trapezoidal area of hard-standing for vehicle parking (A), surrounded by a level lawn (B) raised about 0.6m higher than the car park, and planted with a fringe of mixed trees. However, a length of scarp projecting from beneath this modern landscaping, about 2m beyond the stock fence which marks its eastern extent, appears to represent an earlier, perhaps original, terrace edge (C) (Fig 29). The resulting space between the south-west wall of the vaulted building and the edge of the plateau is between 50m and 55m wide. By way of comparison, the fragmentary remains of a quadrangular castle at Etal, some 3.5km to the south-east along the River Till, indicate a footprint of (very roughly) 45m x 55m.¹⁰² An arrangement of this size would fit within the available space at Castle Heaton. The north-east wall would have run quite close to the lip of the valley, but this may have been acceptable, or even desirable, for both the function and appearance of the castle.



Figure 29: The earlier terrace edge (centre foreground) overlain by the modern lawn (right), looking south-east towards Crow Wood (© English Heritage, photograph: Rebecca Pullen).

As described in the Description section above, the OS field investigator's records for the site, compiled in 1967, includes a report by the then tenant, Mr Clark, of a well situated at NT 9012 4192,¹⁰³ a position now within the car park to the east of the vaulted building (see Appendix 1). If the well was of sufficient antiquity to be associated with the castle, it might conceivably have been located within the quadrangle. Unfortunately, neither historic maps nor aerial photographs of the site provide any confirmation for the position of this feature.

The area separating the vaulted building (and its northern extension) from the adjacent farm buildings has been laid to grass. It is uniformly level apart from a 0.25m drop in line with the north end of the single-storey extension, which relates to the position of a former stone wall, a short section of which survives where it projects from the far north-west corner of the building. Otherwise, this grassed area, which replaces a large complex of mid-20th-century stock sheds, retains no visible evidence of earlier activity.

The improved fields to the north and west

The plateau north and west of the vaulted building is characterised by improved pasture, with traces of post-medieval ridge and furrow ploughing, set within fields to either side of the road sweeping north to Castle Heaton Mill.¹⁰⁴ Recent tree planting across this area will, in time, introduce a slightly different, parkland character.

With the exception of the low 5m-wide bank along the top of Till valley (D) the agricultural features in these fields did not form part of the detailed investigation. The bank, 140m long and almost straight, appears to be a plough headland, but it also served

as a field boundary as shown on the 1843 tithe map (see Fig 5)¹⁰⁵ and on the first edition 6-inch OS map surveyed in 1860 (see Fig 6).¹⁰⁶ This wall or fence was removed prior to the survey revision for the 1897 25-inch OS map (see Fig 7).¹⁰⁷

The north-west terminus of the headland accords with the position of another field boundary which previously ran south-west from this point. This boundary is recorded on historic maps but does not survive as a clear earthwork. It is not shown on the 1843 tithe map,¹⁰⁸ but it does appear on all the OS maps published from 1866 to 1957. The boundary is not visible on an aerial photograph taken in 1945,¹⁰⁹ and by the time of the 1964 edition OS map, it had certainly been removed.¹¹⁰

At its south-east end the headland bank (D), or a later continuation of it, turns sharply south-west for 25m, creating a neat right-angle corner. This may represent the south-east corner of the earlier large field, although aerial photographs taken between 1989 and 1994 suggest that it is more likely to have formed the north-western edge of a modern agricultural yard that used to occupy this position.¹¹¹

The valley side and river terrace

The main concentration of upstanding earthworks at Castle Heaton covers the steep valley side sloping to the north-east from the plateau to the banks of the River Till. Beneath the sequence of man-made earthworks, the valley side is characterised by several steep natural terraces created by glacial action (see Figs 2 and 28).

The earliest activity preserved in this area is a pattern of ridge and furrow ploughing seen as a series of low banks, 5m to 6m wide, aligned with the river at the bottom of the slope (F). These continue some way up the lower half of the valley side, gradually becoming less pronounced and generally only visible as faint scarps on each downhill side (see Figs 2 and 28). They are indicative of a former farming regime utilising narrow strip fields to make best use of the natural terraces, thereby maximising the agricultural potential of the valley side. These are overlain or cut by a series of later features: field banks, tracks and a drain.

Following a similar alignment to the modern fence marking the north-west edge of Crow Wood, but about 10m beyond the extent of trees, is a broad earthwork bank (G). It begins at the top edge of the valley side and from there it rides over the presumed original plateau edge and continues about halfway down the valley slope (Fig 30), ending in a somewhat jumbled junction with the remains of an out-grown hedge bank. The broad bank has the appearance of a headland bank or a major field boundary. However, if the bank once marked the south-east extent of the strip fields (F), it might be expected to be traceable continuing downhill beneath later features; it is not. The first edition 6-inch OS map surveyed in 1860¹¹² clearly shows a straight track continuing from the line of the driveway through the Castle Heaton complex and running down the slope in this position before turning east to cross the stream immediately north of where it currently exits from Crow Wood (see Fig 6). As such, the broad bank may reflect a constructed route from the plateau to the river terrace (which is not marked on earlier or subsequent maps); perhaps the predecessor to the terraced track (H) that now snakes along the middle contours of the valley side to the north.



Figure 30: The broad boundary bank or constructed route extending down the valley side (bottom right to top left), looking east (© English Heritage, photograph: Rebecca Pullen).

The straight course of a narrow drain extends north-east down the full slope of the valley side, expressed as intermittent stretches of shallow gully running between the north edge of the raised lawn and the low river terrace (I). The feature clearly cuts through the earlier ridge and furrow earthworks towards the base of the slope, but is itself overlain by the more recent terraced track. The feature is visible as an earthwork in vertical aerial photography from 1945.¹¹³ It also appears to closely match the position of a former field boundary shown on the 1843 tithe map (see Fig 5)¹¹⁴ and on the first edition OS map surveyed in 1860 (see Fig 6),¹¹⁵ but removed before surveying for the second edition commenced in the 1890s (see Fig 7).¹¹⁶

Also overlain by the terraced track (towards its west end) are three lengths of bank (J); two shorter stretches aligned across the slope and a third longer bank overlaying one of the first and extending down the slope. The banks are of uncertain origin; they may be remnants of field boundaries earlier farming activity on the glacial terraces; alternatively, they might relate to a small area of surface quarrying in the wooded area immediately to the north.

An arc of low bank curves from the straight line of the valley top delineating a level area near the top of the valley slope (E). This may have been an earlier land division for an enclosure or paddock, but it lacks a clear relationship to other features and remains, at present, undated.

Several metres outside of Crow Wood, toward the base of the slope, are the remains of an out-grown former hedge bank (K) which survives as a pair of stepped banks topped with twisted and stunted trees. This doubtless represents an earlier boundary to Crow Wood, now marked by the nearby wire and post fence (Fig 31).

The last feature in the sequence of earthworks is the terraced track (H) which snakes across the slope from the top of the valley side, to the bank of the River Till a short distance west of where the stream exits from Crow Wood. The track has been deeply incised into the slope on the uphill side and is edged by a bank formed of the up-cast earth on its downhill side (Fig 32); the bank measuring around 2m wide and between 0.1m and 0.5m high. The 2.6m-wide track was undoubtedly developed to accommodate farm vehicles since it appears only as the faint trace of a footpath or sheep track without any terracing on an aerial photograph taken in 1945.¹¹⁷ It is shown with its current appearance on aerial photographs taken in 1989, although the alterations may have taken place years if not decades earlier.¹¹⁸

Just below the top edge of the valley side a pocket of modern disturbance marks where a small terraced area was created for the placement of a telegraph pole and bracing cables (L).



Figure 31: The out-grown former hedge bank adjacent to Crow Wood, looking south-west up the valley side (© English Heritage, photograph: Rebecca Pullen).



Figure 32: The terraced track progressing across and down the valley side, looking south-east (© English Heritage, photograph: Rebecca Pullen).

Crow Wood and the valley to the south and east

The local topography, offering a defensible promontory flanked by valleys on two sides, must have influenced the choice of location for the castle. The wooded valley to the south, named 'Crow Wood' in the updated title apportionment of 1927,¹¹⁹ is diminutive compared to the Till valley to the north-east, and it contains only a minor tributary stream, but the sides are steep. Historic maps and aerial photographs show that this area has previously been quarried for stone (see Fig 7), and that it was clear of trees for a period of five or more years in the 1990s (see Fig 2).

Hollow Way

A well-worn hollow way (M) leads south-east down the valley side from the south-west corner of the farm complex to a confluence of minor streams in the valley bottom (Fig 33). This route is shown as a broad path on the first edition OS map surveyed in 1860 (see Fig 6),¹²⁰ and depicted with hachures on the 25-inch revision of 1897 (see Fig 7)¹²¹ and on subsequent editions of the same scale. The hollow broadens and turns east where it opens onto the valley floor. Close to here, a solitary pedestal of coursed, tooled masonry (N) stands 2.3m high with its foot in the water at the north edge of the stream and its upper course level with the ground (Fig 34). On the opposite bank, a similar flat area of ground implies that the pedestal is the surviving pier of a simple footbridge. A modern timber footbridge is now located a short distance downstream.



Figure 33: (above left) The well-worn hollow way south of the farm complex, looking north-west up the slope (© English Heritage, photograph: Rebecca Pullen).

Figure 34: (above right) The south-west side of the ruinous stone footbridge pier (© English Heritage, photograph: Rebecca Pullen).

Dovecote

A low circular earthwork (O) sits atop a slight natural promontory on the north-west side of the stream overlooking the northern end of the valley. This marks the location and foundations of a former dovecote,¹²² labelled as 'Old Dove Cot' on the first edition OS map surveyed in 1860 (see Fig 6). There is no structure marked in this area on the carefully drawn tithe map of 1843¹²³ (see Fig 5), which taken with the term 'old' used on the OS map¹²⁴ would suggest that it was of no practical value in 1843 and probably long out of use even then. It is uncertain whether the dovecote relates to the castle or to the later farmstead. A medieval dovecote, representing status and manorial rights as well as practical considerations, might be expected among the appurtenances of Castle Heaton. On the other hand, by the 17th century dovecotes were fairly widespread and they remained a feature of many large Northumbrian farms into the late 18th or early 19th century.¹²⁵



Figure 35: The circular earthwork foundations of the former dovecote in Crow Wood, looking north-east (© English Heritage, photograph: Rebecca Pullen).

The earthwork measures 8m in diameter and takes the form of a shallow dished depression surrounded by a low penannular bank which varies between about 1.5m and 1.9m in width (Fig 35). At its deepest point the central hollow lies 1.2m below the top of the bank. A 1m-wide break in the bank at its north-west side probably represents where the ground level doorway would once have stood. A small amount of rubble is visible in the top of the bank indicating that this was probably a stone building.

The buildings of the hamlet

The remainder of the extant buildings and structures of the hamlet and farmstead of Castle Heaton was not investigated in depth as part of the present work but they were subject to a rapid survey, undertaken to appreciate the contemporary context of the vaulted building (1). Cartographic evidence has been used to help understand their historical context and development.

Probably from at least the 18th century, and certainly during the 19th and 20th centuries, Castle Heaton farmstead was a fully mixed agricultural operation, producing cattle, sheep, grain and roots. The OS map surveyed in 1860¹²⁶ shows the present farmhouse, with a possible kitchen garden and orchard to the south and south-west, the vaulted building and a scattering of other agricultural or domestic buildings and a smithy to the extreme west (see Fig 6). A mill pond is also shown on the western edge of the settlement and it is likely that water-powered threshing mill had been introduced in the mid-19th century, although it is not clear in which building. The farmstead was extensively developed in the second half of the 19th century and early in the 20th century. The OS map revision of 1922 shows a complex sequence of yards for cattle, the largest of which was to the north (see Fig 8).¹²⁷ Here there were four enclosed feeding yards with covered feeding troughs and hemmels (open-sided cattle shelters) and probably a root store, in an arrangement typical of north Northumberland at this time.¹²⁸ The north side of the yard was closed by a long east-west range with a projecting horse-engine house suggesting a threshing barn and probably also a straw barn. There were stable and other stock yards flanking the cattle yards and to the south was a long open-sided cart shed with a smaller yard with two enclosed cattle yards, also with covered feeding troughs and hemmels, to its rear. To the south of this was a further long east-west range with what might have been pigsties attached to its southern side. A sheepfold is also marked and shown on the western edge of the farmstead beside a probable sheep yard with shearing and dipping sheds. In the late 1950s or early 1960s the northern yard was covered over,¹²⁹ as was common practice in the mid-20th century, but the southern cattle yard was not and had perhaps dwindled or already fallen out of use by this time – it was later done away with completely and the associated buildings were demolished. A certain amount of further demolition appears to have taken place in the late 20th or perhaps early 21st centuries, considerably reducing the number of upstanding structures and this process had begun by the time the OS map edition of 1964 was published (see Fig 9).¹³⁰ A number of others were evidently converted from agricultural to domestic use at the same time.

Castle Heaton farmhouse (2) stands 25m to the south-east of the vaulted building. It is not shown on the tithe map of 1843 (see Fig 5) but, as stated above, it does appear on the first edition OS map, surveyed in 1860, with a smaller footprint (see Fig 6). The main house is two-storeys high, and was originally square in plan and is of roughly coursed stone rubble with a Welsh-slate roof; a gabled extension was added to the south-west side later in the second half of the 19th century (it is not shown on the OS map surveyed in 1860 but is shown on that revised in 1897). The house faces south-east and the front elevation, as it is now composed, has projecting end bays, one canted the other square



Figure 36: The farmhouse looking east (© English Heritage, photograph: Clare Howard).

(Fig 36). The window openings have ashlar lintels, quoined reveals and contain sliding sashes while to the rear (north-west) various domestic and service blocks of one and two storeys form ranges around a roughly rectangular courtyard.

To the south-west of the farmhouse are several ranges of buildings – vestiges of the complex of domestic and farm buildings shown on the OS map revision of 1922 although they vary in age (see Fig 8). These are all built of squared random stone rubble and are single storeyed with pitched Welsh slate roofs. Roughly 17m to the south-west of the farmhouse is a long, narrow rectangular range (3) orientated north-west to south-east which was probably built in the mid-19th century and is depicted on the first edition (surveyed 1860) OS map (see Fig 6 and Fig 37). Its purpose is unknown but it was most likely of mixed use, perhaps as a barn and for vehicle storage as the large double doors allow access for machinery or animals. A fireplace with a brick chimney has been inserted in the centre of the cross wall of the open bay served by the double doors. A small rectangular extension was added later in the 19th century. Just 9m to the south-west of this extension is a long single-storeyed shed (4), 35.5m long by 6.2m wide, which also mostly dates from the second half of the 19th century. It is built of stone rubble with a slate roof which is gabled at the north-east end but has a hipped southward return at the south-west end. It is orientated north-east to south-west and is open-sided to the north-west, the elevation being formed of segmental arches and stone piers (Fig 38). It was probably a cart shed, rather than a shelter shed for cattle, due to its great depth and because, as well as facing north-west towards the coldest of the weather, it seems always to have faced a road, or track, rather than a fold yard. The two most north-easterly bays



Figure 37: The outbuildings to the south-west of the farmhouse (© English Heritage, photograph: Clare Howard).

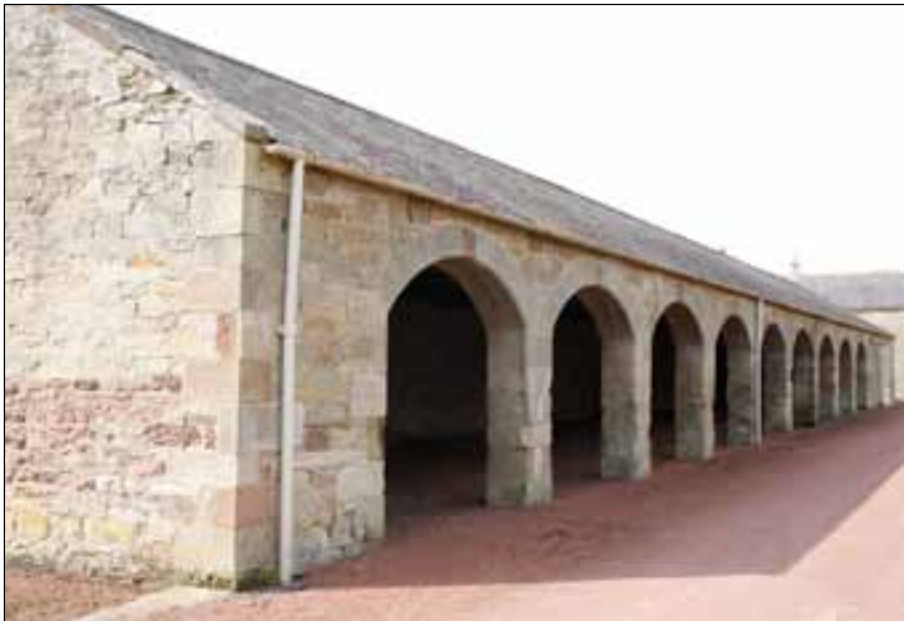


Figure 38: The cart shed to the south-west of the vaulted building (© English Heritage, photograph: David Andrews).

appear to have been either designed as, or opened up to the rear and converted to, pull-throughs but the rear openings have since been blocked.

An attached building to the south of the cart shed is a former barn (5), built of stone rubble with a gabled slate roof and a segmental-headed cart entrance in the south gable end. The barn appears on the first edition OS map, surveyed in 1860, along with a T-shaped range attached to its west side (see Fig 6). By 1897 a further rectangular block had been added to the west end of the north side of the cross of the T (see Fig 7). This entire complex, however, was extensively remodelled in the late 20th century, involving the conversion of former agricultural buildings to dwellings, and the original form and function of the buildings to the west of the barn is not known. The stem of the T is

comprised of a tall, rectangular two-storeyed tower (6), rendered except where ashlar is used for detailing, with a bracketed and crenellated parapet. It has a two-bay south elevation with rectangular window openings with ashlar quoined reveals and lintels (Fig 39). The north elevation is blind but has a large central entrance with stone quoins to the reveals and a segmental head. Above the entrance is a square panel with the date '1996' surmounted by the initial 'A' and what appears to be a stylised representation of a coronet. A two-storeyed linking block, rendered and with a pitched slate roof, joins the tower to the barn. The block to the west of the tower is of stone rubble, rendered on the north side, with a pitched slate roof. The south elevation is three window bays long and the openings are tall and rectangular with ashlar quoins to the reveals and ashlar lintels. The block is single-storeyed but high eaves suggest a large attic storey or possibly that the roof has been dropped. The block projecting to the north of this block (7) is also of stone rubble with ashlar dressings and has a pitched slate roof. It is two-storeys high and has a two-bay north gable end with large rectangular windows with ashlar quoins and lintels in the style of the 1996 remodelling. The windows to the side elevations are smaller and square. The entire group is now in domestic use. The long range to the south-east of this complex, which is shown on earlier OS maps (between the 1866 and 1964 editions), has been almost completely demolished apart from a small rectangular stub at the east end. A large portion of the south wall, still with ventilation slits, has also been retained to serve as a boundary wall.



Figure 39: The barn and attached buildings with tower to the south-west of the vaulted building (© English Heritage, photograph: David Andrews).

To the north, the 19th-century cattle yards are covered by a multi-span corrugated roof (8) and the former hemmels and stores have been largely demolished leaving just isolated walls as dividers punctuated by rows of doorways. A further detached shed, or group of sheds, was added to the north of this complex later in the 20th century (9).

Most of the numerous workers' cottages which formerly populated the farmstead have been lost and the present purpose-built dwellings are of 20th-century date. There is a pair of semi-detached cottages (nos. 1 and 2 Castle Heaton) on the north side of the main approach road from the west which are shown on the OS map revision of 1922 and are probably of 1920s date (see Fig 8). They are single-storeyed with attics and built of random stone rubble under a hipped pantiled roof. On the western side of the lane leading north to the mill is a further dwelling house on the site of a pair of cottages shown on the 1897 and 1922 OS map revisions (see Figs 7 and 8). The present structure, however, has a different footprint and is either a dramatic remodelling of the earlier cottages or a complete rebuild. Further to the north is a rectangular smithy (10) of early 20th-century date which replaced an earlier and smaller smithy which stood to the south, at the junction of the western approach and the lane to the mill (Fig 40). It is of random stone rubble and one storey high. It has a pitched pantiled roof with a ridge stack at the north end serving a forge of gault brick with leather bellows at the north end of the building; a wooden-floored shoeing bay is adjacent to the forge. Access for pedestrians is via a doorway in the east elevation and there is a wider doorway, closed by a sliding timber door, to the left of this, presumably for horses.



Figure 40: The smithy on the approach to Heaton Mill (© English Heritage, photograph: Clare Howard).

SIGNIFICANCE

The many centuries of war, banditry and political and economic change have transformed Heaton Castle from a seat of the nobility to a forgotten ruin and then to a thriving and productive farmstead and hamlet. The ruins of the great castle of the Greys dominated the area for much of the second half of the last millennium, progressively dwindling in substance as the manor evolved around it. During the second half of the 19th century Castle Heaton grew to become a very large cattle and sheep farm which it remained throughout the 20th century, its buildings being developed or replaced in accordance with advances in farming technology and practice. The one constant element of this changing place has been the solidly-constructed vaulted building which stands today, incorporating as it does elements of the Greys' great seat and, in its defensible vault, a testimony to the lawless nature of the 16th century when border reiving was at its height. Its orientation is part of its lasting legacy – its position probably reflects the layout of the lost castle and dictated the layout of the Victorian farmstead of which it was an important part as byre and granary. It remains the most striking structure at Castle Heaton.

Nothing else now stands to mark the location of Heaton Castle, and the broader setting has been obscured by the development, through several different arrangements, of the present farm complex and by post-medieval agricultural improvement within the surrounding fields. However, the slight earthwork evidence of a terrace edge east of the vaulted building, taken with the documentary evidence and the analysis of the vaulted building itself, strongly suggests that the castle enclosure extended to the east of this range to occupy the very tip of the promontory flanked on two sides by the steep slopes of the Till and Crow Wood valleys. More recent ploughing may have removed earlier landscape features across the level ground to the west of the castle, but some of the earthworks identified during the survey, such as the asymmetric plough ridges on the low river terrace, the hollow way through Crow Wood and perhaps even the dovecote, could plausibly represent activity contemporary with the castle. These features have the potential to retain buried datable material. Similarly, although considerable recent landscaping has taken place immediately north-east of the vaulted building, there is still archaeological potential relating to the construction and occupation of the castle. Much of the landscaping here appears to have been achieved by raising the ground surface, perhaps allowing earlier buried features to survive. Geophysical survey using ground-penetrating radar may be the next logical step towards determining the extent of any medieval remains.

Evidential value

The vaulted building at Castle Heaton appears to contain the only surviving upstanding remains of the former 14th-century castle. There is little evidence for the original extent and appearance of the castle although, comparison with other, contemporary examples such as Chillingham Castle, as well as limited documentary evidence, suggest that it was once a large and imposing building.

The vaulted building contains elements of the earlier structure which are considered likely to be a section of the western wall of the quadrangular castle. This wall retains a number of early features, including a probable wall turret, a possible doorway to the first-storey wall-walk and an exterior ashlar facing, which is largely hidden behind the vault. Other structural details may well be concealed behind later walls and perhaps below the floor - itself presently obscured by accumulated material which may be archaeologically sensitive. The surrounding area is also likely to retain buried archaeological evidence for the former extent of the castle, perhaps, as suggested by the landscape survey and other clues, mainly located between the vaulted building and the top of the Till valley.

The vaulted structure (most likely used as a bastle or stronghold) may have been part of a late phase in the castle's history or more probably an addition following the castle's demise in the late 15th or early 16th century. It is an unusual type of bastle building, perhaps earlier and less developed than the more typical bastles of the later 16th century. Only two other similar examples have been identified in the borders to date which bear close comparison, at Akeld and Pressen, the latter poorly preserved.¹³¹ The designation of the building at Grade II* is a reflection of the exceptional significance and rarity of the structure.

Historical value

The building continues to serve as an important reminder of the particular history of this site and, by extension, the wider turbulent past of the Scottish Borders. It was the first major castle belonging to the Greys, constructed and inhabited by this powerful Northumbrian family throughout the late 14th and early 15th centuries before it was leased to tenants. The importance of the castle as a seat of power is reflected in historical references, dating from the 16th century, which repeatedly refer to a Lion's Court – the tower adorned with the arms of the Grey family. Accounts show that the castle played a main role during the Scottish attack in 1496, when it was deliberately targeted by James IV, but subsequently, the importance of the castle appears to have declined. In 1513 Heaton witnessed a further Scottish invasion and events which led to the battle of Flodden nearby. Whether or not the castle was subject to another attack at this time remains unproven, but it is likely that both the Scots and the English passed close to the now dilapidated structure shortly before the final engagement at Branxton Hill.

Aesthetic and Architectural value

The *circa*-1570 account of Heaton Castle refers to it as having been glorious and beautiful, with towers and turrets and the accompanying drawing suggests it had been a large and imposing range of buildings. As such it would have served both as a military stronghold, one of a number built to strengthen the border and promote order during the reign of Edward III, and as a symbol of the Greys' growing wealth and power. The same source mentions a vault to accommodate one hundred horses, which, if describing the vault which stands today (as seems unlikely), was surely an exaggeration. The vaulted structure is certainly well built, but it hardly reflects the grandeur of the former castle. It is more significant as an example of the more practical aspects of border life

in troubled times. It might have originated in the latter days of the castle, set alongside the exterior curtain wall to provide either a cool, dry store, or a stable, which would have been secure against fire in the event of an attack. Alternatively, and perhaps more likely, it may have been created following the demise of the castle, providing the tenant of Heaton with a secure byre for his livestock and a defensible dwelling, or refuge, above – a different way of living along an unsettled border, reflecting the difficulties faced by a lower social strata of tenants and farmers. The building continues to impress the visitor with its height and imposing construction. It acts as a key reminder of the history of not only the site but the wider area.

Communal and Social value

Heaton Castle is one of several focal points in the real or imagined story of the battle of Flodden, itself the focus of much attention, nationally and locally, during its five hundredth anniversary year. The castle may have been largely irrelevant during that Scottish invasion, but the surviving fragment of castle wall incorporated within the vaulted building nonetheless has resonance for many people interested in those events and the earlier invasion of 1496. The vaulted building itself holds a fascination for those interested in the subsequent turbulent centuries. The fact that the building has survived so well is testament to the quality of the construction and its continued use and adaptation by generations of tenant farmers. Careful and appropriate restoration of the building may offer opportunities to discover more about this building's history, and ensure that it is conserved for the appreciation of future generations.

NOTES

- 1 National Heritage List for England (NHLE) 1304159, vaulted listed building at Castle Heaton.
- 2 Raine 1852, 18-19.
- 3 Bates 1891; MacKenzie 1896, 394-395.
- 4 National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) 4095, field investigators' comments F1 ASP 08-NOV-55 (authority 3) and F2 DK 12-JAN-67 (authority 4).
- 5 Ryder 1995, 10-12.
- 6 English Heritage 2006.
- 7 Ainsworth et al 2007.
- 8 The 1871 census records the hamlet as Castle Heaton.
- 9 Fryer 1820 Map of Northumberland; Rules 1824 Map of Northumberland, Section 4.
- 10 Hodgson 1916, 12.
- 11 Liddy 2005.
- 12 The relationship between place name and family name is unclear in this instance; it is possible that the Hetons (or Etons) gave their name to the manor they acquired, rather than vice versa, as suggested by Dodds (1999) but this is far from certain.
- 13 Bates 1891, 13; Dixon 1984; King 2005, 58.
- 14 Raine 1852, 326.
- 15 Liddy 2005, 76.
- 16 SC 8/322/E509, National Archives. Petition from Robert de Wodehouse, late escheator north of the Trent, to the King requesting the return of the manor of Heaton.
- 17 Durham Cathedral Muniments registers f.4v, Durham University Special Collections.
- 18 Northumberland County History Committee 1935, 328.
- 19 Liddy 2005, 68; Northumberland County History Committee 1935, 328.
- 20 King 2005, 57-74.
- 21 Dodds 1999, 46-7; King, A 2005, 68.
- 22 Dodds 1999, 46-7.
- 23 Hutchinson 1823, 503.
- 24 Dodds 1999, 46-7.

- 25 Northumberland County History Committee 1935, 328.
- 26 1877 Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, vol. 1, pp 299-300.
- 27 Transcription of The Survey Booke of Norham and llandshire, taken and made in the third yeare of our soueraigne Lady Elizabeth, Queene of England, France, and Ireland in Raine 1852, 18-19.
- 28 Northumberland County History Committee 1935, 328.
- 29 Bates 1891, 23.
- 30 Bates 1891, 23.
- 31 Dodds 1996, 99–114.
- 32 Ibid; Goodwin 2013, 193; Northumberland County History Committee 1935, 106.
- 33 Dodds 1996, 99–114.
- 34 Dodds 1999, 46-7; Hutchinson 1823, 502.
- 35 Goodwin 2013, 168.
- 36 Caldwell 2013, 72.
- 37 Northumberland County History Committee 1935, 328.
- 38 View of the Castles, Towers, Barmekyns, and Fortresses of the Frontier of the East and Middle Marches, drawn up by Sir Robert Bowes and Sir Ralph Ellerker in 1541, as transcribed by Bates 1891, 13-14; Rowland 1987.
- 39 Dodds 1999, 46-7.
- 40 Transcription of The Survey Booke of Norham and llandshire, taken and made in the third yeare of our soueraigne Lady Elizabeth, Queene of England, France, and Ireland in Raine 185, 18-19.
- 41 The date of the document has been assigned by Northumberland Archives.
- 42 NRO 04118/1, Northumberland Archives (Woodhorn).
- 43 Bates 1891, 13-14; Everett Green 1872, 127-128; Aiken 1912-15, 177-8.
- 44 Report of the Commissioners on the Borders (1584) under Lord Hunsdon printed in Bates 1891, 69-80.
- 45 Northumberland County History Committee 1935, 328.
- 46 Calendar of Border Papers, Muster and vew of tenants and freeholders under the charge of Lord Hunsdon, Lord Governor of Berwick 1579 – 80.
- 47 Baine 1894, 360.
- 48 Dodds 1999, 46-7.

- 49 Northumberland County History Committee 1935, 328.
- 50 Ibid.
- 51 Hodgson 1916, 12.
- 52 Armstrong 1769, Map of Northumberland.
- 53 Northumberland County History Committee 1922, 247.
- 54 Hutchinson 1823, 502.
- 55 1851 Census for parish of Old Heaton, Northumberland, schedule 12a, p789.
- 56 1861 Census for parish of Cornhill, Northumberland, District 6, p17. Listed as Old Heaton Farm.
- 57 Ordnance Survey 1866 (surveyed 1860).
- 58 1871 Census for parish of Cornhill and Heaton, District 6, p16 Listed as Castle Heaton Farm.
- 59 1881 Census for parish of Cornhill, District 14.
- 60 1891 Census for parish of Cornhill, District 14, p13.
- 61 Bates 1891, 13.
- 62 1901 Census for parish of Cornhill, District 14, p 13 and 1911 Census Return, Schedule no 47.
- 63 Kelly's 1914, 112.
- 64 BRO 1/93, Northumberland Archives (Berwick Record Office), 1913 Northumberland Particulars of outlying portions of the Chillingham Estate.
- 65 Ibid.; Clare Dakin pers comm. 16 June 2014.
- 66 Aiken 1916, 177-8.
- 67 Clare Dakin pers comm. 16 June 2014. The information is from documentation held by the current owners.
- 68 Ordnance Survey 1924 (revised 1922).
- 69 DT 228, Northumberland Archives (Woodhorn), Castle Heaton Tithe alteration 1927.
- 70 Clare Dakin pers comm. 16 June 2014. The information is from documentation held by the current owners.
- 71 NRO 302/3, Northumberland Archives (Woodhorn), Castle Heaton miscellaneous papers donated by Mr Wood.
- 72 NRO 302/5, Northumberland Archives (Woodhorn), Inventory of farmhouse upon termination of lease between Mr J R Wood and the agent.

- 73 Ordnance Survey 1957 and 1964.
- 74 Ordnance Survey Antiquity Card for NT 94 SW 2, held by the English Heritage Archive.
- 75 Clare Dakin pers comm. 16 June 2014. The information is from documentation held by the current owners.
- 76 Ibid.
- 77 Ibid.
- 78 Ibid.
- 79 Wells were generally situated within the courtyard or inner ward of a castle to provide a secure water supply in the event of a siege or attack.
- 80 Ryder 1995, 11.
- 81 Ibid.
- 82 The Archaeological Practice Ltd. 2004.
- 83 Ibid.
- 84 Ryder 1995, 11.
- 85 Hutchinson 1823, 502.
- 86 Aiken 1912-15, 177-8.
- 87 Ordnance Survey 1866, (surveyed 1860); 1899a and 1899b (revised 1897).
- 88 Ordnance Survey Antiquity Card for NT 94 SW 2, photographic reference A0/55/257/5 and A0/55/257/6, held by the English Heritage Archive.
- 89 Ibid.
- 90 Bates 1891, 13.
- 91 Ordnance Survey Antiquity Card for NT 94 SW 2, photographic reference A0/55/257/5 and A0/55/257/6, held by the English Heritage Archive.
- 92 This area is referred to as Crow Wood in the apportionments accompanying the 1927 tithe alteration, Northumberland Archives DT 228.
- 93 British Geological Society (BGS) Geology of Britain Viewer; <<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>>, accessed 6.6.2014.
- 94 National Heritage List for England (NHLE) 1018445, scheduled monument; located approximately 2.4km north-west (downriver) from Castle Heaton.
- 95 National Heritage List for England (NHLE) 1011644, scheduled monument; located approximately 3.5km south-east (upriver) from Castle Heaton.
- 96 Deegan 2003, 12-13.

- 97 National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) 1585185; English Heritage Archive, aerial photograph NT 9042/18 NMR 12140/12 13-Aug-1991.
- 98 Passmore and Waddington 2009, 142-67.
- 99 NRO 04118/1, Northumberland Archives.
- 100 DT 228, Northumberland Archives.
- 101 English Heritage Archive, aerial photographs NT 9042/18 NMR 12140/12 13-Aug-1991 and OS/96022 20704/97 04-Apr-1996.
- 102 National Heritage List for England (NHLE) 1011644, scheduled monument.
- 103 Ordnance Survey Antiquity Card for NT 94 SW 2, held by the English Heritage Archive.
- 104 National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) 1565281.
- 105 DT 2283, Northumberland Archives.
- 106 Ordnance Survey 1866 (surveyed 1860).
- 107 Ordnance Survey 1899a (revised 1897).
- 108 DT 2283, Northumberland Archives.
- 109 English Heritage Archive, aerial photograph RAF/106G/UK/765 41/3193 03-Sep-1945.
- 110 Ordnance Survey 1964.
- 111 English Heritage Archive, aerial photographs NT 9041/1 TMG 5558/38 31-Jul-1989; NT 9042/18 NMR 12140/12 13-Aug-1991 and NT 9042/25 TMG 15968/38 29-Jul-1994.
- 112 Ordnance Survey 1866 (surveyed 1860).
- 113 English Heritage Archive, aerial photograph RAF/106G/UK/765 41/3193 03-Sep-1945.
- 114 DT 2283, Northumberland Archives.
- 115 Ordnance Survey 1866 (surveyed 1860).
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- 117 English Heritage Archive, aerial photograph RAF/106G/UK/765 41/3193 03-Sep-1945.
- 118 English Heritage Archive, aerial photograph NT 9041/1 TMG 5558/38 31-Jul-1989.
- 119 DT 228, Northumberland Archives.
- 120 Ordnance Survey 1866 (surveyed 1860).
- 121 Ordnance Survey 1899b (revised 1897).

- 122 National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) 1585849.
- 123 DT 228, Northumberland Archives.
- 124 Ordnance Survey 1866 (surveyed 1860).
- 125 Hansell and Hansell 2001; Alexander 2011.
- 126 Ordnance Survey 1866 (surveyed 1860).
- 127 Ordnance Survey 1924 (revised 1922).
- 128 Barnwell and Giles 1997, 66-93.
- 129 The yard is shown uncovered on the Ordnance Survey map published in 1957 (unchanged since 1922 OS map revision, see Fig 7) but covered on that of 1964.
- 130 Ordnance Survey 1964.
- 131 This is based on information in Ryder 1995.

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NT 9042/17-18	NMR 12140 frames 11-12	13-Aug-1991
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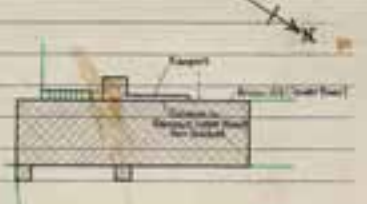
SC 8/322/E509 - Petition from Robert de Wodehouse, late escheator north of the Trent, to the King requesting the return of the manor of Heaton, 1312

APPENDIX I: ORDNANCE SURVEY ANTIQUITY CARDS

Ordnance Survey field investigators' antiquity record cards for monument NT 94 SW 2 comprising comments compiled in November 1955 and January 1967. The original cards are held by the English Heritage Archive in Swindon, any subsequent additions to the record are detailed under National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) monument identifier 4095.

Antiquity No. NT 94 SW 2	County NORTHUM	Parish CORNHILL ON WESSD	PN	1
Heaton Castle (Remains of) - Destroyed 1496 [NT 90114191] Heaton Castle [L.B.] (remains of)			NT 90114191 X	
Heaton Castle was destroyed by James VI. in 1496, and its site is now covered by farm buildings. The principal remains consist of a large vaulted stable measuring 70 x 17 feet, with projecting turrets. Two wells and fragments of stone carving have been found in the ruins.			1. O.S. 25" 1963.	
The sole remains (apart from the vaulted stable) consist of two buttresses set against the north east wall of the stable and a large projection, (probably the remains of a turret and rampart.) on the S.W. wall. See G.Pa/ Ao/55/257/586 and annotated sketch.			2. Arch. vol. 2. Vol. 14. 1891. 329-30 (illus) (C.J. Bates)	
Correctly described and condition unchanged, Mr. Clark, the owner indicated the site of a well at NT 90124192, but had no knowledge of the other. There are no associated earthworks to the castle.			R1 D.K. 12.1.67.	
NT O.S. 495	P	INPUT TO COM		3. A.S. Phillips. F.I. 8.11.55. 4. P. & D. King. F.I. 12.1.67

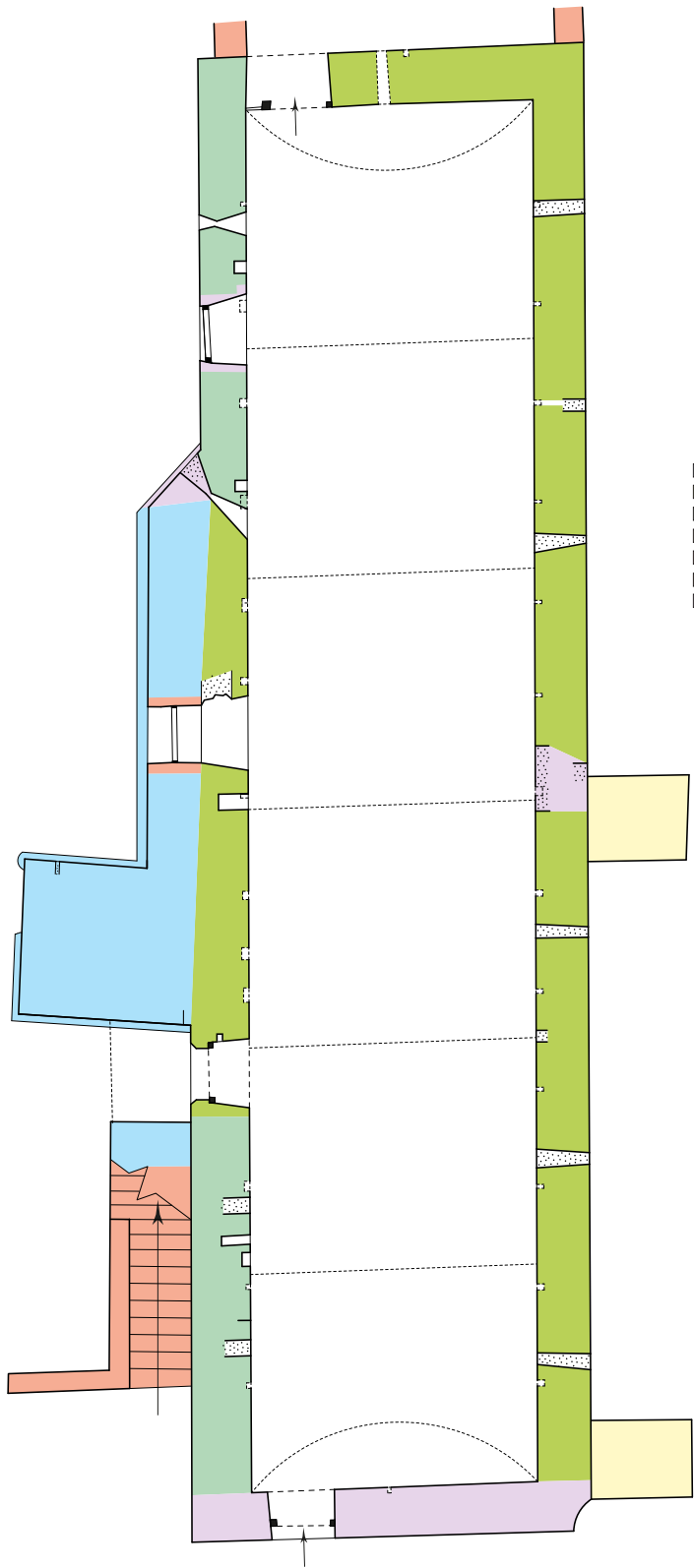
Antiquity No. NT 94 SW 2	County NORTHUM.	Parish ILLUSTRATION CARD		1
O.S. 495			See Authy. 2.	

Antiquity No. NT 94, SW 2	County WOODBURN.	Parish ILLUSTRATION CARD	2
 <p>AC/55/257/5: from N.E.</p> <p>AC/55/257/6: from the S.</p>		 <p>Plan of Cudde remount by S.S. Pugh, T.T. 4.11.55</p>	<p>See Authy. J.</p> <p>D. 37442/1/S. 269/6 Dm 4/65 TIL</p>

APPENDIX 2: VAULTED BUILDING PHASE PLANS

Clare Howard, Simon Taylor and Philip Sinton

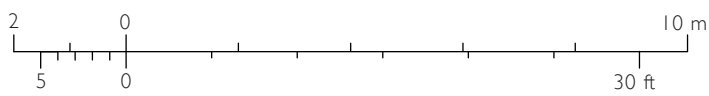
Suggested phase plans to show the main phases of construction and development of the building as indicated by the existing visible fabric.

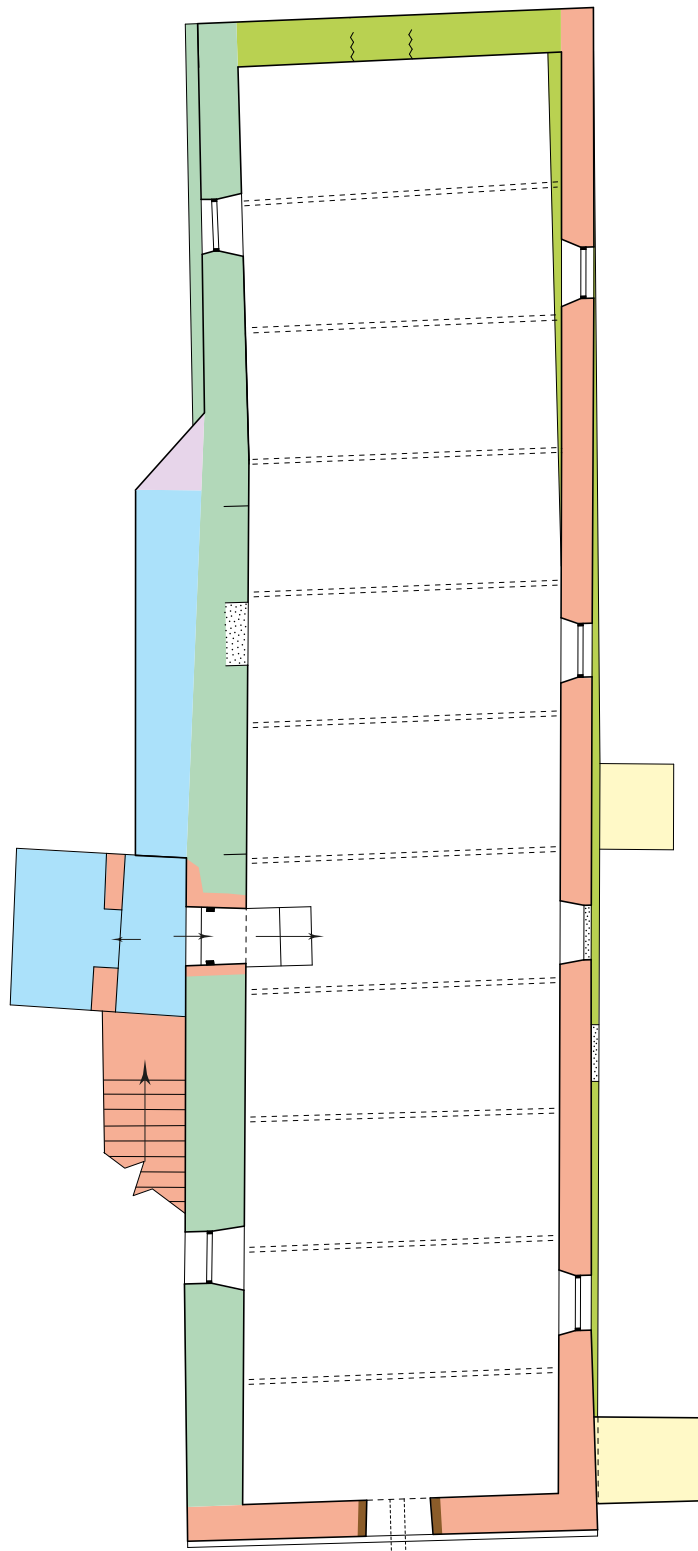


- 14th century
- 16th/17th century
- Possible medieval or 16th/17th century
- Post 16th/17th century
- 18th/19th century alterations & additions
- Recent changes
- Uncertain

Ground-floor
suggested phasing
Vaulted building
Castle Heaton
Northumberland

Surveyed: April 2014
Drawn by SGT, CH
NGR: NT 90113 41916

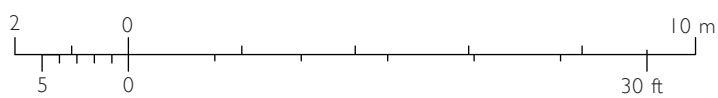




- 14th century
- 16th/17th century
- Possible medieval or 16th/17th century
- Post 16th/17th century
- 18th/19th century alterations & additions
- Recent changes
- Uncertain

First-floor
suggested phasing
Vaulted building
Castle Heaton
Northumberland

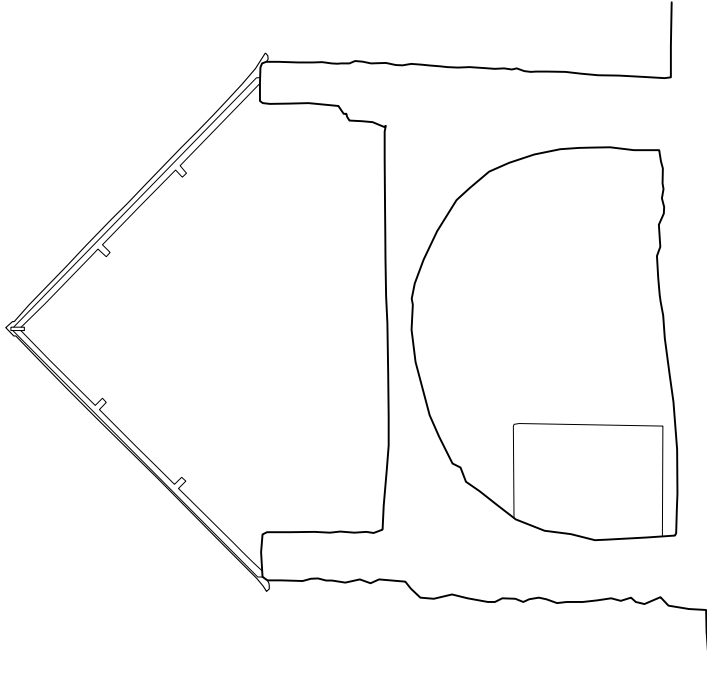
Surveyed: April 2014
Drawn by CH,SGT
NGR: NT 90113 41916




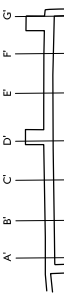
APPENDIX 3: VAULTED BUILDING SECTION DRAWINGS

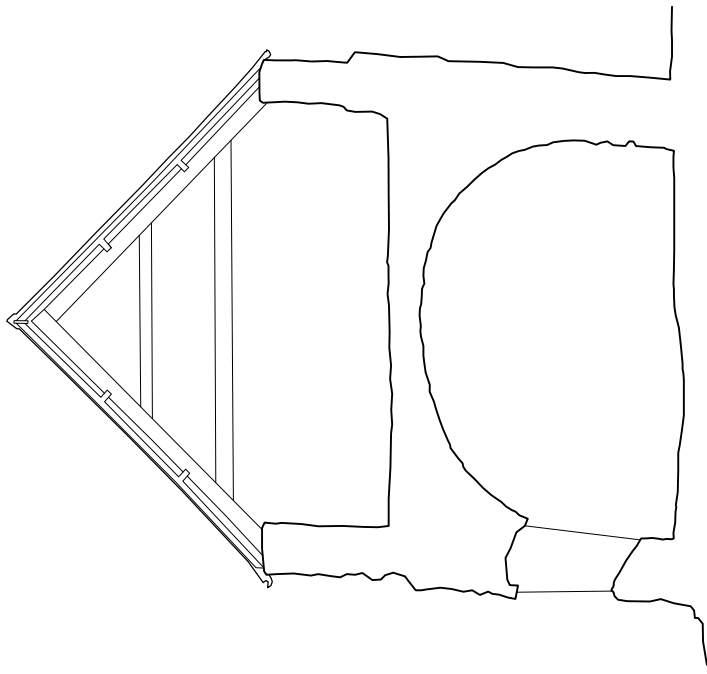
David Andrews and Nick Hannon, Geospatial Imaging Team

Measured sections across the width of the vaulted building originally presented at 1:50 scale, principally to show the deformation of the arc of the vault, were recorded by digitising from slices through the laser scan point cloud at intervals of 4m. The field work was undertaken on 1st July.


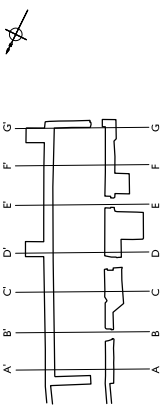



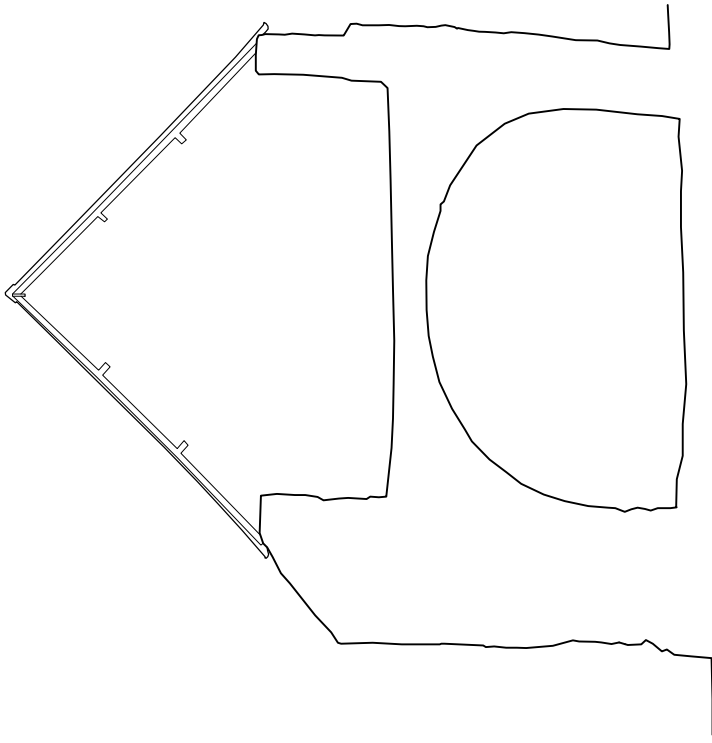
50 metres AOD

<p>MAIN TITLE CASTLE HEATON</p> <p>TOWN CORNHILL-ON-TWEED</p> <p>COUNTY NORTHUMBERLAND</p>	<p>SUBSIDIARY</p> <p>CROSS SECTION A-A'</p> 	<p>LOCATION DIAGRAM</p> 	<p>SURVEY BY English Heritage Geospatial Imaging Team</p> <p>FOR English Heritage 37 Tanner Row York YO1 1DB Tel: 01904 601999 Fax: 01904 601999 Copyright © English Heritage</p> <p>DIGITAL FILE NAME: CHTHEBUILDINGS DATE: 01/07/2014 DRAWN BY: DA CHECKED BY: DA SCALE: NTS SURVEY DORING: 14/11/13</p>
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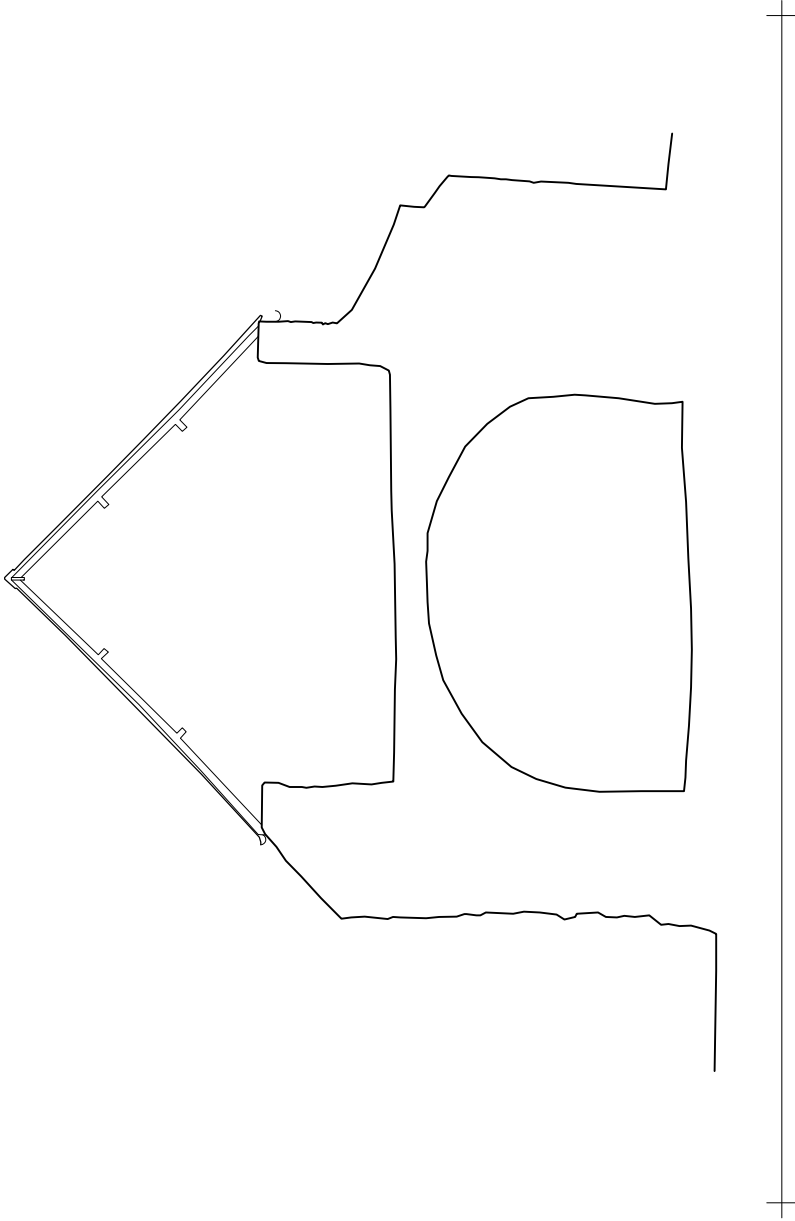
50 metres AOD

MAIN TITLE CASTLE HEATON TOWN CORNHILL-ON-TWEED COUNTY NORTHUMBERLAND	SUBSIDIARY CROSS SECTION B-B' 	LOCATION DIAGRAM 	SURVEY BY English Heritage Geospatial Imaging Team	 ENGLISH HERITAGE
			FOR English Heritage 37 Tanner Row York YO1 1DB Tel: 01904 601999 Fax: 01904 601999 Copyright © English Heritage	
DIGITAL FILE NAME - CITY/BUILDING - ALTITUDE 2007 SURVEYED - JAN 2014 DRAWING - JAN 2014 CAD - JULY 2014				



50 metres AOD

MAIN TITLE CASTLE HEATON CORNHILL-ON-TWEED NORTHUMBERLAND	SUBSIDIARY CROSS SECTION C-C'		LOCATION DIAGRAM 	SURVEY BY English Heritage Geospatial Imaging Team	 ENGLISH HERITAGE
				FOR English Heritage 37 Tanner Row York YO1 1PE Tel: 01904 601999 Fax: 01904 601999 Email: geospatial@english-heritage.org.uk	
DIGITAL FILE NAME - CITY/BUILDING - ADDRESS 2007 01904-001999 - Castle Heaton		DATE 14/11/14	DATE 14/11/14	DATE 14/11/14	DATE 14/11/14



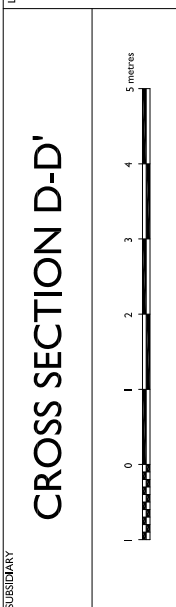
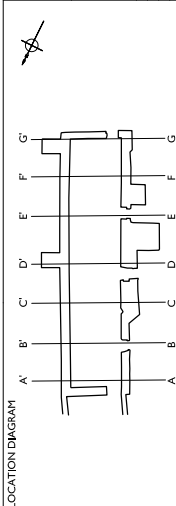
ENGLISH HERITAGE

ST NO. NTS
 SCALE
 SURVEY DORING
 14/11/11

**English Heritage
 Geospatial Imaging Team**

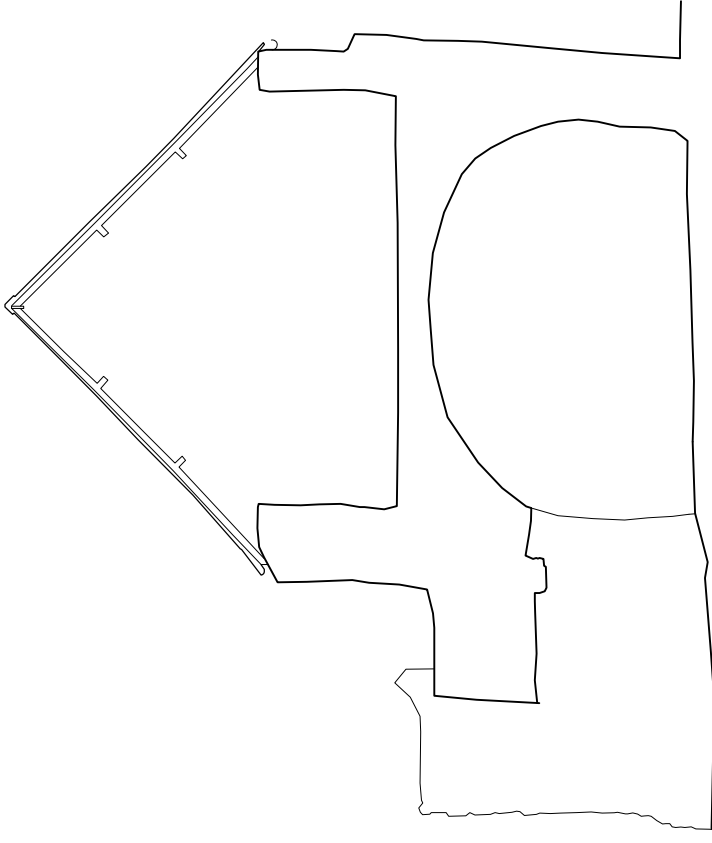
FOR
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 Norwich, Norfolk NR3 3TA
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DIGITAL FILE NAME: C:\THERID\DWG - AUGUST 2007
 SURVEYED: DA
 DRAWING: DA
 DATE: DA



**CASTLE HEATON
 CORNHILL-ON-TWEED
 NORTHUMBERLAND**

MAIN TITLE
 TOWN
 COUNTY



50 metres AOD

MAIN TITLE
TOWN
COUNTY

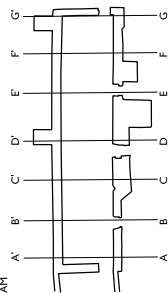
**CASTLE HEATON
CORNHILL-ON-TWEED
NORTHUMBERLAND**

SUBSIDIARY

CROSS SECTION E-E'



LOCATION DIAGRAM



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DIGITAL FILE NAME: C:\THERID\GWS - AUGUST 2007
SURVEYED: JANUARY 2014
DRAWN: DA
CHECKED: DA
DATE: JULY 2014

SCALE

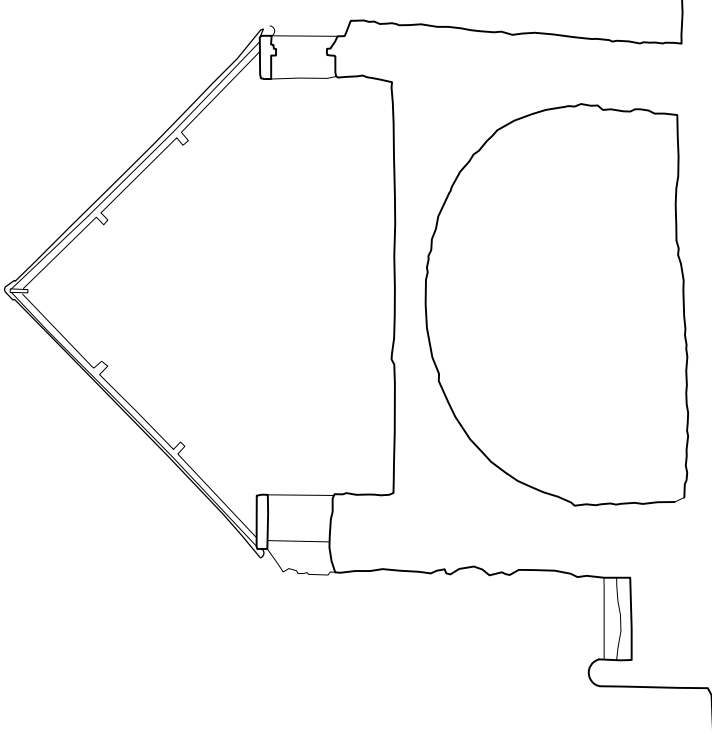
NTS

SURVEY ORING.

I4117/1M

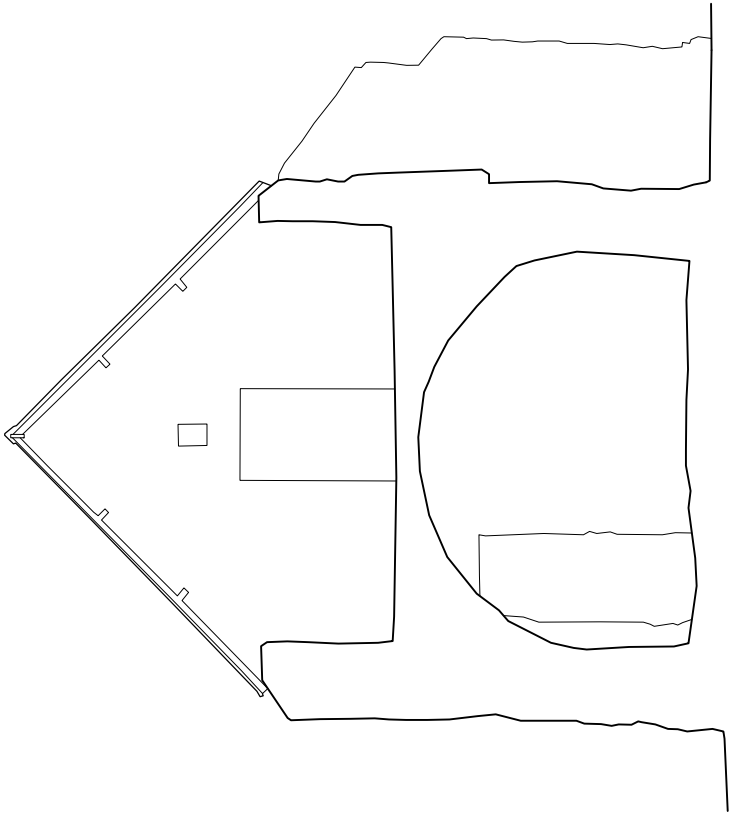


ENGLISH HERITAGE



50 metres AOD

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DIGITAL FILE NAME - C:\THERIDINGS - AUGUST 2012		DATE 14/11/13	DATE 14/11/13	DATE 14/11/13	DATE 14/11/13
DRAWN BY DA		DATE DA	DATE DA	DATE DA	DATE DA



50 metres AOD

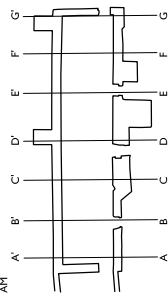
MAIN TITLE
CASTLE HEATON
 TOWN
CORNHILL-ON-TWEED
 COUNTY
NORTHUMBERLAND

SUBSIDIARY

CROSS SECTION G-G'



LOCATION DIAGRAM



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 SURVEYED: JAN 2014
 DRAWN: DA
 DATE: JULY 2014
 CAD: DA

ENGLISH HERITAGE
 ST NO. NTS
 SCALE
 SURVEY DRNG. I41171M

APPENDIX 4: PHOTOGRAMMETRIC ELEVATIONS

David Andrews and Nick Hannon, Geospatial Imaging Team

Rectified photography for all principal external elevations of the vaulted building at Castle Heaton is presented below, reduced from the original scale of 1:20. The photography and survey work was undertaken on 1st and 2nd July using a Canon Eos 5D camera and FARO Focus 3D laser scanner. The photography was rectified using Kubit PhotoPlan with detail control points extracted from the laser scan point cloud.

60m

60m

58m

58m

56m

56m

54m

54m

52m

52m

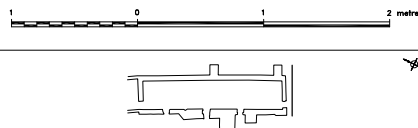
50m
ADD

50m



SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION

MAIN TITLE CASTLE HEATON
 TOWN CORNHILL-ON-TWEED
 COUNTY NORTHUMBERLAND



SURVEY BY English Heritage
 Geospatial Imaging Team

FOR English Heritage
 37 Tanner Row
 York, YO1 6WP
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DIGITAL FILE NAME: CH14801.DWG AutoCAD 2007
 SURVEYED: DA NH JULY 2014
 DRAWN: DA JULY 2014
 CAD: DA JULY 2014



SCALE NTS ST NO. - SURVEY JOB NO. 14/117/1M

50m

50m

50m

50m

50m
ACD

roof scar of former extension

splayed return

projecting wall



ventilation slit

blocked doorway

blocked ventilation slit

roof scar of former extension

plinth

PARISH TITLE
TOWN
COUNTY

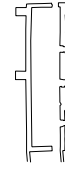
CASTLE HEATON
CORNHILL-ON-TWEED
NORTHUMBERLAND

LIBRARY

SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION - SHEET 1



RENDERINGS MADE
ON DAY OF VISIT BY FRANK OF KING OBSERVATION



LOCATION OR GRID REF

SURVEY BY
English Heritage
Geospatial Imaging Team

FOR
English Heritage
York, YO1 1AW
14th March 2019
14th March 2019
14th March 2019



ENGLISH HERITAGE

1ST NO. NTS 14/17/19

projecting wall

19th century infill

construction break

groove

5m

5m

5m

5m

5m
AOD



plinth

turret

16th century doorway

possible base of buttress

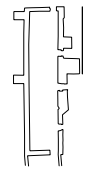
SHEET TITLE
CASTLE HEATON
CORNHILL-ON-TWEED
NORTHUMBERLAND

SCALE
SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION - SHEET 2



PROJECT WORKS DESIGNED BY FRANKIE OF FRANKIE OBSERVATION

LOCATION/PROJECT NAME



SURVEYED BY
English Heritage
Geospatial Imaging Team

FOR
English Heritage
York, YO1 1AW
141 HEATON RD, HEATON
CORNHILL-ON-TWEED, NORTHUMBERLAND, NE11 1JH

ENGLISH HERITAGE

DATE OF SURVEY
14/11/14

50m

50m

50m

50m

50m
AOD

rebuilt section
of wall

possible
blocked
doorway

blocked window

buttress

blocked
ventilation
slits

buttress

blocked
ventilation
slit



SHEET TITLE
TOWN
COUNTY

CASTLE HEATON
CORNHILL-ON-TWEED
NORTHUMBERLAND

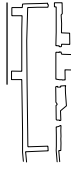
SUBJECT

NORTH-EAST ELEVATION - SHEET 1

0 1 2 METRES

RECORDS HELD
BY DATE OF REVIEW BY FRAME OF DATE OF OBSERVATION

LOCATION OR OBJECT



SURVEY BY

English Heritage
Geospatial Imaging Team

FOR
English Heritage
York, YO1 1AW
14th March 2014
14th March 2014

SCALE

NTS

#

ENGLISH HERITAGE

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH
14/03/14

rebuild section
of wall

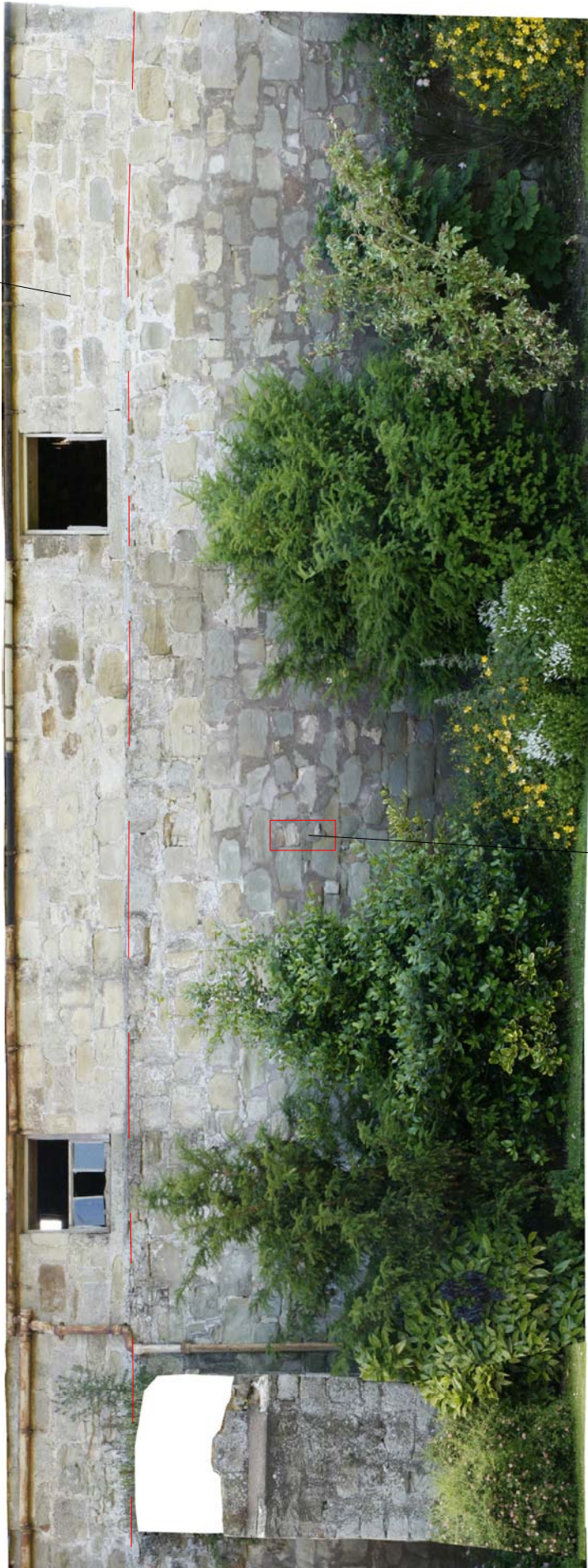
50m

50m

50m

50m

50m
AOD



buttress

blocked
ventilation slit

NORTH-EAST ELEVATION - SHEET 2



MARK TITLE
TOWN
COUNTY

**CASTLE HEATON
CORNHILL-ON-TWEED
NORTHUMBERLAND**

RECORDS HELD BY FRANK OF KING OBSERVATION
ON 04/09/2018 BY FRANK OF KING OBSERVATION

LOCATION OR OBJECT

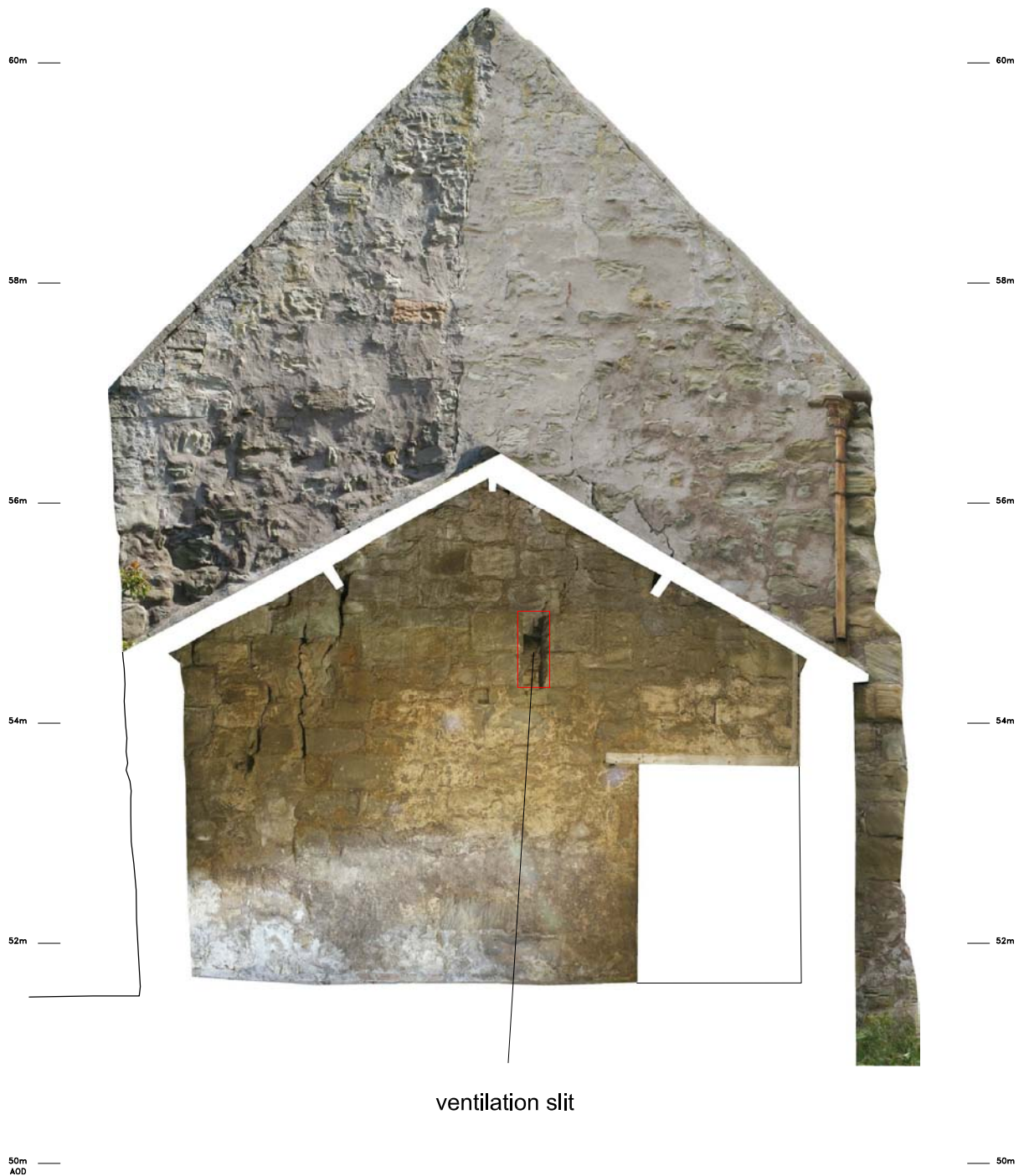


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English Heritage
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14th Floor, 64, Market Street
York, YO1 1DA

ENGLISH HERITAGE

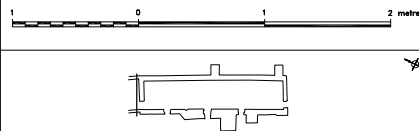
DATE	14/11/18
PROJECT NO.	N15
PROJECT NAME	CASTLE HEATON
PROJECT TYPE	ASST
PROJECT PHASE	ASST



ventilation slit

NORTH-WEST ELEVATION

MAIN TITLE CASTLE HEATON
 TOWN CORNHILL-ON-TWEED
 COUNTY NORTHUMBERLAND



SURVEY BY English Heritage
 Geospatial Imaging Team

FOR English Heritage
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 SURVEYED: DA NH JULY 2014
 DRAWN: DA JULY 2014
 CAD: DA JULY 2014

SCALE NTS
 ST NO. -
 SURVEY JOB NO. 14/117/1M

58m

58m



NORTH-EAST WALL, EASTERN BUTTRESS
NORTH-WEST FACE

56m

56m



NORTH-WEST FACE



SOUTH-EAST FACE

54m

54m

56m
AGD

56m
AGD

TURRET TO SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION

MARK TITLE
TOWN
COUNTY

CASTLE HEATON
CORNHILL-ON-TWEED
NORTHUMBERLAND

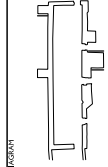
SUBSTRATE

BUTTRESS & TURRET



PROJECT FUNDED BY HERIOT-WATT UNIVERSITY BY GRANT OF ENGINE OBSERVATION

LOCATION OR GRID COORDINATE



SURVEY BY
English Heritage
Geospatial Imaging Team

FOR
English Heritage
York, YO1 1AW
14th Floor, 6-8, The Quadrant
SURVEY NO. 1411/1412/1413/1414/1415
PROJECT NO. 1411/1412/1413/1414/1415

ENGLISH HERITAGE

1ST PHOTO
DATE
SCALE
SURVEY NO.
PROJECT NO.

1411/1412/1413/1414/1415

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The Heritage Protection Department provides English Heritage with this capacity in the fields of building history, archaeology, archaeological science, imaging and visualisation, landscape history, and remote sensing. It brings together four teams with complementary investigative, analytical and technical skills to provide integrated applied research expertise across the range of the historic environment. These are:

- * Intervention and Analysis (including Archaeology Projects, Archives, Environmental Studies, Archaeological Conservation and Technology, and Scientific Dating)
- * Assessment (including Archaeological and Architectural Investigation, the Blue Plaques Team and the Survey of London)
- * Imaging and Visualisation (including Technical Survey, Graphics and Photography)
- * Remote Sensing (including Mapping, Photogrammetry and Geophysics)

The Heritage Protection Department undertakes a wide range of investigative and analytical projects, and provides quality assurance and management support for externally-commissioned research. We aim for innovative work of the highest quality which will set agendas and standards for the historic environment sector. In support of this, and to build capacity and promote best practice in the sector, we also publish guidance and provide advice and training. We support community engagement and build this in to our projects and programmes wherever possible.

We make the results of our work available through the Research Report Series, and through journal publications and monographs. Our newsletter *Research News*, which appears twice a year, aims to keep our partners within and outside English Heritage up-to-date with our projects and activities.

A full list of Research Reports, with abstracts and information on how to obtain copies, may be found on www.english-heritage.org.uk/researchreports

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