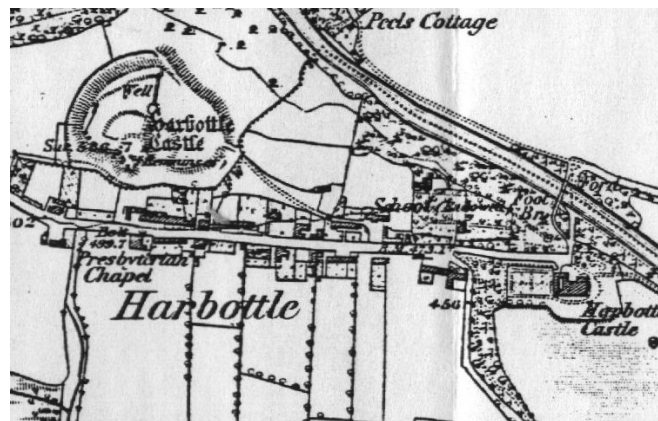

HARBOTTLE
CHURCH OF ENGLAND FIRST SCHOOL,
NORTHUMBERLAND

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

February 2004



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| Prepared for: <i>N.B. Building Design</i> | By: <i>The Archaeological Practice Ltd.</i> |
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|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>Project code:</i> AP03/42 | <i>Stage:</i> Final | <i>Compiled by:</i> RJC | <i>Control:</i> AR | <i>Completion date:</i> 16/02/04 |
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OASIS ID: thearcha2-417045

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Frontispiece: The assessment site viewed from the north

CONTENTS

SUMMARY

1. INTRODUCTION
2. ASSESSMENT CONTEXT
3. SOURCES FOR ASSESSMENT
4. CATALOGUE
5. HISTORICAL SYNTHESIS
6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
7. CONCLUSIONS
8. RECOMMENDATIONS
9. REFERENCES

FIGURES

Front Cover: *Extract from the First edition Ordnance Survey plan covering the development area*

Figure 1: *Location of Harbottle village in the upper Coquet valley*

Figure 2: *Known cultural heritage sites within 300m of the assessment site in Harbottle village (keyed to Section 4.1)*

Figure 3: *Location of Harbottle school and playground in Harbottle village*

Figure 4: *The Gough map c.1350-60*

Figure 5: *Extracts from Armstrong's Map of Northumberland, 1769*

Figure 6: *Extract from Fryer's Map of Northumberland, 1820*

Figure 7: *Extract from Greenwood's Map of Northumberland, 1828*

Figure 8: *Harbottle Common Enclosure Award plan, 1817*

Figure 9: Harbottle Tithe Commutation plan, 1840

Figure 10: First Edition Ordnance Survey Series, 1859

Figure 11: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Series, 1859

Figure 12: Third Edition Ordnance Survey Series (revised), 1940

***Figure 13: The Landscape of Lordship: an interpretive plan of medieval Harbottle
(from Rushworth & Carlton 1998)***

PLATES

Frontispiece: The assessment site viewed from the north

Plate 2: Aerial photograph of Harbottle village (© Tim Gates 2003)

Plate 3: The assessment site from the south-east, bordered by castle access road

Plate 4: Approach to the castle from the east through gated road

SUMMARY

The present document provides a report on a cultural heritage assessment undertaken by The Archaeological Practice Ltd as part of the overall environmental impact assessment for a proposed development scheme at Harbottle Church of England First School. The report incorporates an audit of both discrete and more extensive historical landscape components and presents a synthesis of the overall chronology of the defined area. Based on this assessment, consideration has been given to providing recommendations for evaluation and mitigation work in advance of development works.

In addition to site visits, the assessment involved consultations with the local planning authority's Archaeology and Building Conservation Services; an examination of historic maps and documentary records for the area; consultation of published local and regional histories, consideration of the results of previous archaeological investigations pertaining to the area, including cultural heritage assessments and evaluations, and consultation and synthesis of data held by the Northumberland National Park and Northumberland County Sites and Monuments Records (SMR).

On the basis of the above, conclusions are provided regarding the extent and significance of the archaeological remains in development area, and an outline provided of the consequent cultural heritage impact of the scheme. Finally, the report aims to identify the kinds of further investigative evaluation necessary in order to clarify areas of uncertainty regarding the nature and significance of the archaeological resource, and makes recommendations regarding the work required to mitigate the impact of the scheme.

The main findings of the assessment are that the site of the proposed development is located on the northern side of the probable medieval approach route leading up to the castle. Accordingly it is likely that this area was formerly much more intensively occupied than at present. The street may have declined in importance after the fortress was effectively abandoned at the beginning of the 17th century and the intensity of occupation much reduced. Prior to the construction of the school in 1834, only two buildings are shown on the northern edge of the former approach road, by the early 19th century map evidence, neither of which was located on the site of the school playground. This reduces the likelihood that archaeological levels in this area have been destroyed by post-medieval activity. Moreover the surface of the playground is at a markedly higher level than that of the path to the south. Hence the playground may preserve significant archaeological features/deposits, particularly along its southern edge, although material may have been destroyed on its north side where it is terraced into the slope. While modern development has removed structures and features of pre-modern origin, their remains may survive beneath the present surface. There are a number of possible archaeological techniques methods by which this suggestion can be tested.

Accordingly, recommendations based on these findings call for the archaeological evaluation of the site by limited trial excavation in order to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains. It is recommended that two small trenches should be

excavated within the site, each measuring 7.5 x 1.5 metres and accounting for approximately 5% of the surface area of the site under assessment. One or both of the trenches should be positioned to explore the front of the site where it borders the castle access track. Any remains of significance revealed during this process should be recorded on site and through off-site analysis of significant finds and deposits. Should complex archaeological remains be encountered it may be necessary to extend the trenches in order to inform a suitable mitigation strategy.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of Assessment

This assessment, prepared by the Archaeological Practice Ltd., Newcastle upon Tyne, has been commissioned by Mr James Hay, buildings consultant. Its purpose is to inform the planning process regarding the likely impact of development works upon the site, and represents the first stage in a programme of archaeological work which may subsequently include evaluation and mitigation works.

1.2 Planning Background

Planning Policy guideline 16: archaeology and planning (1990), gives planning authorities the ability to request assessments of archaeological potential in order to ascertain the nature and extent of any remains likely to be impacted by development, and inform upon appropriate mitigation measures. This guideline has been incorporated into the local and county planning policy. This report constitutes the results of an archaeological assessment carried out in response to this policy, which requires prospective developers to submit an assessment of the potential impact of development proposals upon the archaeological and broader cultural heritage resource.

1.3 Methodology of Assessment

The assessment will:

- Define the principal sources of information available for archaeological assessment (section 3).
- Present a catalogue (section 4) and chronological synthesis (section 5) of archaeological data derived from various sources. Accompanying base maps will locate established structures and features within, or in close proximity to, the assessment area.
- Provide an assessment of archaeological potential with respect to the development area.
- Provide conclusions with respect to the known and potential archaeological significance of the assessment area (section 7).
- Recommend further work to define more clearly the nature of the archaeological record and facilitate management or mitigation of this resource (section 8).

2. ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

2.1 Location and Extent of the Assessment Area (*Figures 1-3*).

Harbottle lies in the parish of Alwinton 12.5km from the small market town of Rothbury in north Northumberland, and some 15km south-east of the present Scottish border. The village lies immediately to the south and south-east of the castle in what may be a palaeo-channel of the river, whose present course bends north of the castle before meandering eastwards. The castle occupies a central ridge in the broad valley floor of the Coquet some 2km after the river emerges from its highland gorge, occupying an excellent defensive position, with steep descents to the river on three sides, and commands extensive views up and down the valley, and to the north. The castle at the west end of the village lies within direct sight of a major medieval highway into Scotland, Clennell Street, making it a point of strategic as well as tactical importance.

The assessment focuses on the village school, its attached playground and playing fields, north of the E-W main village road at the east end of the village. The site of the proposed development is the school playground, a small grassed area centred on NGR NT 93470 04715.

The scope of the report extends beyond the immediate area of development, however, to embrace a wider zone that potentially may be subject to visual impacts. Consideration of this broader zone provides contextual information regarding those individual sites or historic landscape components which might potentially be physically impacted by the proposed scheme. It also ensures that any site or landscape component which might be more indirectly (e.g. visually) affected is incorporated in the site catalogue.

2.3 Previous Archaeological Assessment and Investigation

The analysis of documentary evidence is informed by archaeological investigations at Harbottle, specifically at the castle site where attention has, not surprisingly, been focussed (e.g. see Hunter Blair 1932-4; Hope Dodds 1940, 482-87; Crow 1998; Ryder 1990; ASUD 1997 and Bowden 1990). This is the first phase of archaeological/cultural heritage work carried out in relation to the present scheme. Limited archaeological investigations have previously been carried out in the village, either as part of the planning process or for research purposes, including an exploratory excavation by John Philipson (pers. com. Julian Philipson).

2.4 Nature of Proposed Developments

Development proposals have not been supplied at this stage. However, the nature of the development, in particular the extent and depth of groundworks, including building foundations and service trenches, potentially has an impact on the nature of archaeological works that may be considered necessary at the evaluation and mitigation stages.

3. SOURCES FOR ASSESSMENT

3.1 Archival Material and Secondary Sources

The report collates evidence from a wide range of published, documentary and cartographic sources consulted principally in the following archival repositories: Accessible regional and national archives, libraries and record offices consulted for documentary, cartographic and pictorial material relevant to the present study include the following:

- Northumberland Record Office, Melton Park, Gosforth (NRO-MP)
- Northumberland Record Office, The Kylins, Morpeth (NRO-TK)
- Northumberland County Council Sites & Monuments Record, County Hall, Morpeth (NCC-SMR)
- Morpeth County Library, Local Studies Section (ML)
- Museum of Antiquities Records Room, University of Newcastle upon Tyne (MA)
- Newcastle Central Library, Local Studies Section (NCL)
- The Robinson Library, Newcastle University (NUL)
- Palace Green Library, University of Durham (DUL)
- The Public Record Office, Kew (PRO)
- National Monuments Record (NMR)

Medieval and early modern literary and documentary sources, covering up to the beginning of the seventeenth century, were principally consulted in published form, drawing on the resources of the University of Newcastle upon Tyne's Robinson Library and the Newcastle Central Library. These included collations of State Papers, including the *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII* and the *Calendar of Border Papers*, the *1604 Border Survey*, the *Calendars of Inquisitions Post Mortem* and the *Newminster Chartulary*. Some original documentation relating to this period including maps and the *Vetera Indictamenta* criminal records was examined at the Public Record Office in London and Northumberland County Record Office, Melton Park, Gosforth.

For later the later period the following documentary, cartographic and photographic archives were consulted: Northumberland Sites and Monuments Record and aerial photographic collection at the County Council Offices, Morpeth; parish records and census details held at the Northumberland Public Records Office, Morpeth; Acts of Enclosure, petitions and deeds, photographs, tithe and other maps at the Northumberland County Record Office, Melton Park, Gosforth; Ordnance Survey and other maps held at Newcastle Central Library, Local Studies Section; and aerial photographs held in the collection of the University of Newcastle upon Tyne, Department of Archaeology. Additional maps depicting Harbottle in this period were discovered in the Public Record Office.

3.2 Types of Information

Included amongst the various kinds of information used from each of the above sources to assess the significance of the assessment area are the following:

3.2.1 SMR and Listed Buildings Records

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

The Scheduling of a site by the Secretary of State denotes it is of at least national significance and provides statutory protection over a defined area. There are no scheduled ancient monuments within the present assessment area.

Listed Buildings

Listing of structures by the Secretary of State denotes historical or architectural interest but does not necessarily include all buildings of significance or local importance. There are no listed buildings within the site itself but a number lie in the wider vicinity and may be affected, visually or otherwise, by the proposed development works.

Sites Appearing on the Northumberland County SMR

The County HER has been accessed for entries within and in close proximity to the assessment area that may be impacted by proposed developments. Consideration of sites outside the defined area enables better evaluation of its archaeological and historical context, highlighting the nature of potential remains within the assessment area. There are no entries within the detailed assessment area, but one borders the site and 17 others are in close proximity.

3.2.2 Primary and archival documentary sources

The majority of documents relating to the medieval and post-medieval history of the site have been incorporated in synthetic historical accounts such as the County History (Hope Dodds 1940). Other relevant documents for the post-medieval and later periods were encountered in the county archives, but contain no information of direct pertinence to the present site.

3.2.3 Secondary and Published Information

Published works which shed general contextual light upon the assessment area or upon particular aspects of its archaeology or history were consulted. These are cited where relevant in the historical synthesis (below). Pevsner's Buildings of England series (Pevsner *et. al.* 1992) was consulted for additional information on buildings of note and their context.

3.2.3 Map Evidence

The bulk of the available historic maps for the area are held by Northumberland County Records Office (NCR). Although Harbottle appears on maps from as early as the 14th century, the village is not included in any detail until the mid-18th century, and it is not until maps of the early 19th century that the development of the present assessment site can be studied on detail. Historic maps provide invaluable evidence for understanding the developmental history of the area and compiling the catalogue of sites and monuments. The following were examined as part of the assessment:

'The Gough Map' c. 1350-60 (Bodleian Library 1958)

The earliest depiction of Harbottle is incorporated in the 14th-century map preserved amongst the Gough MSS in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. This probably dates to c. 1350-60. As is the case until the eighteenth century, this map depicts the castle rather than any (at this stage putative) associated village. On this particular map 'hbotell' is shown as a pair of towers with an attached building at the foot of the Cheviots (*mons chivioth*), close to the source of the Coquet in the very centre of the Northumbrian uplands. The map provides an impression of how the castle was viewed in the medieval world.

Early-mid 16th century maps

Harbottle features in stylised form on a majority of 16th-century maps, even in cases, like the *Angliae Descriptio* of 1540, when few other places were shown. This would suggest that Harbottle with its castle was considered to be a location of some significance in the late-medieval and early modern period as might be expected of the seat of the Warden of the Middle March. The sample listed below were consulted in modern reproduction form in Crone 1961 and Whittaker 1949:

- Anonymous 1534-36, *Anglia figura*, Cotton MS (original in British Library, also reproduced in Harvey 1993, 10, pl. 2). 'hirbotel' depicted.
- Anon? 1540, *Angliae Descriptio* (Ptolemy, *Geographia Universalis*).
- George Lily 1546, *Britanniae Insulae*. 'Harbotel' the castle symbolised by a tower - fig 24.
- Laurence Newell 1560. Harbottle marked.
- Abraham Ortelius 1570 (Antwerp). Harbottle not shown.
- Humphrey Lhuyd 1573, *Angliae nova descriptio* in Ortelius *Theatrum Orbis*. Harbottle not shown.

Plan, with notes, by Christopher Dacre, of all forts and castles upon the Borders, 1584 (PRO - MPF 284)

The plan gives stylised representations of a great number of castles, towers, peles, etc. within the Border areas, and represents Harbottle as one of a small group of very large structures. The castle is shown in three parts, the most significant of which is the central, crenelated tower displaying an arched entrance with what appear to be large holes in the masonry above it. Groups of small buildings to north and south may be intended to represent associated structures within the castle complex, or local settlements such as Peels or Sharperton, the latter of which we know to have been separately fortified.

Saxton's map of Northumberland, 1576

Provides the earliest detailed cartographic depiction of Harbottle, which places it reasonably accurately within the context of specific, recognisable, local landscape features, notably the Coquet, and neighbouring settlements like Alwinton, Holystone, Park Head and Sharperton.

Speed's map of Northumberland, 1610 (ZAN M16/B21, p.251)

Harbottle is shown here in a very similar manner to its depiction on Saxton's map.

17th-18th century maps

- Various maps of Northumberland in *Northumberland Collectanea*, II (ZAN M16/B21):
 - Mercator 1595/1607, p.250
 - Hole 1607, p.239
 - Jansson 1646, p.242/253
 - Morden 1676, p.234/252
 - Badeslade 1742, p.235
 - Moll 1742, p.236
 - Kitchen 1749, p.247
 - Horsley 1753, p.243/248
 - Cary 1789, p.254
- Printed copy of the *Complete Survey of Northumberland* by William Camden, 1610 (NRO-MP - (C) EP.184/226)
- *Map of Northumberland* by Robert Mordue 1695 (NRO-MP - (G) NRO 4196/18)
- Warburton's *Map of Northumberland*, 1716 (Newcastle Central Library and NRO-MP - (G))
- Horsley and Cay's *Map of Northumberland*, 1753 (NRO-MP)

These maps all feature Harbottle, but add no significant new information to that found in Saxton and Speed.

Armstrong's Map of Northumberland, 1769

Armstrong's map marks a new step forward in the level of detail depicted, both topographic and cultural. This is the first map clearly to show the village of Harbottle, clustered at the junction of the roads to Alwinton and Holystone, rather than merely a representation of its castle. The castle is depicted in a ruinous condition alongside the descriptive label, 'ruins', with the new castle marked at the east end of the village. The mapping of the settlement structures is probably fairly schematic, however, and need not give an accurate impression of the extent of the village.

Plan of Harbottle Estate in the County of Northumberland belonging to Thomas Clennel Esq., J Bailey, Surveyor, 1806 (ref. NRO-MP - ZAN Bell 59/17).

A stylised representation of the castle is depicted, with three fields associated with the castle carrying related toponyms, namely; Castle Hill, Castle Garth and Castle Haugh.

The boundary wall between Harbottle village to the south and the castle to the north accounts for, or respects, the curve of the moat, although on later maps (Ordnance Survey included) this boundary line is straight. This truncation gives a false impression of the form of the original course of the moat in this area, which in turn impacts upon the overall form of the castle complex.

With regard to the former deer park associated with Harbottle castle, a possible perimeter can be charted which becomes less distinct on later maps. The toponyms Park and Park Head attest to former parkland on the north bank of the river, while Camp Know suggests the possibility of earthworks due north of the castle, although there are no other documentary indications such as the shape of field boundaries or significant field names.

Harbottle Township in the Parish of Alwinton (ref. NRO-MP - ZAN Bell 59/2)

An early 19th-century plan of the village showing the layout of Harbottle village, giving the names of owners and tenants of the buildings depicted.

Plan of Ground at Harbottle, belonging to Augustus C Forster Esq. (ref. NRO-MP - ZAN Bell 59/11)

A mid 19th century plan showing the south side of *Harbottle Town street* and landholdings to the south on Harbottle Common. Various other plans in this series (i.e. NRO-MP - 59/; e.g. 59/9 and 59/18) show associated parts of Harbottle.

Harbottle Common Enclosure Award, 1817 (ref. NRO-MP - QRA 32/1). Inclosure Map for the township of Harbottle, 1817 (date of authorising act, 1816; date of award, 1817).

Shows the village and associated land holdings, principally to the south of the village on Harbottle Common, including six, variously sized, elongated plots of the same length which may represent strips of arable land within the defined limits of the medieval borough, as recorded in the 1604 Border Survey (*1604 Survey*, 109; see Appendix 5, survey 5).

Fryer's Map of Northumberland, 1820

Fryer's map shows the village as greater in extent than it appears on Armstrong's map and probably provides a more accurate impression, but even so records noticeably less detail than is incorporated on Greenwood's map only a few years later in date. A road is shown leading south from the village onto Harbottle Common.

Greenwood's Map of Northumberland, 1827-8 (ref. NRO-MP - (L) M.26 and (A) ZCR map 42).

Harbottle is represented in some detail. Two features, neither of which are extant, merit brief notice. The first, a track from Harbottle Common, appears to join the main Harbottle-Alwinton road immediately south of the castle, while the second, a large building on the main street adjacent to the end of this track, borders the castle grounds.

Tithe commutation map (ref. NRO-MP: DT 209 S). Plan of the lands upon which the tythe rent charge is apportioned in the township of Harbottle in the parochial chapelry of Holy Stone and county of Northumberland, 1843 (J Bourne, Newcastle).

The above is associated with a Tithe Award document of 1843 (*ref. NRO-MP:(C) EP.99/20/7*).

Properties within the village and associated holdings are clearly labelled, with the river Coquet forming a natural boundary for the interests of Harbottle. Particularly notable are

the six, variously sized, elongated plots of the same length which previously figured on the Enclosure map (above 7.13).

Common Award; Inclosure Map for the township of Alwinton, 1862 (ref. NRO-MP - QRA 4/1-2) - date of authorising act, 1856; date of award, 1862

Although providing contextual information on associated settlements and landholdings, the map is of limited value for present purposes since it does not include either the castle or associated monuments of Harbottle.

1st edition Ordnance Survey 6in to the mile, 1865

(Discussion deferred to the 2nd edition OS map)

Ordnance Survey 2nd edition, 1899. 1:2500. N'land.

The castle is displayed as a discrete complex on the north-west edge of the village, identified in Gothic script as *Harbottle Castle (Remains of)* to distinguish it from the 17th century and later Harbottle Castle east of the village.

The possible remains of the ancient deer park associated with the castle lie are traceable mainly on the north bank of the Coquet north of the castle itself. For most of its length, until just after turning to the south at its north-east corner, this wall constitutes part of a township boundary. South of Harbottle village are the six longitudinal enclosures of similar length, which probably represent long tofts associated with the medieval borough. Further east the ends of similar tofts can be seen to the south of the later Harbottle Castle, most of their length having been absorbed in the later castle grounds.

Ordnance Survey 3rd and later editions, 1923-. 1:2500. N'land LX16

The 3rd edition Ordnance Survey records few changes to the 2nd edition.

Conclusions from the historic map evidence

The available historic map evidence, in particular the 1817 Harbottle Common Enclosure Award, suggests that prior to the construction of the school building in 1834 there was already a building on or close to the site. A further building lay to the west beyond the present playground and sports field. This building is shown on the earlier Clennel estate map (1806) and on the later Tithe Award (1843) and 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1866). This structure had apparently been demolished by the time the 2nd edition of the Ordnance Survey was produced and no further construction is shown in the area of the proposed development. Both the buildings shown on the early 19th century maps lie on the northern edge of a relatively broad corridor providing access to the castle, which diverged from the main street and ran behind (north) of the buildings lining it. The northern edge of the corridor where the two buildings are located probably therefore, represents the front of a second medieval street running roughly parallel with the present road and leading up to the castle. The Clennel Estate map, the Enclosure map and the later Tithe map (1843) all show two field enclosures which continue northwards over the ridge and down to the river. These are similar in width to some of the long toft enclosures which run down towards Back Burn from the south side of the main street and which may represent some of the original borough plots, probably established so the burghers could supplement their commercial income with some farming (cf. Daniels 2002, 187, 195). The buildings between the two streets may even represent later

infilling, perhaps reflecting rapid growth of the original market place, with stalls rapidly becoming permanent dwellings.

3.2.4 Aerial Photographs

The following photographs held in the collection of the Department of Archaeology, University of Newcastle cover Harbottle village:

Photograph NT/9304/A and B; McCord 10/1959

Both show Harbottle Castle and part of the village to the south.

Photograph NT/9304/D; McCord 10/1959

General view of Harbottle village.

The most comprehensive aerial view of the village, however, is that provided by a recent series of photographs by Tim Gates as part of the Northumberland National Park village atlas project:

Photograph Series: Gates13/07//2003; Flight 189, Film HV/03/C, Frames 40-57 (see Plate 2).

3.2.5 Site Inspection and Local Information

A visit was made to the site on February 3rd 2004 to assess the current condition of visible remains within and around the defined assessment area and to view the location, accessibility and current state of sites considered most likely to preserve sub-surface remains of archaeological significance. Features of interest and sites of potential archaeological significance were observed and photographically recorded within and around the site. Although nothing of significance was noted upon the planned development site, it was noted that the castle access road of probable medieval origin which borders the school on its south side is at a level approximately 0.6 metres below that of the southern edge of the assessment site (see Plate 3). The latter, which appears flattened or terraced (though whether this occurred in the medieval period or subsequently is unknown) may, therefore, contain preserved medieval deposits since it appears unlikely ever to have been disturbed at its southern edge, except perhaps by dumping activities which will have caused no damage to any underlying remains.

4. CATALOGUE

The course of investigation outlined above has resulted in the identification of a total of 19 sites of known or potential cultural heritage significance in the vicinity of the defined assessment area, of which 18 were previously recorded on the County SMR. Particularly well-represented in the surrounding area are remains of post-medieval settlement and its associated infrastructure.

Archaeological assessment requires consideration both of the area likely to be materially affected by developments and sites in the immediate vicinity which may be visually affected. Catalogue numbers are keyed to *Figure 2*.

4.1 Monuments and features bordering and adjacent to the development area (<300m radius)

| Site no. | SMR no. | Period | Site Name | Easting | Northing | Status |
|----------|---------|----------------------------|---|---------|----------|--------------|
| 1 | 13519 | POST MEDIEVAL | Border House and attached garden wall | 393311 | 604703 | Grade II |
| 2 | 13520 | POST MEDIEVAL | Plum Tree Cottage, Harbottle village | 393276 | 604704 | Grade II |
| 3 | 13521 | POST MEDIEVAL | Cherry Tree House, Harbottle village | 393287 | 604705 | Grade II |
| 4 | 13522 | POST MEDIEVAL | Ivy Cottage, Harbottle village | 393275 | 604705 | Grade II |
| 5 | 13523 | POST MEDIEVAL | Waterloo House, Harbottle village | 393265 | 604707 | Grade II |
| 6 | 13524 | POST MEDIEVAL | Waterloo Cottage/Post Office, Harbottle village | 393258 | 604707 | Grade II |
| 7 | 13525 | POST MEDIEVAL | Braeside, Harbottle village | 393245 | 604709 | Grade II |
| 8 | 1189 | POST MEDIEVAL | Presbyterian Church | 393240 | 604680 | Grade II |
| 9 | 1145 | MEDIEVAL | Motte and bailey castle and shell keep castle | 393250 | 604810 | Grade I, SAM |
| 10 | 13518 | POST MEDIEVAL | Clennel Memorial Fountain, Harbottle village | 393393 | 604694 | Grade II |
| 11 | 13517 | POST MEDIEVAL | Pant or well in garden wall of Woodbine Cottage | 393453 | 604685 | Grade II |
| 12 | 13516 | POST MEDIEVAL | Harbottle Church of England aided First School | 393491 | 604712 | Grade II |
| 13 | 13515 | POST MEDIEVAL | New Hall, Harbottle | 393521 | 604686 | Grade II |
| 14 | 13514 | POST MEDIEVAL | Icehouse in garden of Windley | 393550 | 604750 | Grade II |
| 15 | 13513 | POST MEDIEVAL | Garden Cottage, Harbottle Village | 393586 | 604701 | Grade II |
| 16 | 1146 | POST MEDIEVAL | Chapel site | 393580 | 604700 | |
| 17 | 13526 | POST MEDIEVAL | The Stable, Harbottle village | 393576 | 604648 | Grade II |
| 18 | 1149 | POST MEDIEVAL | Harbottle Castle (new) | 393700 | 604630 | Grade II |
| 19 | | MEDIEVAL/ POST MEDIEVAL | Harbottle Castle eastern access road | | | |

5. SYNTHESIS

Harbottle is unique amongst the villages of the National Park in that it was the site of a major and longlasting baronial, and later, royal castle, and as such was the centre of government for a very large territory, the Liberty of Redesdale, one of the viceregal franchises used by the crown to administer the Northumbrian upland border zone. Only Elsdon, itself also located within the Redesdale liberty, has a castle which may originally have approached Harbottle in status, but the complete absence of any reference to this fortification in documentary sources and fact that it was devoid of any surviving masonry suggests that Elsdon Castle was a relatively shortlived site, perhaps abandoned in favour of Harbottle. Inevitably, the presence of such an important administrative seat had a profound impact on the development of the settlement at Harbottle in the medieval and early modern period.

The surviving structural remains of Harbottle Castle have been comprehensively discussed in several recent surveys (Ryder 1990, Bowden 1990, Crow 1998, and ASUD 1998) which summarise and bring up to date earlier descriptions (e.g. Hartshorne 1858; Hunter Blair 1932-34; 1944; Hope Dodds 1940). Of the latter the most important is that incorporated in volume XV of the County History (Hope Dodds 1940), which includes the results of Honeyman's excavations in the 1930s. Similarly, Rushworth (forthcoming) considers most of the available documentary evidence in his detailed discussion on the origins and function of the castle. However, while attention has been focussed on the castle, the medieval and later village of Harbottle has received very little attention from an archaeological perspective.

5.1 Prehistoric Occupation and Land-Use

and no direct evidence can be presented for human activity within the bounds of the assessment area from these periods. It may be assumed, however, that the immediate locality, as a resource-rich environment, was visited and nomadically settled by hunter-gather groups, and subsequently farmed from an early period.

As yet there is no firm archaeological evidence for prehistoric, Romano-British or early-medieval occupation at Harbottle. Therefore, the nature and density of landholding during the prehistoric and Roman periods is unknown. Resource exploitation, at least, is highly likely in the surrounding area, given the combined potential, within 2km of the site, of valley bottom and highland zones, woodland and grassland habitats. Neolithic and bronze-age activity is attested locally by small finds and burials, respectively, whilst Iron-Age or Romano-British enclosures are relatively densely scattered in the wider vicinity, principally occupying promontories or ridges above the Coquet or its tributaries, not dissimilar to the castle site at Harbottle.

The prime defensible location of the castle site, on a flat-topped ridge overlooking steep slopes which drop down to the flat, marshy, river valley, raises the possibility that it too was once crowned by an Iron-Age hillfort, like that at the neighbouring, topographically similar site of Harehaugh (Carlton, forthcoming). On the basis of a detailed survey by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments of England, in 1990, it has been

suggested that the earthworks bounding the inner ward and the bailey of the castle may have originated as hillfort defences (cf. Welfare *et al.* 1999, 58-9; Welfare 2002, 77; cf. Crow 1998, 10; Bowden 1990). No evidence for Iron Age occupation was recovered during recent excavations within the castle enceinte (cf. Crow *op.cit.*), but this does not represent a conclusive negative case. The extent of medieval construction works, particularly in the area of the gatehouse where much of the recent investigation was focussed, may have removed evidence of earlier activity.

5.2 The evidence for early medieval settlement

Most previous discussion regarding the pre-Norman history of Harbottle, however, has focussed on the possibility that it was the site of an early medieval fortress. This idea was first put forward in 1864 (Anon.) and subsequently found favour with many commentators (e.g. Dixon 1903, 177-8; Hope Dodds 1940, 472), to such an extent that it is now well-entrenched in virtually all the secondary literature, even though direct supporting evidence is lacking. The argument is well summarised in the County History (Hope Dodds 1940, 472):

The name Harbottle is Old English here-botl, meaning army building, i.e. barracks, and a garrison must have been maintained here before the Norman conquest as the ten towns of Coquetdale were bound to serve in the defence of Harbottle . . . but this service was ignored by the Normans, for after the conquest the ten towns were included in the barony of Alnwick, while Harbottle lay in the lordship of Redesdale. Therefore the service must be of pre-conquest date. In order to reunite the ten towns with the 'burh' at which the service was due, the Umfravilles held them from the lords of Alnwick.

5.2.1 Placename evidence: *-botl* names

Essentially, therefore, the case is based on two pieces of evidence: firstly the Old English derivation of the place-name Harbottle - *here-botl* - previously interpreted as 'army building' or 'station of the army' (Mawer 1920, 101); and secondly the apparently anachronistic obligation of ten townships outside the Liberty, in Coquetdale and the Ingram valley, to serve in defence of Harbottle. These may be dealt with in turn.

Harbottle is one of a number of placenames in northern England and southern Scotland which incorporate the Old English suffix *botl*, generally translated as 'lord's hall'. It is perhaps the equivalent of the Latin term *villa*, which is used frequently in the works of Bede and his contemporaries to denote royal and ecclesiastical estates (cf. Higham 1986, 293). This class of placename has been considered to represent an early element in Anglian place-name formation, i.e. belonging to the fifth-sixth centuries, but it has recently been the subject to reconsideration by Barrow (1998, 67-9) who points out that its distribution across southern Scotland suggests some of these names could have originated later on, in the 7th-8th centuries.

Other examples of this toponym in Northumberland include nearby Lorbottle, Shilbottle and Walbottle. The latter is particularly interesting in this context as it has been

identified with the 7th-century Northumbrian royal estate centre located close to Hadrian's Wall mentioned by Bede (*Hist. Eccles.*), the *villa regia ad murum*. Antiquaries from Camden onwards have more often proposed locating this centre at Heddon on the Wall (cf., but Walbottle would appear to represent a more convincing translation of Bede's Latin and would accord better with his indication that it lay 12 miles from the sea. However decisive archaeological confirmation is lacking. Nor was any evidence of early medieval occupation found during the recent extensive excavations in advance of development at another site which has been included in this 'bottle' category, namely Bottle Bank on Gateshead bank of the Tyne above the historic bridgehead.

5.2.2 The Ten Towns of Coquetdale

The second piece of evidence, the obligation of ten townships in Coquetdale and the Ingram valley, outside the Redesdale Liberty, to serve in defence of Harbottle, is most clearly expressed in the 1604 Border Survey:

(The ten towns in Coquetdale) by their ancient custome owe their service to Harbotle in Rydsdale to be comaunded by the Capten there to serve in feild on horse or on foote in the Princes affaires for the defence of the Border lands (1604 Survey, 116)¹.

The theory that the customary service of the ten Coquetdale townships represented a relic of some Anglian, defensive arrangement is not of itself implausible. Moreover the existence of a similar mid eleventh-century, fortified estate centre at Prudhoe has been suggested on the basis of excavation

However the evidence from earlier documents presents a rather different picture from those of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In the inquisition post mortem for Robert de Umfraville, taken in 1325, the tenants holding all or part of the manors of Clennel, Biddlestone and Burradon were each listed as having to pay sums for the guard of the castle of Alnwick, not Harbottle, as part of their dues (*Cal IPM* vi, no.607)². This was repeated as a simple total - '30s for the ward of the castle of Alnewike' - when the inquest into Robert's holdings at death was retaken in 1331 (*Cal IPM* vii, no.390). This suggests that the manorial tenants of the ten townships retained some military obligations to the Alnwick barony up until at least the early 14th century. Furthermore none of the 13th and 14th century inquisitions specify that the tenants of the ten townships had to perform castle guard at Harbottle.

¹ Cf. also *1604 Survey*, 114: 'The Survaie of the Tenn Townnes which have ancientlie don and nowe do their service to Harbotle Castle'.

² Clenyl. The manor held by Thomas Clenyl by service of half a knight's fee, 6s 8d for guard of the castle of Alnewyk and 15d for cornage.

Bedilsden [alias Bitelsden]. A moiety of the manor held by Robert de la Vale by service of . . . , 6s 8d [alias 3s 4d] for guard of the said castle . . .

Borouden. The manor, held by John de Borouden by service of . . . 13s 4d for guard of the said castle.

5.2.3 Conclusions

It is possible therefore that the military service of the ten townships at Harbottle was a custom which developed in the later medieval period at a time when the warden of the Middle March was often based at Harbottle. However greater weight may be attached to the distinctive placename as evidence of early medieval settlement. If the first part of the placename, 'Har' ('Hir' in the earliest documentary references) is correctly derived from the Old English *here* ('army') - as proposed by Mawer and Hope-Dodds - an Anglian estate centre designed to provision military forces might be signified, although such a literal derivation might be too simplistic. The suggestion that the castle site originated as a late prehistoric hillfort (see above) is another complicating factor. If the hypothesis is valid, such earlier hillfort defences would still have been evident in the early medieval period and could conceivably have been reoccupied and refortified in the early medieval period by members of the Brittonic and/or Anglian elite, as many such sites were. Alternatively, the putative estate centre might have been established below the castle site (whether or not the latter was occupied by an earlier hillfort), perhaps in the area of the present village. These might be termed the Bamburgh and Yeavinger models, respectively, by analogy with those two early medieval royal centres and their different relationship to earlier fortified sites.

One further point should be noted. Despite being the seigneurial capital of Coquetdale and Redesdale from the 12th century onwards, Harbottle was not a parochial centre. There was a chapel there, recorded from the late 13th century onwards, but it was apparently included within Holystone Parish. Documentary references to these two ecclesiastical sites are sparse and somewhat contradictory, obscuring the exact relationship between them prior to the 14th century, though it was evidently quite complex. What is clear, however, is that the foundation of the Augustinian nunnery at Holystone during the 12th century must have had a major influence on the ecclesiastical development of Coquetdale. Given the close link between early parochial evolution and the pattern of late Anglo-Scandinavian estate tenure a fuller understanding of the history of both Holystone Church and Harbottle chapel is clearly a major priority, not only in its own right, but also for the light it may shed on the earlier medieval history of Coquetdale.

In the final analysis it is likely that only more extensive excavation can put an end to such speculation and definitively establish whether or not there was an early-medieval centre underlying the remains of the later medieval castle or the adjacent village at Harbottle, but the placename evidence, at least, does raise some intriguing possibilities.

5.3 The medieval settlement and castle

Documentary evidence for the castle commences in the mid-12th century, from which time it appears to have been continuously occupied until the end of the 16th or early 17th centuries. During this time it functioned as a baronial seat and major Border fortress, playing a significant role in the defence of the northern frontier. Subsequently it was used as a stone quarry for the associated village, and as agricultural land, latterly mainly turned over to pasture.

The documents referring to Harbottle and the liberty of Redesdale during the medieval period include only a few appearances in the contemporary historical accounts of the period, usually in the context of warfare between the two kingdoms of England and Scotland. Much more common are references in several classes of official document:

- *Inquisitions post mortem*, the inquests conducted by the state from the mid-13th century onwards, following the death of a lord, to determine the annual value of his possessions, the person and age of the legal heir and to make provision for the widow (who would receive land and a dwelling for her support till her death). If the heir was underage the estates were repossessed by the Crown and managed for royal profit until he attained majority. This results in a series of inventories for the Umfraville domains during the mid 13th-14th centuries and for the subsequent period of Tailbois lordship in the 15th century.
- Ecclesiastical sources, notably charters recording gifts, leases etc to particular ecclesiastical institutions. Especially important for our understanding of the development of Umfraville holdings in Coquetdale are grants to Newminster Abbey.
- Writs and correspondence associated with legal disputes over property and inheritance, or relating to alleged abuses of baronial authority on the part of the Umfravilles, and their rights within the liberty vis a vis the Crown.
- Royal surveys - e.g. the 13th-century returns of the services owed by the tenants in chief to the Crown (*Liber Feudorum*) or the surveys of the Border defences, beginning in 1415 but especially common in the 16th century (see above).

It is possible to construct a narrative covering the history of Harbottle and its position as the capital of the liberty from these diverse sources (e.g. Hope Dodds 1940; Hunter Blair 1932-34

5.4 The origins of the Umfraville Liberty of Redesdale

A recent assessment of the evidence for the origins and nature of the Umfraville Liberty of Redesdale in the last decade of the 11th century or early 12th century is given by Rushworth (Rushworth & Carlton, forthcoming). Whatever the precise date when the Umfraville liberty was established, it has generally been assumed that its initial seat was the great earthwork castle at Elsdon Mote Hills, comprising a half-ringwork and bailey (Hunter Blair 1944, 132-4). The circumstances whereby the seat of the lordship came to be situated at Harbottle, involving a presumed shift from Elsdon, which paradoxically resulted in the 'liberty of Redesdale' being administered from a castle in Coquetdale, remain somewhat unclear. However, Harbottle is undeniably a site of some strategic importance (Bowden 1990; Hunter Blair 1944, 136), and is also situated closer to the border than is Elsdon Mote Hills, which may have been significant.

Our knowledge of the initial construction of Harbottle Castle derives from a considerably later source, namely Richard de Umfraville's letter defending the legality of his castle in the face of a royal order to demolish recent additions in 1220. Richard countered the claims that Harbottle was an unlicensed, or 'adulterine' castle in a letter to Hubert de Burgh in August 1220 asking the latter to intercede with the king on his behalf. The

letter is crucial in providing the earliest succinct description of the castle's location, its perceived role and strategic value, as well as the circumstances of its original construction:

the castle is sited in the marches of Scotland, towards the Great Waste (*Magnam Wastinam*), to the great benefit of the kingdom as much in times of peace as war, more than nine leagues distant from Bamburgh castle, and was built by Henry king of England, grandfather of our lord the king, with 'aid' from the entire county of Northumberland and bishopric of Durham, on the orders of the aforesaid king Henry. it is not adulterine, when it was constructed with the agreement and instruction of lord king Henry, to the benefit of the kingdom as much for the king as for peace . . . , (*Royal Letters Hen. III* i, no 856; cf. *CalDocScot* i, no 775)³

The construction of Harbottle Castle fits into a wider pattern of modernisation by Henry II of the castles on his northern border after 1157 ; (cf. (It is generally assumed that construction took place shortly after Henry had recovered full control of Northumberland (e.g. Hope Dodds 1940, 480; Hunter Blair 1932-34; 1944, 135-6), when work was also undertaken on the king's orders at Wark-on-Tweed and probably Norham (see above).

5.5 The medieval landscape of Harbottle

Harbottle, in the medieval period lay at the heart of seigneurial landscape designed to ensure the efficient exploitation of the lordship, comprising elements such as the castle, a deer park, the borough of Harbottle and the demesne manor of Shirmundesden (or Shermington), which can still be reconstructed from surviving features and documentary evidence. The post-medieval township of Harbottle essentially represents the extent of the medieval borough and its associated common. This explains why it excludes the castle site - the most substantial medieval monument in the present village - which instead falls within the township of Peels on the north side of Harbottle. Peels originated as the demesne of the Umfraville lords, comprising the castle with the adjacent haughs, the park and the manor of Shirmondeden, which was held directly. In a broader sense however the territory associated with the medieval monuments at Harbottle comprised the entire franchise of Redesdale, of which Harbottle Castle was the *caput*.

5.5.1 The Castle

The castle served as the administrative and logistical centre of baronial estate, the instruments and symbols of the Umfravilles' authority within their domain. The importance of Harbottle castle within its wider environs was even more accentuated by the vice-regal powers - *regalis potestas* - conferred upon the Umfravilles in the liberty of

³ *'quod situm est in marchia Scotiae versus Magnam Wastinam ad magnam utilitatem regni, tam tempore pacis quam guerrae, remotum a castello de Bamburc plusquam novem leucas, et dudum constructum per dominum Henricum regem Angliae avum domini nostri regis et, per auxilium totius comitatus Northumbriae et episcopatus Dunelmensis ex praecepto dicti Henrici regis'. . . . quod non sit adulterinum, cum constructum fuerit per assensum et praeceptum domini regis Henrici, ad [uti]litem tam regis quam pacis regni. . . .*

Redesdale, entailing responsibility for government duties and the dispensation of justice which would normally have been performed by the sheriff of Northumberland and other royal officials. The castle was a vital instrument in enabling the Umfravilles to carry out this policing role, holding a courthouse and gaol where the Umfraville lord would exercise his vice-regal authority.

5.5.2 The borough

The medieval settlement at Harbottle, which occupied the site of the present village, had the status of a borough. As such it differed from ordinary agricultural villages. Its property holding inhabitants, known as burgesses or burghers, were effectively freeholders. They owed low fixed rents and otherwise could sell or dispose of their property, or burgage plots, as they wished. The foundation date of the borough is not recorded, but it was certainly in existence by 1245 when it is mentioned in the Inquisition Post Mortem of Gilbert de Umfraville I. Indeed it may have followed relatively soon after the establishment of the castle, or at any rate its refurbishment in stone. The Umfraville barons who doubtless established the borough did so in order to profit from its commercial activity. The revenues they could extract included the rents paid by the burgesses for their burgage plots and grazing rights, plus the rents and tolls paid by those attending and trading at the periodic market and the annual fair. The sums paid annually by the burghers show remarkable stability:

1245 - £2 12s
1331 - £2 13s 10d
1604 - £2 12s 1d

Markets and fairs: The right to hold a market in the borough on Tuesday, once every three weeks, and an annual fair (on the feast of the nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary) is referred to by Gilbert de Umfraville II during court proceedings in 1293. The inquest for Robert Tailbois in 1495 (IPM; App. 1 no. 13) indicated the Tuesday market was by this time a weekly event. In the 1604 Border Survey (1604 Survey, 91, 111), the borough was labelled 'the town of Harbottle ... sometimes a market town' suggesting the market was no longer functioning by this time. The 1817 Enclosure Award and 1st edition Ordnance Survey both mark the position of the fair ground, just to the west of the village on the south side of the road heading up the valley towards the border. Although apparently relatively remote, Harbottle was located at the junction of a number of cross-border routes and must have seen quite a lot of traffic.

The settlement: In 1604 Harbottle had 15 burger freeholders who possessed 23 houses and three outhouses. There is no indication of the number of burghers at an earlier date. The settlement was evidently established immediately below the castle where the Umfraville lords or their bailiffs could keep a close eye on it. The first detailed map evidence - the 1806 map of Harbottle estate, the 1817 Inclosure Award and the 1843 tithe award - suggests that by that stage the village principally comprised a single street between the old castle and the 17th century hall (also called Harbottle Castle). A few more houses are evident along the approach road from Holystone, to the south of the grounds of the new Harbottle Castle. It is unclear whether the latter dwellings represent the remnant of more extensive earlier spread of settlement along the road or perhaps

more likely a limited post-medieval expansion. They are located in a series of freehold plots along the road, the majority of which have no buildings within (see below). The main street may originally have continued eastwards, at least as far as the site of the present hall. This route also led, via a ford over the Coquet, to the farm or hamlet of Peels, the site of the medieval settlement of Shirmondesden, which formed the demesne of the Umfraville lordship in place of Harbottle itself.

The castle approaches: The main approach to the castle during the medieval period was from the east, via a route which diverged from the main street approximately at the point where the latter turns through 90°. This approach road can still be traced in the form of a path which runs in front of the school and the assessment site, continuing westward, behind the houses fronting on to the main street, up to the site of the castle gateway. Given the potential economic stimulus represented by the castle, particularly when the lord was in residence or a garrison was installed, this route probably formed a second focus of medieval and early modern settlement, in addition to the main street. It would have formed an axial street leading away from the gateway, with buildings laid out at least along the north side.

Field systems and common: In 1604 the burgage land included 67 acres of arable land, 9 acres of meadow and 24 acres of pasture (*1604 Survey*, 91; cf. Appendix 2). The Harbottle Inclosure Map of 1817, shows six, variously sized, elongated plots on the south side of the village, which may represent strips of arable land or meadow within the defined limits of the medieval borough. These strips run for a up to 300m down the slope and across Back Burn. A further series of plots, much shorter in length, but roughly similar in width, lie to the east of the village, sandwiched between the approach road, on the south side and Back Burn and the grounds of the new Harbottle Castle on the north. Again, these may represent some of the original strips of burgage land. They are shown terminating along the southern limit of the Park or lawn attached to the new Harbottle Castle, which coincides with Back Burn, but like the strips to the west it is possible they once continued northward across the burn. It is conceivable that when the Widdringtons relocated the manorial seat to the new hall they took a substantial chunk out of the burgage lands.

In addition to any meadow or pasture which lay within the borough limits, the burghers would have been able to graze their livestock on the moorland common to the south of the village. The extent of this common was estimated at 700 acres in 1604 (*ibid.*) and was not enclosed until 1817.

5.5.3 The park

Another essential element of this baronial landscape was the park, which provided the lord with an enclosed hunting reserve immediately adjacent to his castle. The park was clearly in existence by 1296 when Edward I ordered his bailiff in Tynedale to transfer 20 live bucks and 80 live does be transferred from John Comyn's woods and parks (in the manor of Tarsset in North Tynedale) to stock Gilbert de Umfraville's park at Harbottle. In the inquest post mortem for Gilbert II in 1308 the park was described as follows:

a certain park containing in circuit about one league, in which are wild animals; the sale of underwood of which yields nothing, but the agistment (rental from grazing rights) of it is worth 6s 8d.

The outline of the park is apparent on the earliest detailed maps such as the 1806 estate map, despite the interior having been parcelled up, and is evinced by field names ('Park' and 'Park Head' - 1806) and later houses ('Park House' on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey). Indeed it can still be traced in the present-day field layout. The bulk of the park enclosure lay on the north side of the Coquet, opposite the castle, but a narrow strip ran along the south side incorporating the later fields labelled Ram's Haugh, Castle Haugh, Castle Garth and Castle Hill on the 1806 map, with the result that the castle itself fell within the boundary of the enclosure. This pattern of fencing both sides of a river is commonly replicated in other medieval parks, e.g. Warkworth, and was presumably intended to provide the wildlife with access to the river for drinking whilst maintaining a secure enclosure. In the 1331 inquest post mortem of Robert de Umfraville, however, 'land called Ramshalgh' (i.e. Ramshaugh) is listed separately along with the castle and the borough, but was clearly still part of the seigneurial demesne.

There is no indication that the park was still in existence on Armstrong's map (1769), where parks are often depicted as palisaded enclosures. It had evidently been parcelled up into fields after the castle had fallen out of use at the end of the 16th century. When the present Harbottle Castle was built at the east end of the village, by the Widdringtons in the 17th century, the old park was effectively redundant. Subsequently a new park was established south of the 17th-century mansion to provide the requisite pastoral landscape visible from the house itself. This feature is shown on maps from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey onwards (on the 1806 map it is labelled 'lawn').

5.5.4 The chapel

There was a chapel in the settlement for the convenience of the burgesses (cf. Hope Dodds 1940, 467), but the main ecclesiastical centre in this part of Coquetdale was in the neighbouring township of Holystone where the parish church was located and there was an Augustinian nunnery. The existence of the chapel is alluded to in 1287/8 when Adam of Harle is named in a lawsuit as the vicar of the church of Harbottle. In the following year Adam appears in a different case as the vicar of the church of Holystone, implying the same individual officiated at both places at this time. In 1312 the Bishop of Durham granted the chapel, along with Corsenside Church, to the nuns of Holystone Priory, to be held with the rectory of Holystone (Hope Dodds 1940, 455, 462-3, 467). Little is known of its later history. Witnesses testified that Gilbert de Umfraville IV was baptised in the church at Harbottle in 1390, which would suggest the chapel was still in use then (**note:** NCH caveat re. poss that this refers to a chapel in the castle), but it is not mentioned at the time of the dissolution, when the priory's holdings were sold or leased out, and it may have decayed and fallen out of use during the disturbed conditions of the later medieval period.

Nothing survives of the chapel today, but it lay at the east end of the village, at the entrance to the grounds of the present Harbottle castle. This area was once known as

Kirk Knowe. When the gardener's lodge was built there in the 19th century the foundations of the chapel were revealed and in 1871 workmen laying waterpipes found a skeleton, a sundial and a stone basin, perhaps a holy water stoup (Hope Dodds 1940, 467).

5.5.5 Mills and Quarry

The 1245, 1308 and 1398 inquests indicate two mills were held by the Umfravilles in the liberty of Redesdale. Neither of these is named, but one probably occupied the same location as 'the mill of Harbottle', which is listed by the 1604 Border Survey (*1604 Survey*, 111) as part of the demesne of the Manor of Harbottle. The miller is named as John Waïnebye who 'holdeth one water corne mill standinge upon the water of the Cockatt' for which he paid an annual rent of £2. (*op. cit.*, 106). Waïnebye is also listed amongst the burgher freeholders, but, uniquely, is placed in 'The Peale' (i.e. Peels), rather than 'Harbotle Towne' like the other 15 burghers, and held one house and two acres of arable there (*op. cit.*, 91). This, combined with the survival of the remains of a water-mill at the east end of Peels hamlet suggests that the Harbottle mill of the 1604 survey was actually located at Peels rather than Harbottle itself. This would in turn imply that the river formerly flowed closer to Peels than its present course does. The valley bottom is relatively wide and flat at this point and could therefore have lent itself to changes of course. Moreover an associated sunken channel or holloway which may represent a palaeochannel is still visible. However the Armstrong's map clearly indicates that the Coquet was flowing along its present channel by 1769.

The 1604 survey also mentions a quarry on Harbottle Crag, where Percival Pott claimed the customry right to quarry millstones on payment of the annual sum of £10 (*op. cit.*, 105). Percival may himself have occupied a mill at Holystone (*op. cit.*, 92). The quarry site can still be traced, with around 60 whole and broken roughouts remaining, plus sled tracks (site **). Quarrying probably continued here up until the beginning of the 19th century.

5.5.6 Forest

The forest of Whilke Wood embracing 13360 acres (*op. cit.*, 105) also formed part of the manorial demesne in 1604. This can be identified with the valley of Wilkwood Burn (the upper course of Barrow Burn) in the moorland west of Harbottle and presumably represented a seigneurial hunting range. Four of the customary tenants in Alwinton township, known as the 'Fosters of the Forrest of Harbotle', were recorded as paying only a peppercorn yearly rent for their farms (1.5d), on account of the services they rendered in the forest, presumably as hereditary foresters (*op. cit.*, 117).

5.6 Harbottle and the impact of Border warfare, 1300-1600

The defence of the border did become an major issue during the reign of Henry II, at the time Harbottle Castle was either first constructed or perhaps first rebuilt, at least partially, in stone. However for most of the 12th and 13th centuries, Anglo-Scottish relations were on the whole good, particularly under Henry I, when the Umfraville liberty was probably first created, and after 1237 when the status of Northumbria was

finally settled. At these times it is likely that the imposition of baronial authority and firm policing in the uplands were seen as more relevant roles for strongholds like Harbottle Castle. Order does appear to have been effectively imposed in Redesdale and Coquetdale during in this period. This long period of peace and prosperity undoubtedly provides the context for the foundation and growth of the borough community below the castle.

The period after 1300 witnessed prolonged periods of warfare between the two countries, beginning with Edward I's attempt to conquer Scotland. Moreover this warfare gradually undermined the maintenance of local law and order so that by the 15th and 16th centuries the problems of local policing were increasingly absorbing the attention of the officers of the Middle March in their headquarters at Harbottle. Equally disastrous for the maintenance of order in the Northumbrian liberties was the weak lordship which was a side-effect of the prolonged warfare. Increasingly the burden of providing both border defence and rural policing fell on the crown in the 15th-16th centuries, as the castle's two roles had merged into one overriding concern. This was finally formalised in 1546 when Henry VIII took the Redesdale liberty, including Harbottle, into the crown's hands, exchanging it for other lands with the sister and heir of lord Tailbois, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Wymbysche of Lincolnshire (Hope Dodds 1940, 476).

The fortunes of Harbottle in the later medieval era was thus affected by a combination of the fortunes of war and the fate of its baronial proprietors as well as wider social and economic conditions, not to mention climatic fluctuations and epidemiological characteristics.

Harbottle was directly involved in Border warfare on several occasions. The castle was besieged and taken by William the Lion in 1174 (Benedict i, 65), During the first Scottish War of Independence, it was assaulted on only two occasions, in 1296, unsuccessfully (Hemingburgh 277; Holinshed *Chron.* ii, 299; *Cal. Close Rolls* 1288-96, 493), and in 1318, when it was taken by Bruce (*Chron. de Lanercost* 235; *Chron. de Melsa* ii, 335; *Scalachronica* 60). These events doubtless caused considerable damage and disruption in the adjacent borough and neighbouring villages, as the Scottish forces plundered the area roundabout for provisions, but they were relatively rare events and probably less important in the long run than a number of other factors.

For much of the 14th century the castle was apparently in a state of disrepair, as a result of its capture by Robert the Bruce in 1318 (*Chron. de Lanercost* 235; *Chron. de Melsa* ii, 335; *Scalachronica* 60). Some of the buildings may have been rendered habitable, but it is likely the defences were in poor condition - derelict or dismantled. There are many references to repairs carried out at the castle, particularly when a royal garrison was maintained in the castle. Work at the king's expense was in progress in 1519, for example (Expenditure on such repairs, on the maintenance of the castle garrison and the salaries of the Border officialdom - constables, keepers of Redesdale and Wardens of the Middle March periodically resident - may have provided some boost to the prosperity of the community at Harbottle. Repeated repair and reconstruction programmes are recorded at Harbottle Castle during the 16th century, in 1519, 1546-51 and 1568. By

1538 it is described as, "*the chief strength of the Border of the Middle Marches, which is not habitable*" (LP Hen VIII; appendix 1.2, no. 75). The subsequent programme which began in 1546 probably involved the castle's reconstruction as an artillery fortress. Little work appears to have been carried out after 1568, however, and the extensive fabric rapidly decayed. Moreover security throughout the Border districts seems to have worsened as Elizabeth's reign progressed, with survey after survey proclaiming the need for more troops and repairs.

5.7 Harbottle from 1600 to the present day

The 1604 Border Survey provides the clearest overview of Harbottle in the late 16th and early 17th centuries (see App. 1). There were still 15 burger freeholders in 1604, who paid much the same sum as the burghers had always done. Their built property consisted of 23 houses and three outhouses. However there are indications that the centuries of disruption and turmoil had taken their toll on the fortunes of the community. The settlement apparently no longer merited the title a market town implying that the weekly Tuesday market, which had still existed in 1495, had ceased. Nor is there any mention of the annual fair, although the fairground at west end of the village is marked on the earliest available detailed maps so this may in fact have continued throughout. The township of Shirmondesden had declined to an even greater extent, as documented by the 1604 survey (where it is labelled Shermington and Charington):

Charington sometymes a township and nowe used as demeane to Harbottle and therein valued (1604 Survey, 117, cf. also 105)

By this time the township appears to have consisted of a single farmstead or hamlet, Peels, where the miller and burgher freeholder, John Wainbye had a house and 2 acre plot of land (*op. cit.*, 91, 106). Presumably the actual cultivation or grazing of the former township's 820 acres was leased out to neighbouring farmers, yielding £41 per annum according to the 1604 survey (*op. cit.*, 105).

The union of the crowns in 1603 had finally made such border fortifications redundant and James I granted the manor of Harbottle to George, Lord Home of Berwick. In 1635-7, the castle, demesne, park, tithes and water mill of Harbottle, and 23 burgages and three closes in Harbottle, came into the possession of Roger Widdrington of Cartington (Hope Dodds 1940, 477), who subsequently built himself a new mansion, also called 'Harbottle Castle', at the east end of the village. This probably occurred soon after he acquired the manor. In 1655 the parliamentary commissioners sold John Rushworth and John Brownell purchased *the manor house* and desmesne lands of Harbottle with a corn mill and fulling mill from the parliamentary commissioners, Robert's heir, Sir Edward Widdrington, having forfeited the land as a royalist in 1650. This would imply the hall was built between 1635-1650 and it is unlikely there was any building work whilst the Civil War was in progress. The old castle, already in serious decay, was very likely used as a quarry for the building stone, and the bulk of the standing remains may have been removed during this phase. Analysis of the map evidence suggests that construction of the new hall on its present site swallowed up a large chunk of the borough's land, but the

Widdringtons may have found willing sellers amongst the local freeholders. Moreover the return of a resident gentry lineage may have been provided some compensation and a boost to the local economy.

The street leading up to the castle may have declined in importance after the fortress was effectively abandoned at the end of the 16th century. Given that it was no longer such a commercially attractive location occupation along the street is likely to have been affected by any settlement contraction which occurred as a result of the decline in the fortunes of the borough.

From the beginning of the 19th century the development of the settlement can be traced in detail using the map evidence and sources such as the enclosure and tithe awards and printed directories. Many of the village's present buildings were constructed during the late 18th-early 19th centuries. This may have been responsible for further robbing of the castle, but any use of the ruins as a quarry appears to have ceased by c. 1830 when Hodgson's sketch shows the remains in much the same state as they survive today (above 7.4.1, no.2, fig. 15). The upland common south of the village was enclosed in 1817. The hall was completely rebuilt in an austere classical style by John Dobson for Thomas Clennel in 1829. Comparison of the 1806 survey and the 1st edition Ordnance Survey shows that the rebuilt house occupies the same site as its predecessor and indeed adopts a very similar plan in outline.

The present School building was built in 1834 by the National School Society which had been established by the Church of England in 1819. From 1834 onwards the Society received government funding to support its schools. The school is situated on the north side of the village, set well back from the main road, which it overlooks. The building and overall school complex appear to have been relatively little altered since then.

The available historic map evidence, in particular the 1817 Harbottle Common Enclosure Award, suggests there was already a building on or close to the site, prior to the construction of the school. A further building lay to the west beyond the present playground and sports field and is shown on the earlier Clennel estate map (1806) and on the later Tithe Award (1843) and 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1866). This structure had apparently been demolished by the time the 2nd edition of the Ordnance Survey was produced and no further construction is shown in the area of the proposed development.

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

6.1 Summary outline of archaeological potential

Archaeological deposits can survive well, potentially up to a considerable depth, in areas that have not been subject to extensive modern development. However, in areas subject to modern development, the likelihood of survival of archaeological deposits is much reduced.

1. The potential for surviving remains is very low in areas where substantial foundations support modern developments.
2. The potential for surviving remains is moderate in the following contexts:
 - where foundations of a less invasive nature support modern developments in locations thought likely to have been subject to medieval settlement or where specific sites of archaeological interest have been recorded.
 - in areas not occupied by modern developments where specific sites of archaeological interest are not known to occur.
3. The potential for surviving remains in areas not occupied by modern developments is regarded as high where specific sites of archaeological interest are known to occur.

The area currently under examination lies within the medieval village of Harbottle and might be expected to preserve remains from that period. It is located on the north side of the approach road leading up to the castle, and accordingly is likely to have been a focus of settlement from the 12th century onwards. However it may have declined in importance after the castle was effectively abandoned in the early 17th century. The earliest map evidence shows just two buildings on the northern edge of the former approach road, neither of which was located on the site of the school playground. This points to potential survival of significant archaeological evidence in the area of the proposed development.

7. CONCLUSIONS

There is little concrete evidence regarding the nature or density of human settlement in the assessment area prior to the 12th century AD. However, following detailed survey by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments of England in 1990 (Bowden 1990), it has been convincingly argued that the earthworks bounding the inner ward and the bailey of the castle represent an economical adaption of much earlier, Iron Age, hillfort defences (cf. Welfare *et al.* 1999, 58-9; Welfare 2002, 77). Placename evidence also hints at the presence of an Anglian estate centre (*botl*) at some stage during the 6th-8th centuries, perhaps on the site of the castle itself, or somewhere in the immediate vicinity, in the area of the present village.

Harbottle is extremely well-documented from the twelfth century, but the history of landholding referred to concentrates on the castle rather than its associated borough, the site of the present village.

The available documentary and map evidence indicates, however, that Harbottle borough extended to the south and east of the castle along the present road through the village. This road continued north west splitting just beyond Alwinton into two major cross border highways, The Street and 'Ernespeth' (Yarnspeth - Clennel Street). The main approach to the castle during the medieval period was from the east, via a route which diverged from the main street approximately at the point where the latter turns through 90°. This approach road can still be traced in the form of a path which runs in front of the school and the assessment site, continuing westward, behind the houses fronting on to the main street, up to the site of the castle gateway. Given the potential economic stimulus represented by the castle, particularly when the lord was in residence or a garrison was installed, this route probably formed a second focus of medieval and early modern settlement, in addition to the main street. An axial street leading away from the gateway, with buildings laid out at least along the north side, may be envisaged.

There is a reasonable possibility, therefore, that medieval remains survive beneath the ground surface adjacent to the former course of the main Harbottle Castle approach road. It is also conceivable that Iron Age and perhaps early medieval remains may also be preserved in this area, given the potential significance of the castle site during those periods.

Whether or not such putative remains do still survive depends on the extent to which successive episodes of subsequent, post-medieval and modern activity have disturbed the earlier features and deposits.

It is reasonable to assume that the street leading up to the castle declined in importance after the fortress was effectively abandoned at the end of the 16th century. Indeed, given that this street was no longer such a commercially attractive location it is likely to have been affected by any settlement contraction which occurred as a result of the decline in the fortunes of the borough. Prior to the construction of the school and its playground, the earliest detailed historic map evidence shows only two buildings on the northern edge of the former approach road, neither of which was located on the site of the school playground. This reduces the likelihood that archaeological levels in this area have been destroyed by post-medieval activity. Moreover the surface of the playground is

noticeably higher than the level of the path to the south. Hence the playground may preserve significant archaeological features/deposits, particularly along its southern edge, although material may have been destroyed on its north side where it is terraced into the slope.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made to further evaluate or mitigate the impact of the proposed developments upon known or potential archaeological remains in the assessment area. These recommendations remain subject to consideration by the County Archaeologist.

1. Archaeological evaluation by trial trenching should be carried out upon the site in locations determined on the basis of historic map analysis. Two small trenches should be excavated within the site, each measuring 7.5 x 1.5 metres, one or both of them positioned to explore the front of the site where it borders the castle access track. Any remains of significance revealed during this process should be recorded on site and through off-site analysis of significant finds and deposits. Should complex archaeological remains be encountered it may be necessary to extend the trenches in order to inform a suitable mitigation strategy.

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APPENDIX 1: DOCUMENTARY COLLECTIONS

1.1 **Summaries of *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem (Cal IPM)*⁴ in the Public Record Office**

Includes all indexed references from or relating to Harbottle.

1.1.1 *Sir Gilbert de Umfranville, Earl of Angus.* 30 April 29 Henry III (1245); *Cal IPM* vol I, no. 49; the fuller text in *CalDocScot* i, no.1667 is reproduced here.

There are in the manors of Hyrbottle, 408 acres of land and 3 roods, whereof each is worth yearly 5d; total, 10l 3s 7_d. Also there are 80 acres of meadow [and] 18½ acres, whereof each of 20 is worth yearly 6d, and of 78½, each is worth yearly 2d; total thereof, 23s 1d. Also there are two mills there, worth yearly 17l 11s 4d. Also a burgus (borough) returning by the year with grazing, 4l 12s. Also the jurors say there are within the manor of Otterburne in demesne, 168½ acres and 1 rood, whereof each is worth yearly . . .

Also there are in the said vills (Otterburn and Alwinton) 2 bracinagia (brewhouses) worth yearly 25s.

Also (in the manors of Redesdale and Coquetdale) there is pasture for 1140 sheep, worth 111s 8d. Also the pasture for mares is worth 12l. Also they say regarding the cow pastures, 1400 [acres?], 900 of which are worth 4d and 500 worth 2d - that the total is 23l; besides Hollesden, worth 2 marks. Also the forges there render iron, worth yearly 4l 2s. Also the wards there are worth yearly, 18s 4d. Also there are six entire knights' fees, and one sixth of a knight.

*Also they say that the monks of Novi Monasterii (Newminster) hold three granges (in the liberty of Redesdale and the barony of Prudhoe) viz., Tolland, Fyleton and **Ruhehope** (Rowhope) and pay yearly 12l.*

1.1.2. *Gilbert de Umframvill alias Dunfranvyl, Earl of Angus, alias Denegus.* Whelpington, 13 Oct., 1 Edward II (1308); vol. V; no. 47.

*"Redesdale ...with the liberty, in which is the castle of **Hirbotell** (extent given), including a borough called **Hirbotell**, a capital messuage at Oterburn, a park nearly a league in circuit, and free tenants in Ellesden, all held freely of the king in chief by service of defending the same from wolf and robber.*

Alwenton, 200a arable and 10a. Meadow, the lordship of the ten towns of Alwenton, Clonhill, Bydellesden, Angreham, Fuadon, Ryhill, Scharberton, Nodirton, Boroudon, and Thirnum, which rendered nothing to the earl but knight's service and suit at his court of Hirbotell, and two water-mills, all held of the heirs of Vesci in chief of the barony of Alnewyck by service of 2 knights' fees, and doing suit at the court of Alnewyck. Robert his son, aged 30 and more, is his next heir".

⁴ *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem and other analogous documents preserved in the PRO*, covering the reigns of Henry III-Henry VII (HMSO, London, 1898--).

1.1.3. Robert de Umframvill, alias de Umfraunvill, Dumframvill, late Earl of Angus. 10 May, 18 Edward II (1325); vol VI, no. 607.

Redesdale Liberty (extent given), including the site of the castle of Hirbotil and lands woods and rents in [Redesheved, Herlessyde], Spithope [Nuthope], Cotyng hopp, Suleshop [Kyneshope], Yerdhopp, Carwyk, Coketmore, Mickelwanges, Little Wodbourne, Wolrych and Helvesdon.

Helvesden [alias Ellesden]. A messuage and a carucate of land, held by John son of William by service of one twentieth of a knight's fee and 1d yearly; a messuage and a carucate of land, held by William de Sok (?) by service of one fortieth of a knight's fee and suit of court; and a messuage and a carucate of land, held by Gilbert de Caprewyk (?) by service of one twentieth of a knight's fee, 5s 2d rent, and suit of court.

All held of the king in chief by service of keeping the liberty of Redesdale from robbers and wolves.

Schirmundesdene [alias Shirmunden]. The manor (extent given).

Alwenton. Four bondages and 4 cottages, all wasted by the Scots.

Faudon. The manor (extent given).

Clenyl. The manor held by Thomas Clenyl by service of ½ knight's fee, 6s 8d for guard of the castle of Alnewyk and 15d for cornage.

Bedilsden [alias Bitelsden]. A moiety of the manor held by Robert de la Vale by service of ½ knight's fee, 6s 8d [alias 3s 4d] for guard of the said castle, 40d [alias 15d] for cornage, and suit at the court of Schirmundesden.

Borouden. The manor, held by John de Borouden by service of a knight's fee, 13s 4d for guard of the said castle, and 15d cornage.

Nedderton. A moiety of the manor held by Henry son of John by service of ½ knight's fee, and 15d for cornage.

Thirnom. A moiety of the manor held by John de Horseley by service of 7½d; and the other moiety held by Hugh de Raymyngton and Joan his wife by service of 7½d and 1lb pepper, price 18d, yearly.

Angram [alias Angraham] (Ingram). The manor held by John de Laybourn by service of ½ knight's fee, and 15d for cornage.

[Foxden and] Scharperton. Four messuages and a carucate of land, held by Gilbert de Borouden by service of ¼ knight's fee

All held (of the king in chief?) as of the barony of Alnewyk by service of . . . yearly.

1.1.4. Robert de Umframvyll, or de Humframvyll, late Earl of Angus. 13 July, 5 Edward III (1331); vol. VII; no. 390 (Reopened inquest in connection with dispute over the size of the dower awarded to Eleanor, wife of Robert, cf. no.3 above).

Herbotel. *The castle (extent given), including 6a. Land called 'Ramshalgh', and a borough in which are divers free tenants rendering 53s. 10d. yearly for the said borough, held with divers lands and tenements underwritten, within the liberty of Redesdale.*

1.1.5. Stephen de Bolton, deest. 25 Edward III; vol. IX; no. 684.

Northumberland. **Herbotell.**

1.1.6. Eleanor late the wife of Robert de Umframvyll, knight. 8 May, 42 Edward III (1368); vol. XII; no. 250.

"Alwynton. 5 messuages, 5 husband-lands and a cottage in the hands of tenants at will rendering 22s. Yearly, held in dower of Henry de Percy, as of the manor of Alnewyk by knight's service".

"Wolrig by **Herbotill**. A messuage and a bovate of land, held in dower".

1.1.7. Gilbert de Umframville, earl of Angus. Northumberland. 4 Richard II (1380); xv; no. 434.

He was seised of the castle of **Herbotill** and manor of Otterburn... with the late king's licence to him and heirs of his body, with successive remainders in tail male to ... (his brothers).

1.1.8. Thomas Umframvill. Northumberland. 25 May, 10 Richard II (1387); vol. XVI; no. 470.

He was seised of **Hyrbotyll** castle and two thirds of the manor by virtue of a fine levied in the king's court. The other third held by Henry de Percy, earl of Northumberland, and Maud his wife, by endowment of Gilbert de Umfravyll, earl of Anguse, sometime husband of the said Maud. The premises are worth only 100s. A year because of the war and the destruction and burning by the Scots.

1.1.9. Thomas Umframvill, knight. N'berland. 1 April, 14 Richard II (1390/1); vol. XVI; no. 1043

Hirbotill. The castle and two thirds of the manor of Otyrburn held of the king in chief by knight's service. They are worth only 10 marks yearly due to the war and destruction and burnings formerly done by the Scots.

1.1.10. Robert Horsle, knight. 14 Jan., 15 Richard II (1392); vol. XVII; no. 56.

"Caldton... in Redesdale, held of Gilbert Umframvill...by homage and fealty, and by service of rendering 4d. yearly for ward of the castle of **Hirbotill**".

1.1.11. Maud wife of Henry earl of Northumberland. 10 March, 22 Richard II (1398); XVII; no. 1246.

Died seised of various places, including:

Oterburn. The manor, with divers places, scalings and wastes, to wit, ...21s. 2d. rent from Herbotle...

"All the lands etc. In Redesdale are held of the king in chief by knight's service.

Shirmondesden in Cokdale. A third part of the demense lands of the manor, to wit, 100acr. land (i.e. ploughland) towards the east and 26 acr. meadow, a third part of the park and of 2 water-mills, 3s. 11d. rent of assize, 2s. 4d. castle ward, 1 lb. Pepper and 1lb cummin from three husbandlands in Alwenton, three cottages there and a third part of a pasture called Butterland, held of Henry earl of Northumberland by knight's service".

1.1.12. Gilbert Umfravile - Writ for proof of age. 28 Jan., 1412; vol. XIX; no. 1005.

Born at **Harbottle castle** and baptise **Thomas Umframvill** d in **Harbottle** church.

Proof includes: John Lysle, 44 and more, was building a new house at **Harbottle** that day.

1.1.13. Robert Tailbois, Knight. 30 May, 10 Henry VII (1495), *Cal IPM Hen VII*, vol. I; no. 971.

Properties inherited by George Tailboys from his father include:

The castle of Herbotell, which is worth nothing yearly.

Also details the Manor of Oterburn, also worth nothing, and various pastures, messuages, tofts, Ellesdon church, Halistane abbey, etc., most of which are worth little or nothing due to their situation in the Marches.

"All the lands and tenements which are within the bounds of the said castle and manor are said to be and are within the liberty of Riddisdale".

Various obligations are also inherited, including:

*(5) a fair at **Herbotell** within Ridesdale on the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Yearly, with court of piepowder, and (6) a market on Tuesdays weekly there,..."*

1.1.14. Thomas Grey, Knight. *Commission and Inquisition.* 13 Henry VII (1498), *Cal IPM Hen VII*, vol. III; no. 10.

Properties inherited by Ralph Grey, his son, include the following manors:

Alneham, worth 10l.

Chirmundsden, or Chirmundisd', worth 5 marks.

Bitlisdon, or Butlisden, worth 10l.

Clenhill, worth 100s.

Nedirton, worth 10 marks.

Buereweton, or Burueton, worth 20 marks.

Allenton, or Alwenton, worth 5 marks.

Hetton, or Heton, worth 10 marks.

Ambell, worth 10l.

Sharperton, worth 100s.

Thirnam, or Thitnum, worth 10 marks.

1.2 Northumberland Records Office Catalogue entries for Harbottle

(emboldened = transferred to the Kylins, Morpeth)

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| (A) NRO 4569/3 | Deeds etc., estate nr Rothbury, parties include Pervical Clennell of Harbottle |
| (E) DT 209 S | Tithe Award 1844 |
| (H) QRA 32 | Common Award 1817 |
| (H) QRD 4 | Deed 1773 |
| (H) QRD 8 | Award 1817 |
| (H) QSI 1/305 | Indictment 16th C |
| (H) QSI 1/764 | Indictment 16th C |
| (D) ZAN Bell 47/1 | Plan of Coquet from Harbottle Haugh to Sharperton grounds showing embankments made and present and former channels of river, 1824 |
| (D) ZAN Bell 59/9 | Valuation of premises at Harbottle, 1875 |
| (D) ZAN Bell 59/11 | Particulars of cottage and premises 1867, plan |
| (D) ZAN Bell 59/12 | Plans of village |

- (D) ZAN Bell 59/17 Harbottle Comon displute, plan of Harbottle estate belonging to T Clennel, 1806
- (D) ZAN Bell 59/18 Plan of village
- (D) ZAN Bell 60/1-11 Valuation of Harbottle Common and woodhall
- (D) ZAN Bell 60/2-4 Plans
- (D) ZAN Bell 60/9, Contents and schedule
10, 27
- (D) ZAN Bell 60/24 Owners of allotments on Harbottle Common
- (E) QRUp Various plans in Deposited Plains Index
- (H) QCZp1?R17 Road diversion
- (A) NRO 315/17 Presbyterian church centenary souvenir brochure, 1855-1955
- (A) NRO 404 [Bell] Harbottle Common: Inclosure Commissioners papers
214/111
- (D) B22/2 Deed, Harbottle manor, 1614
- (D) B26/17 Deed, Broome Rigg, 1679
- (SR) NRO 638/4 Index to Presbyterian migrants, 1737-54**
- (A) ZWN/A3 Copy survey of manor of Harbottle, 1604
- (A) NRO 530 12/8 N.C.C. election 1919: papers re. Harbottle 119
- (A) NRO 530 17/17 Lease, 1832
- (L) M 145 Film of Harbottle Presbyterian church baptisms, 1803-1975
- (G) NRO 1460/5 Transcript Harbottle Presbyterian church baptisms, 1737-1802
- (A) ZCL/B/169 Harbottle timber, 1918
- (A) ZCL/B/555 Claims for succession duty on Harbottle Castle estate fo timber, 1925
- (L) M 48 Report on the state of the Dukes cottages, 1866
- (C) EP 99/15 Harbottle School Charity lette rbook, 1919-1938**
- (C) EP 99/20/7 Tithe Award, 1843
- (C) EP 99/45,46 Harbottle C.E. School and School Charity Cash Books, 1877-1935.**
- (C) EP 103/85 Deeds, 1719 & 1835**
- (C) EP 103/86-91 Rent accounts of property held by trustees of Dr Thomlinson's charity, Rothbury, 1720-1906**
- (A) NRO 542/30 Inc. transcript of 1604 Nborder Survey touching Harbottle Manor Bounds and grid references of places mentioned
- (L) M 351 Microfilm of Harbottle Presbyterian Church baptisms register, 1736-1805, and Session book, 1892-1946.
- (G) NRO 2000/13 Land valuation book, 1910
- (G) NRO 2718/8 Accounts of Harbottle Presbyterian ChurchEndowment Fund, 192731
- (H) QRH 64 Highway, 1818**
- (G) NRO 2860/19 Transcribed extracts from Harbottle Common enclosure award, 1817
- (G) NRO 3389/21 Sale catalogue, Harbottle Castle, n.d. (1960s)
- (C) UR/P6/1-12 Records and register of Harbottle U.R. Church, 1803-1979**
- (G) NRO 4182/12 Agreement for division of Common Land at Holywell 1842 – parties include Thomas Clennell of Harbottle Castle
- (G) NRO 4202/12 Transfer of mortgage re Harbottle Grange.
- (G) NRO 4702 Pedigree of Clennell/Fenwick-Clennell of Harbottle
- (D) ZAN M20/3 Account of excavations at Harbottle, 1970

- (D) ZAN M15/A37 Sketch of Harbottle, 1825-26
(D) ZAN M15/A39 Notes re Harbottle, 19th C
(C) UR/P 6/1 Papers re alterations to Harbottle Presbyterian Church, 1920-23
(C) UR/P 14/6 Harbottle Presbyterian church visitation schedules, 1928-53
(G) NRO 5279/1 Letter re the need for a new school at Harbottle, n.d.
(G) NRO 4818/3 Plan of Harbottle showing Conservation Area boundary, 1978
EP 87/64-7 Various correspondence and papers relating to Harbottle C. E. Aided First School, Harbottle School House and Woodbine Cottage, 1904-199.

APPENDIX 2. DESCRIPTIONS AND SURVEYS

1604 Border Survey - Manor of Harbottle

Demeanes (*op. cit.*, 104-105)

Sir Henry Witherington, Kt, houldeth the Castle of Harbotle, with the deeanes therunto belonging, parte wherof lyeth in in Ridsdale and parte in Cubedale; the ancient yearly rent whereof is

£21

16s 6d

Rydsdale *One ould castle, much decayed, the seate whereof, with haugh adjoininge, conteyneth 50 acres; Rate - 2s; Yearly value £5. The forest of Whilke Wood conteyneth 1336 acres; Rate 4d; Yearly value £222 13s 4d*

Cubedale *The east part conteyneth, being of the parke 200 acres; Rate 18d; Yearly value £15*

Shermington, sometymes a townshippe, 820 acres; Rate 12d; Yearly value £41.

Total *14430 acres; Yearly value £283, 13s, 4d*

All which hee holdeth during pleasur by virtue of his office

Persivall Potte houldeth Harbotle Cragg and payeth yearlie rent for the same - 3s 4d

The particular: The digginge of millstones on Harbottle Crag; the value per annum - £10 Which he claymeth to houlde by custome.

(Land and tithes associated with 'the late dissolved Abbey of Hallistones')

John Wainebye holdeth one water corne mill standinge upon the water of the Cockatt, and payeth yearly rent for the same - 40s

One water corne mill; the valewe per annum is - £13 6s 8d

(Compare Appendix 1.1 no.11- *Cal IPM* xvii, no.1246 (1398), for itemisation of the third of desmesne lands in Shirmundesden held in dower by Maud, widow of Gilbert de Umfraville III)

Freeholders - Burgage lande (1604 Survey, 91)

| Places | Freeholders' names | Rent | Building | Known ground |
|----------------|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Harbottle Town | Thomas Gibson | 8s | 2 houses 1 outhouse | 3 acres meadow 17 acres arable |
| | Nicholas Trumble | 1s 4d | 1 house | 2 roods arable |
| | Thomas Smith | 4s 4d | 2 houses 1 outhouse | 1 acre meadow 6 acres arable |
| | Thomas Gibson jun | 3s 1d | 2 houses | 2 roods meadow 1 acre arable |
| | Nicholas Smith | 5s ½d | 3 houses | 2 roods meadow 1 acr 2 rd arable |
| | Laurence Edgarr | 1s 5d | 1 house | 2 roods arable |
| | Robert Swann | 5s 4d | 2 houses 1 outhouse | 6 acr 2 rd arable |
| | Cuthbert Browne | 6s 6d | 3 houses | 11 acr 2 rd arable |
| | Peter Edgarr | 2s | 1 house | 3 acres arable |
| | William Gibson | 1s 10d | 1 house | 4 acres arable |
| | Andrew Rutherford | 3s 6½d | 1 house 1 outbuilding | 3 acres meadow 6 acres arable |
| | George Carr | 1s 6d | 1 house | 2 roods arable |
| | John Swann | 3s 2d | 1 house | 2 roods meadow 5 acres meadow |
| | John Hetherington | 2s 4d | 1 house | 2 acres arable |
| | George Wilkinson | 4d | 1 house | 2 acres arable |
| The Peale | John Waibie | 2s 2d | 1 house | 2 acres arable |
| Sum total | | £2 12s 1d | 24 houses 4 outbuildings | 9 acres meadow 69 acres arable 24 acres pasture 102 acr 1 rd total |

Common proportionable is 700 acres

MEMORANDUM. The Towne of Harbottle was sometymes a market towne, and the tenants, ther inhabitinge, clayme to be free burgers and to hould their tenements in as free a sorte as the freeholders doe their land; who paye one years rent uppon every alienation as the freeholders do.

(op. cit., 109)

BURGHERS There are in Harbottle: Tenants - 23; Rent - £2 12s 1d; Quantity - 102 acres, 700 acr common etc.

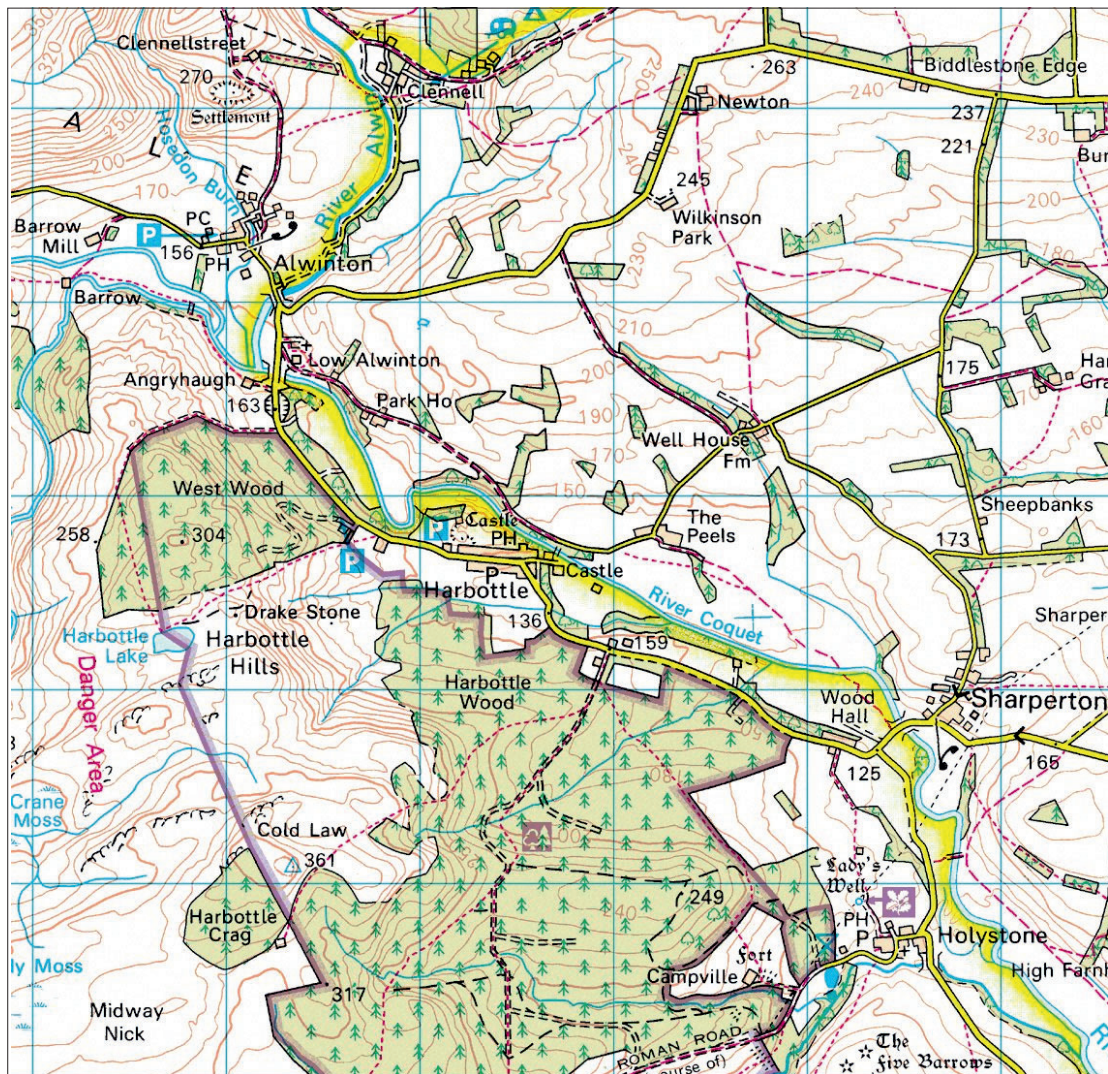


Figure 1: Location of Harbottle village in the upper Coquet valley

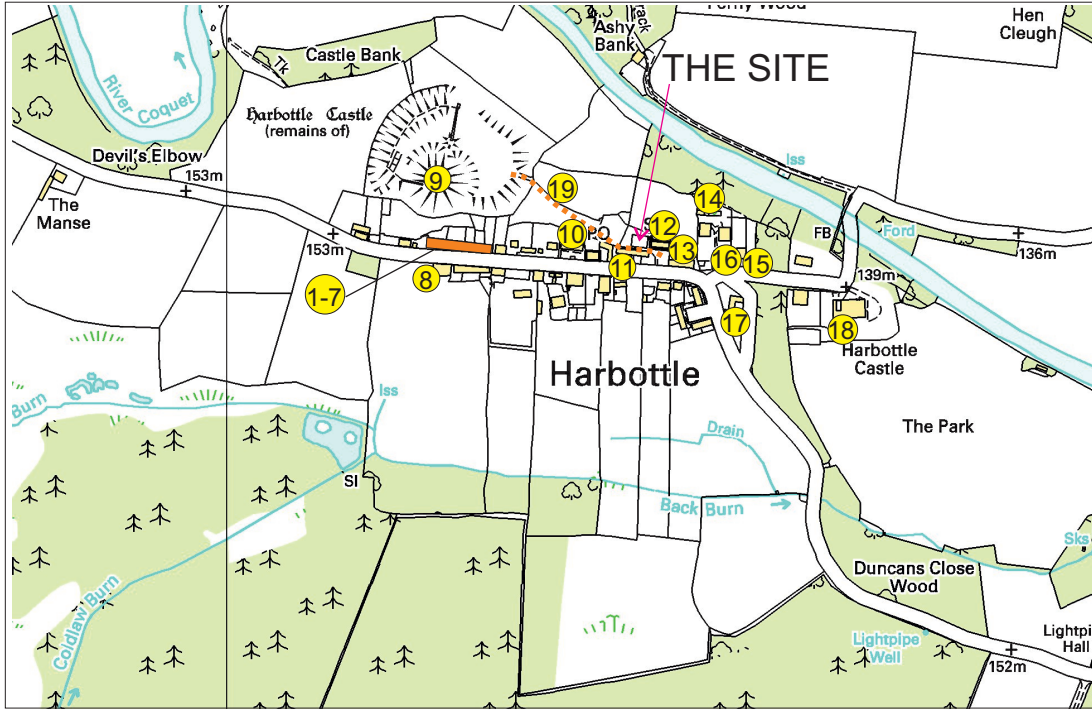


Figure 2: Known cultural heritage sites within 300m of the assessment site in Harbottle village (keyed to Section 4.1)

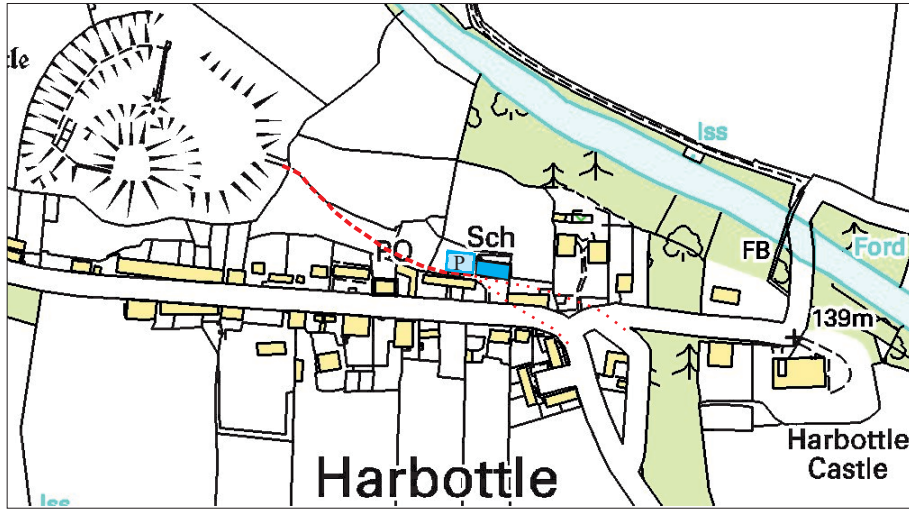


Figure 3: Location of Harbottle School and playground [P] (highlighted blue) in Harbottle village
(course of old road transposed from 1st edn. O.S. Map shown as red dashed line; suggested medieval courses east from the school are shown as red dotted lines)

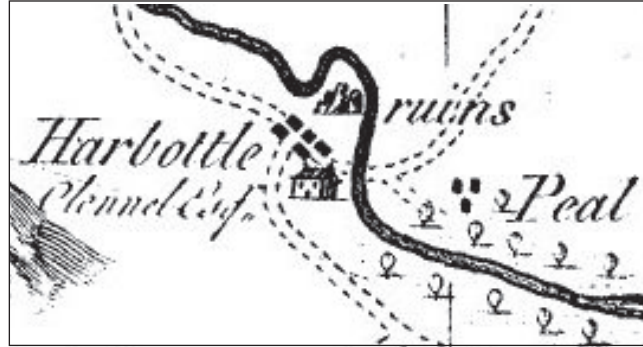


Figure 5: Extract from Armstrong's Map of Northumberland, 1769



Figure 6: Extract from Fryers's Map of Northumberland, 1820



Figure 7: Extract from Greenwood's map of Northumberland, 1828



Figure 8. Harbottle Common Enclosure Award, 1817.

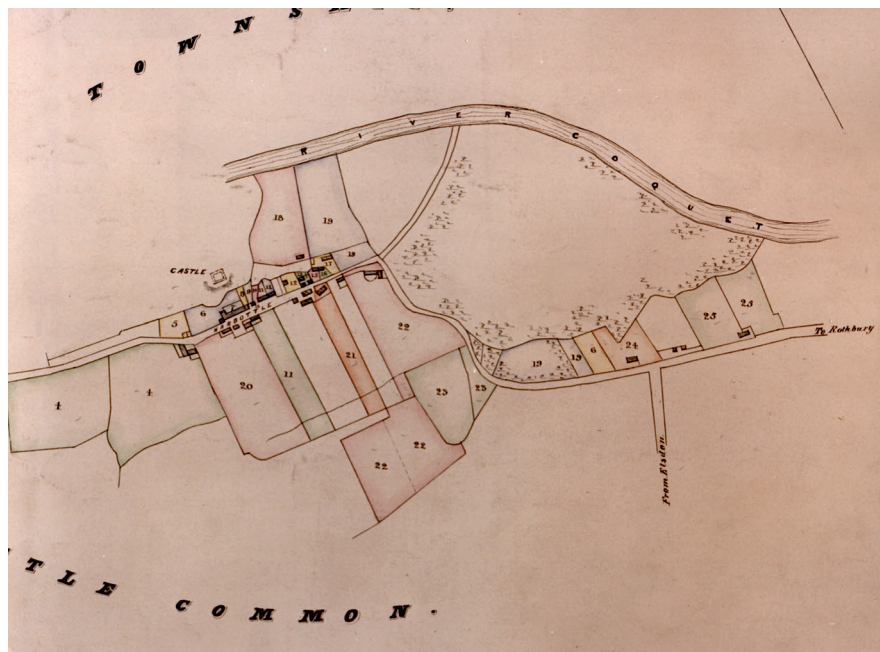


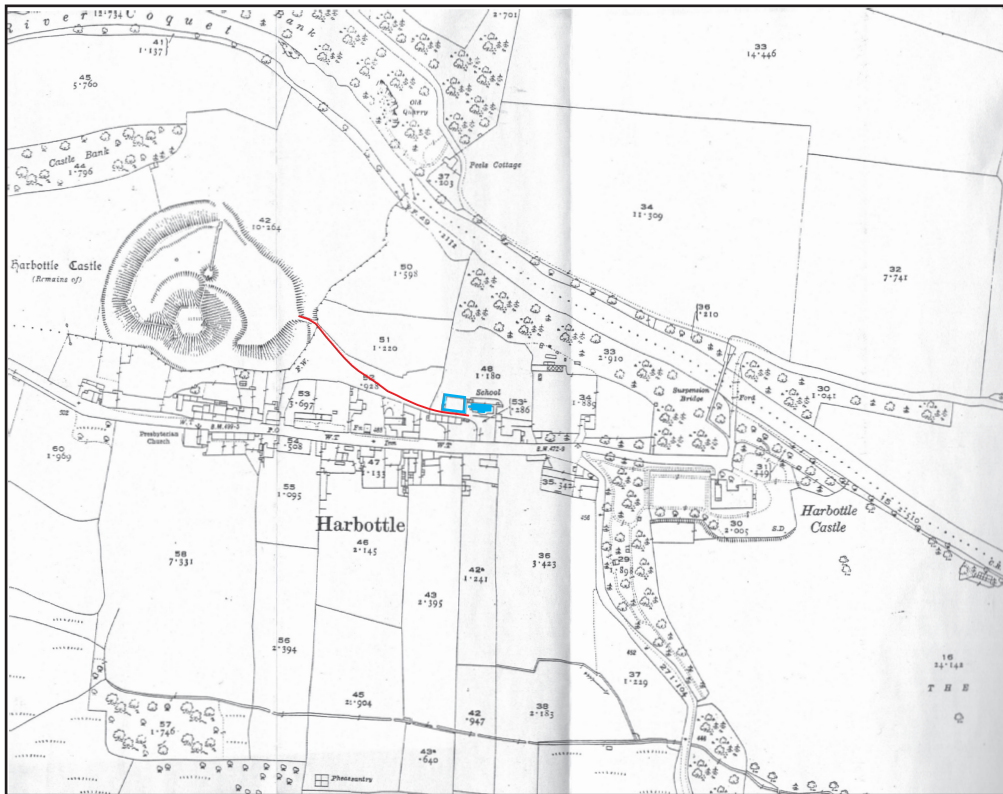
Figure 9 Tithe commutation map, 1840.



Figure 10: Extract from first edition Ordnance Survey map, 1865
(school highlighted blue; course of road from school to castle shown highlighted red)



Figure 11: Extract from second edition Ordnance Survey map, 1898
(school & playground highlighted blue; course of road transposed from 1st edn. O.S. Map, highlighted red)



*Figure 12: Extract from third edition Ordnance Survey map, 1920
(school and playground highlighted blue; course of road transposed from 1st. Edn. O.S. Map
highlighted red)*

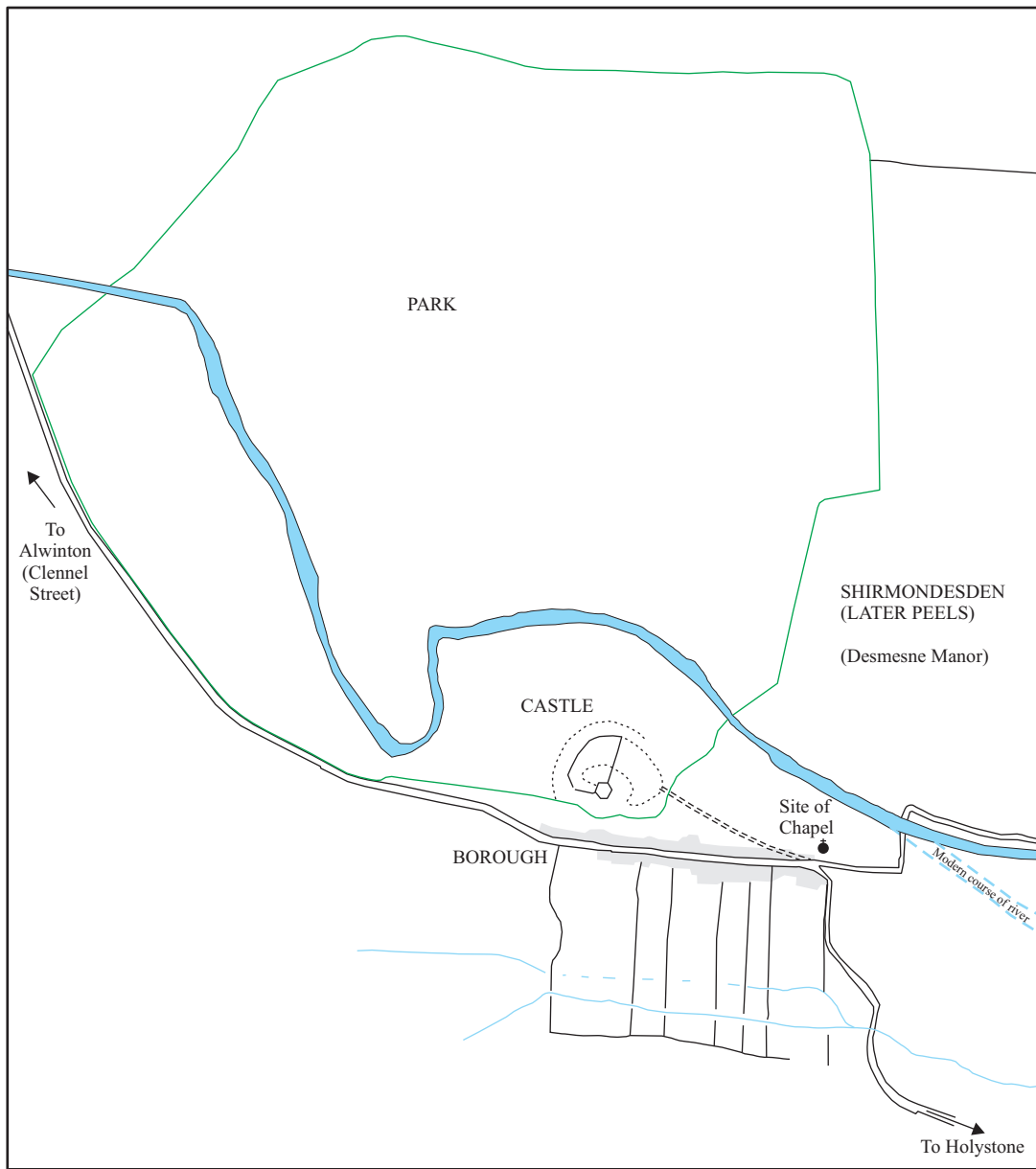


Figure 13. *The Landscape of Lordship:
An interpretive plan of medieval Harbottle, showing the castle, park and borough
(following Rushworth & Carlton 1998).*



*Plate 2: Aerial photograph of Harbottle village (©Tim Gates 2003)
(assessment site circled)*



Plate 3: The assessment site from the south-east, bordered by castle access road



Plate 4: Approach to the castle from the east through gated road (see above)