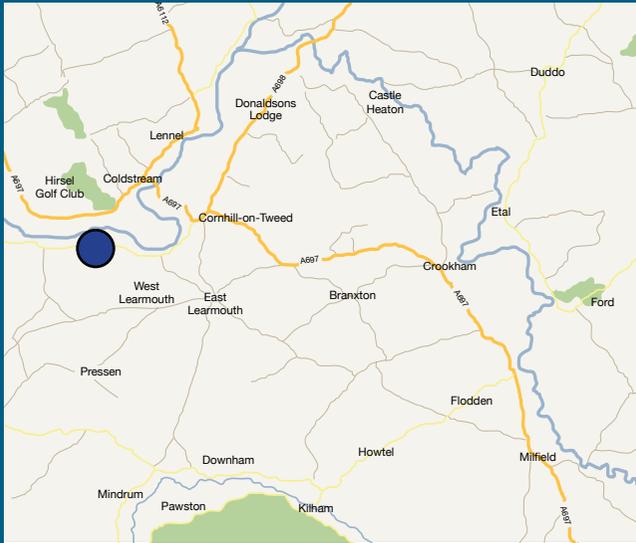


The Flodden 1513 Ecomuseum a museum without walls

A full list of sites that present the story of the Battle of Flodden, arguably the most significant battle in UK history, can be found at www.flodden1513.com



POSTCODE FOR SAT NAV: TD12 4RE

GRID REFERENCE: NT 823 386

OPENING TIMES: Day light hours

ADMISSION: Not applicable. Please note the ruins of the castle are steep and potentially dangerous especially in wet weather. It would perhaps be safer to view from a distance. Please respect the privacy of local residents.

FACILITIES: None at present

PARKING: There is a tarmac parking area in the centre of Wark Village.

DIRECTIONS: Take the B6350 from Cornhill on Tweed - 2 miles or the B6350 from Kelso - 7 miles via Spouston and Carham

The Flodden 1513 Ecomuseum links together the physical places, the stories and the many communities in which the legacy of the Battle of Flodden lives on. It was formed to help commemorate the 500th anniversary of the battle and brings together the many ways in which the consequences of Flodden are still felt and witnessed.



An Ecomuseum aims to help local communities manage their own heritage, by conserving their traditions and resources while encouraging everyone (whether local or visitor) to discover, visit and enjoy the sites.



**FLODDEN 1513
ECOMUSEUM**

WARK CASTLE



**CAPTURED BY THE SCOTS ARMY
IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE START
OF THE CAMPAIGN**



ST GILES'S CHAPEL

To the west of the castle lies the site of St Giles's chapel, of which only one wall still stands today. Near to this can be seen a gravestone with an incised cross still visible (see other page).



KATHERINE'S WELL

To the NE of the Boathouse close to the river there is a drinking fountain emblazoned with the royal arms and carved with "Katherine's Well", presumably after Katherine de Grandison.



MEDIEVAL TERRACES

To the immediate south of the castle can be seen the remains of medieval agricultural terraces. Late evening light is best for viewing them.



CARHAM CHURCH

This church is situated west of Wark but to the east of the village the Battle of Carham took place in 1016. In this decisive battle the English were heavily defeated with great loss of life by the Scots.



Wark Castle was involved in countless incidents on the border between England and Scotland. In 1513 it was one of the first castles captured by the Scots after their invasion of 22nd August. The castle formed a key element in the strategic defense that James IV established during his campaign, marking the western extent of his control of the River Tweed.

After Flodden Wark Castle must have been quickly repaired by the English as a 1517 account showed it to be fully equipped and operational.

There is little to be seen today apart from the earthwork remains of the early 12 century motte-and-bailey castle (above) and some ruins from the later building phases, the medieval castle having been demolished and re-built on numerous occasions. The ruins of the castle are difficult to access and steep in places and it is perhaps best to view from a distance.



Artist's impression of Wark Castle at the time of Flodden